sent. Our noble Ritual appeared to great advantage: and no one could but be struck with its beauty, force, and solemnity.

We understand that Bishop Burgess proceeds immediately to his Diocese. He expects to commence his labors next Sunday, in Christ Church, Gardiner, of which he will be the Rector.

The Lord be with him, is our prayer, and the prayer of many.—*Calendar.*

From our English Files.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue accounts for the quarter ending October 10, showed a decrease of more than a million and a quarter sterling. The *Spectator* says:—The account for the quarter is dark indeed. Taking the particular season, the country is in a much worse position than it was at this time last year; all the great branches of the revenue exhibit decrease, with small exceptions under the heads of taxes and post-office; the gross increase under every head is only £18,667. On the other hand there is a decrease in customs, (£374,000), excise, (£631,000), stamps, (£66,000), and property tax, (£53,000); the gross decrease being £1,525,000. No doubt the receipts of customs in the third quarter of 1846 were unduly swelled by receipts for corn-duties, now in abeyance; the affluence of the stamp revenue was an unhealthy excess; and the apparent abundance of the property tax was unsound; but even with these deductions, the fact remains that the diminished and wasted resources of the country, a bad harvest in the previous year, and disturbed commerce, are telling on the revenue at a most serious rate.

An Abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ending the 10th of October, 1846 and 1847, showing the increase or decrease thereof:—

Years ending October 10.

	1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,150,933	18,418,157	267,224	..
Excise	12,251,933	12,092,018	..	159,914
Stamps	6,983,129	7,135,378	152,249	..
Taxes	4,238,560	4,329,677	91,117	..
Property Tax	5,332,157	5,438,453	106,296	..
Post Office	802,000	839,000	37,000	..
Crown Lands	115,000	67,000	..	48,000
Miscellaneous	316,045	202,837	..	153,208
Total ordinary revenues	48,229,756	48,542,520	673,886	361,122
China Money	968,803	..	..	968,803
Imprest and other moneys	224,747	217,912	..	6,835
Re-payments of advances	1,172,141	792,447	..	379,694
Total income	50,595,147	49,552,879	673,886	1,716,154
Deduct increase				673,886
Decrease on the year				1,042,268

Quarters ending October 10.

	1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,310,835	4,936,644	..	374,191
Excise	4,181,926	3,539,946	..	641,980
Stamps	1,774,364	1,707,945	..	66,419
Taxes	209,940	213,885	3,945	..
Property Tax	1,572,128	1,918,645	..	53,483
Post Office	217,000	222,000	5,0 0	..
Crown Lands	45,000	..	..	45,000
Miscellaneous	177,910	73,126	..	104,784
Total ordinary revenues	13,889,108	12,612,191	8,945	1,285,857
China Money	227,644	..	..	227,644
Imprest and other moneys	33,815	43,538	9,722	..
Re-payments of advances	199,882	187,486	..	12,396
Total income	14,350,444	12,843,214	18,667	1,525,897
Deduct increase				18,667
Decrease on the quarter				1,507,230

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

(*From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*)

Since my last letter there have been several meetings of the creditors of the large houses whose failure I have previously announced. Of these the most important has been that in connexion with the affairs of Reid, Irving & Co. The balance sheet submitted showed liabilities for £1, 027,000, of which it was expected £660,000 would prove upon the estate. Against this the assets figured for £846,000, showing a nominal surplus of £186,000, but these assets include a sum of £557,000 in the shape of claims and real estate in the Mauritius, and as it is by no means improbable that £100,000 would be nearer the true value of these, the surplus is soon converted into an alarming deficiency. It was intimated at the meeting that a dividend of 5s. in the pound might possibly be collected before long, and the total which the creditors now seem to expect is about 7s. or 8s.

A third meeting has been held also of the parties interested in the affairs of Sanderson & Co., at which it transpired that the liabilities of the firm have been reduced from £1,725,000 to £1,000,000, and that they are expected by Christmas to be reduced to £220,000. On the whole the liquidation appears to be going on satisfactorily, but, as I anticipated in my last letter, the resumption of business by the firm has not been decided upon. Another meeting is to take place on the 12th of November. There can I think be no doubt, under any circumstances, of the firm paying 20s. in the pound.

Another meeting has been that of Lyall, Brothers & Co. This firm show liabilities, direct and direct, to the amount of £730,000, of which it is expected £340,000 will be the amount proved against the estate. Against these they show assets to the amount of £151,000—together with £140,000 locked up in India, of which probably not one half will ever be realized. At the time of their failure, like most other firms in similar circumstances, they "hoped to be able to liquidate in full," but in my letter of the 5th I put down the probable dividend at 15s., and it now appears that from 11s. to 13s. would be nearer the actual prospect.

Thomas Usborne & Son, of the Corn Exchange, whose failure was among the first that took place, have also had a meeting, at which their liabilities were shown to be £60,000 against assets £33,000. This would give about 11s. in the pound, a sum which they have agreed to pay in three speedy instalments.

To-day a meeting has been held of the creditors of Cockerell, Larpent & Co. The firm show a nominal surplus of £190,000 besides the private property of the partners, but out of assets for £809,000 no less than £435,000 is locked up in India, so that everything will depend upon the realization in that country. The partners are held in strong regard and they are to wind up the affairs of the house under inspection.

Even up to the last moment the whole of the actual panic in the money market might have been averted, if the managers of the Bank of England had but been capable of exercising the slightest degree of intelligence. If, instead of suddenly and utterly refusing all loans upon stock *upon any terms*, (after they had on the previous day announced their readiness to make such loans at 5½ per cent.,) they would have checked all inconvenient pressure, and have averted the consequences of rendering the public securities unmarketable. As it was they only defeated their own ends, since in the panic which ensued the public were at once stimulated to send in demands for discounts upon bills and also drag out their balances to an extent which would never otherwise have taken place. It was not scarcity of money that was so much the cause of the pressure as the sudden locking up which took place the moment the alarming action of the Bank was made known.

We submit the following figures to our readers, as "materials for thinking"—that is, for thinking about the national blessings of free trade and a Whig Government. We offer no comment—we draw no conclusions. To do either would be holding a candle to the sun. A child may interpret the meaning:—

PRICES OF PUBLIC SECURITIES IN JULY, 1846, WHEN THE WHIGS CAME INTO OFFICE.	PRICES OF THE SAME SECURITIES, OCTOBER 14, 1847.
Bank Stock, 208¾.	Bank Stock, 178 to 181.
Reduced Three per Cents., 96.	Reduced Three per Cents., 79¾.
Consols, 96.	Consols, 81¼.
Exchequer Bills, 16 *premium*.	Exchequer Bills, 30 to 25 *discount*.

—*John Bull.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS—COMMERCIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The 4th of the month, generally regarded with anxiety, passed over on the present occasion with more than usual smoothness.—The comment at most of the bankers' was, that scarcely at any previous date had they known of the existence of so trifling an amount of dishonoured paper. Among the great wholesale houses the same remark was made, evidently with much satisfaction by those who were personally interested in the result.

But although the 4th did not create any symptoms of alarm in circles where its effects were most dreaded, still the day did not terminate without adding two more disasters to our lengthened catalogue of mercantile defaults. These were the houses of Messrs. Thomas, Son, and Lefevre, highly connected in the Russian trade, and of Messrs. Raugement, Brothers, merchants and agents to a wealthy continental bank. Mr. Thomas, Son, and Lefevre's debts and liabilities, it is stated, will exceed £350,000, and little is known of the extent of assets. Messrs. Raugement, Brothers, it is alleged, will be only a temporary stoppage. They, it is said, possess property sufficient to pay 60s. in the pound, but refuse to sacrifice it, while affairs remain in so deplorable a condition. To these casualities we have to append one other—Mr. F. J. Van Zeller, the Portugese Consul, who closed his doors on Thursday.

The letters from Lancashire have unfortunately announced several extensive stoppages, both in Manchester and Liverpool, principally connected with the Colonial interest. It is, however, gratifying to find that one or two of the establishments so mentioned have been enabled to resume business after a short suspension. The most recent failure at Manchester, which has occasioned much regret, is that of the firm of De Jersey & Co., involved by the failure of Messrs. Thomas, Son, & Lefevre, of London. As engaged in the export trade to Russia and the north of Europe, it was, perhaps, the most extensive establishment in that district. Messrs. Birlie & Corrie, of Manchester, in the East India trade; and Messrs. Murray & Co., of Liverpool, in the West India trade, are among those who have already found themselves in a position to proceed.

Two small failures are advised from the Continent—one at Bremen the other at Hamburgh. In neither case are the liabilities above £50,000.

MONEY AND BREAD.—It has turned out just as might have been expected. Bread has come down, money has gone up.—You get your loaf for two pence, but you cannot get the two pence for your loaf. The League has hidden us to the Barmecide's feast. We are to be starved in the midst of plenty. No fear now of a food-scarcity. Everything has favoured us as far as *that* goes.

We have had lots of touters for our custom. From the hairy-faced Russ to the dwellers in Mesopotamia, from the putrid sea of Azof to the foot of the Alleghanies, has been raised the cry, which St. Mary Axe makes familiar to our ear, "Will you buy? will you buy?" Abundance has blessed our own soil—

"————Injussa virescunt
Gramina."

There is plenty of corn in Egypt—plenty of loaves in the bakers' shops—for those who can pay for them—a class, thanks to monetary transactions, promising to dwindle down to the jebbers and the Jews, the traffickers in exchanges, the tricksters of the Bourse—cankers in the rose garland of this dear land of ours.

Should we have a new servile war, hunger will not carry pictured on its flag, as did the Dutch peasants in the 15th century, loaves of bread and cheeses, but four penny bits, half-crowns and Bank of England notes. It is thus it would proclaim its wants and reveal its grievances. There is no joke in all this, whatever *wooden* financiers may suppose.

Sir Whiggery Wood is a Ministerial Democritus. In respect of this money crisis, he has been positively facetious. When he observed, as he did the other day, that houses in good credit did not want for money, he emulated Liston himself in his richest mood. It was a witty conceit—that those who have, do not want what they have; but the country, not relishing the jest, reads it backwards, understanding by it, that those who want and have not, are not to have what they want. In China, the finance department of the Government is styled the Hoo-Poo; at home we are being taught to call it the Pooh!-Pooh!

Sir Whiggery does not want his friends, nor we our comforters. These are all of kin to Eliphaz the Temanite. They tell us though things are very bad, things might have been much worse. We might have had a bread famine together with a money famine. Precious crumbs of comfort this to us, looking for crumbs of another kind—comfort not worth sixpence—just because it will not do what we want—put sixpence in our pockets. To tell a man, shaking with a quotidian ague, to rejoice he is not perspiring in a typhus fever, is very much like making mouths at the afflicted.

An honest Dutchman fell from the main-mast and broke his leg. "You ought to be glad," he said to his friends around him, "it was not my neck." The Dutchman's philosophy is to be commended, but so also is his prudence. He sent forthwith for the surgeon, who reduced the fracture and set him on his legs again.

It is precisely this that *we want* to do, but to whom we are to go, does not very clearly appear. There is the great Rag interest willing to undertake the job, confident that paper will medicine us back into health—restore peace to the Exchange—confidence to Lombard-street—and awaken to new activity the slumbering energies of Capel-court. "Commodious gold also" lacks no friends; but attention has not been sufficiently directed to another candidate for public favour. A word, then, for the *Soap* interest.

Free trade, which has brought us into a hobble, has left us there—left us in the mud—just as the ostrich deposits her egg in the sand and takes no further heed of it. Free trade is bound to do something for our relief. Let the League undertake the task. Mr. Cobden is coming home from the tallow countries. He will suit us admirably. He knows the value of soap because he knows how the Corn Laws were repealed.—Let us give to soap what we have given to free trade—a trial. A soap currency would have an abundance of advantages. It is cheap—portable—cleanly—plentiful. As money it will save ingenuous Israelites much labour in "sweating"—it will moreover, promote the cause of sanitory reform. To crown all it is a system tried and still in operation.

In many towns in New Mexico, soap is, to this day, the circulating medium, sixty-four small squares being generally the equivalent of the Spanish dollar. Some of these squares, a traveller tells us, bear indisputable tokens of an acquaintance with the washing-tub, but in value they are not thereby deteriorated—he adds, he often saw his people washing their hands and faces with one of these coins, and then pass it off for a plate of frijoles or an orange.

Neither Sir Charles Wood nor Mr. Cobden have promised us as yet any remedy for our present sufferings. If they will do nothing else, let us at least try the soap. They are both pretty well off, as respects the article, and can use it well enough for their own purposes. Let us then see if they cannot aid us with it.—*John Bull.*

To the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, *first Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.*

The Memorial of the undersigned Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and others, inhabitants of Liverpool—

SHEWETH,—That your memorialists beg respectfully to represent to your lordship the present deplorable condition of the trade, commerce and manufactures of the country, and the imperative necessity for such immediate relief as it may be in the power of the Government to afford.

Produce, of every description, is only saleable in small quantities and at an enormous sacrifice. Bills of exchange and the most valuable securities are unconvertible into cash, even at great depreciation, except in the most insignificant amounts.

Foreign orders for produce and goods cannot be executed for want of the customary facilities for disposal of bills drawn against them. Confidence is all but annihilated, and the currency of the country in a great measure withdrawn and hoarded.

It is needless, on this occasion, to inquire by what combination of causes this lamentable state of affairs has been brought about: a crisis of unparalleled severity exists; and your memorialists believe that it is in the power of the Government to allay alarm and restore confidence, by coming to the relief of the commercial and manufacturing classes, by a temporary advance on the credit of the country.

Your memorialists believe it is not only the duty but the interest of Government to afford relief, inasmuch as they confidently believe that the utter prostration of the manufacturing and commercial interests cannot otherwise be prevented, whereby the labouring population will be immediately thrown out of employment, and an amount of misery and destitution will be witnessed unexampled in the annals of the country.

Your Lordship may depend upon us when we assure you that, if the present pressure be not relieved, merchants and other traders of undoubted respectability, who are not only solvent, but rich, and who have merchandize and bills which, under ordinary circumstances, would afford easy and ample means of meeting engagements, will inevitably be compelled to stop payment.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICER.—A private letter, dated Lisbon, Oct. 4, written by a gentleman on board Sir Charles Napier's squadron, now in the Tagus, relates the following acts of heroic humanity by a son of Capt. Marryat, the distinguished novelist:—

"I think the following gallant act of a fine young fellow belonging to the *Avenger's* gun-room mess (Frederick Marryat, her second Lieutenant), ought to be published for his advantage and for the credit of the cloth:—One evening, about sunset, he (Marryat) was walking the quarterdeck, one of the crew fell overboard, I cannot tell how, but over he went, and in far less time than I have taken to write it, over went Marryat after him and saved him from drowning. On the following night, about 10 o'clock, another fellow fell overboard; Marryat was at the time walking the deck with Capt. Dacres, in an instant over he jumped, but his gallant bravery nearly cost him his life.—Just as he reached the lost man (going under from exhaustion), he was seized with the tenaciey of despair round the neck by both arms, and so dragged under with him. Both would inevitably been drowned, but for the prompt assistance rendered by Lieutenant Kinsman (first of the *Avenger*,) who also jumped overboard, and unlocked the arms of the drowning man from the neck of his brother officer, who has suffered somewhat since, from the 'pressure from without,' caused by his two cold baths. Frederick laughs at the affair, but it had well nigh turned out anything but a joke."

The Dundee papers record the death of Mr. Horseley, Dean of Brechin, senior minister of the Episcopal Chapel in Dundee. Mr. Horseley was the eldest son of Bishop Horseley, and edited the posthumous works of that learned divine.

THE DECIMAL COIN.—The first of these new coins, agreeably to the plan of Mr. Sheil, will be a two shilling piece. The design has been completed by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, and displays great chasteness and artistical taste. The obverse will display a figure of her Majesty, the head being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. The reverse will be a gothic design, but until the coin is completed any detailed description would be premature.

AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT STILL SEIZED.—Two Excise officers, named Bayford and Lewins, seized an illicit still capable of working 100 gallons, at No. 2, County-terrace, New Kent Road, on Saturday last. It was charged at the time and running spirits 50 per cent. over proof. Several hundred gallons of fermented molasses wash were on the premises, and 50 gallons of very superior spirits. Those engaged in the illegal process escaped whilst the officers were forcing an entry, which they effected with considerable difficulty.

TROPHIES FROM THE CHINESE WAR.—Several brass Chinese gingalls, of very curious make, and several pieces of iron ordnance, captured by the 26th Regt. at the taking of Chusan, have been presented by the officers of that regiment to, and deposited in, the United Service Museum, Great Scotland-yard.

Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and damage was done to the extent of nearly £1,000. The origin of the disaster is attributed to the joiners on the previous night having left a very hot fire in one of the rooms, which had ignited some pegs, the ends of which in one direction communicated with the flues, and in the other with the skirting-boards of the room.

IRELAND.

Another murder has been committed in that Irish field of blood, Tipperary. Mr. William Roe, of Rockwell, near Cashel, was shot dead, in mid-day, while walking along a public road to the residence of his cousin. He was a Magistrate of the county, an excellent landlord, and of a most amiable private character. Why, then, was he slain? Because he expected his tenants to pay their rent; but they had entered into a conspiracy to pay no rents. Why should they, when political and priestly agitators tell them—not, indeed, in so many words—but in language which means nothing else—that it is cruel and unjust thus to wring from them their hard earned cash? This is a doctrine which ignorance and dishonesty will always eagerly applaud; and in a country like Ireland, where assassination is the custom of the people, where the assassin is sure to find friends who will do their best to protect him from punishment, a good "man-shot" is easily hired to get rid of a landlord who is such a tyrant as to demand his rent. And yet, while deeds like these are of such frequent occurrence, that, as has been truly observed, "there is scarcely an Assize hall in those parts of Ireland that might not be papered, once a year, with the handbills offering the rewards of Government for the discovery of murders, the perpetrators of which *are perfectly well known*," we are told that landlords should reside upon their estates, and cultivate a friendly intercourse with their tenantry! Look at the province of Ulster, and at the south and south-west of Ireland, and from the comparison deduce an inevitable conclusion. The Roman Catholic Priesthood are the teachers of the people in the latter: they exercise an absolute and unquestioned control over them: the fruits of their control are murder, firings, outrage, and disloyalty. Well—but we are to feed and nourish these people. The Queen's Letter calls upon us, on the day of thanksgiving for the abundant mercies of God, to make an offering for the relief of the destitute Irish. Who will guarantee, that among others equally worthy of our alms, may not be found the murderer of Mr. Roe? Who will guarantee, that whatever is given, will not help to feed men who are too lazy and improvident to feed themselves, and who, after we have fed them, will give us hatred, and enmity, and execrations, in return?—Let us look at home. There is not a rural parish in England where our own patient, suffering, loyal, industrious, and crimeless poor are not enduring severe privations. There is not a district in England where some charitable institution is not languishing for want of adequate funds to carry out its laudable purposes. If there is to be a collection—collect for these; and not for those who "show no gratitude for our past help, who riot in deeds of open violence, whose leaders curse us." Are we "to ask *of our poor, bread for them?*"—*John Bull.*

Colonial.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the extensive premises of Messrs. H. S. Scott & Co., Hardware Merchants, at the corner of Toronto and King Streets, were discovered to be on fire in the cellar parts of the building, where a large quantity of straw, packing-cases, &c., had been negligently allowed to accumulate. Fortunately, through the vigilance of our excellent Fire Companies, it was arrested in time, or the consequences would have been dreadful, as there was a quantity of powder in the upper part of the building. The shop is much injured and a great deal of damage done to the goods, but we believe the proprietors are fully insured.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.—By the advertisement of the Toronto Building Society it will be seen that new members, on being admitted, are required to pay a premium of £5 per share, (being realized profits) in addition to the back instalments and fees. The following statement shows the realized profits, to date, warranting the exacting of the premium from new members:—

Entrance Fees (from 1st Feb. '47) 9 months ...	£63	15	0
Management and Transfer Fees, in 9 months...	65	5	0
Fines in 9 months	81	0	7½
Bonus account from sales in 9 months	3046	2	6
Interest account in 9 months	208	0	0
Profit and Loss, (being profits prior to last general meeting for the election of Directors)	1328	11	2
Realized Profits	£5692	15	3

Amongst 1122 shares, equal to £5 1s. 6d. each share.—*Colonist.*

LAW SOCIETY OF OSGOODE HALL.—*Michaelmas Term, 1847—11th Victoria.*

On Monday, the 1st instant, being the first day of the Term, the following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-law:—

Worship Booker M'Lean, Esq;
Richard Dempsey, Esq;
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq;
Hugh Richardson, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 2nd, the following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:—

Robert Armour, Esq;
William Hamilton Merritt, Esq;

And on Tuesday, the 9th—

Robert Cooper, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 9th the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society, and entered on the books as Students-at-Law, being classed as follows:—Charles Hutchinson; Andrew Lemon; George Ogle D'Olear; John McKay; William McNaren Shaw; William H. Stanton; Tunis N. Snook; James Richard Thompson; John P. Alma; Edward Shortis.

THE ELECTION.—We have just received another note from our Montreal Correspondent, which contains a reiteration of his former statement, that "there will be a general Election within *three months.*" Our correspondent must excuse us for doubting the truth of this assertion. For we cannot believe it possible that Lord Elgin would interfere with the choice of the people in countenancing such a proceeding. If, however, it be true that an election be near at hand, we would advise our farming readers in Canada West, immediately to select from *their own class*, such men as are qualified by education, and sound practical common sense, to represent their interests.—*Cobourg Star.*

We have good authority for stating that Charles Rankin, Esq. of Toronto, intends io offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Kent at the next election.—*Chatham Gleaner.*

We regret to state that Dr. Meagher has again been attacked with the typhus fever, and lies dangerously ill. Mr. Julian, who was recently employed as an apothecary at the Hospital, is likewise very low under the same terrible disease.—*News.*

We regret to learn that Dr. Rolls, one of the medical attendants at our Immigrant Hospital, has taken the typhus fever, and that he is at present very ill.—*Niagara Mail.*

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE.—We have today the melancholy task of announcing the decease yesterday, at his residence in this city, of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Kt., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and for many years the chief officer of that department in Western Canada. Sir Richard served with distinction at the siege of Flushing, in 1808; and in the American war from 1812 to 1815; and was at the capture of Castine, and other places on the coast during that war—served with the Duke of Wellington's army in France, from 1815 to 1818—was the author of a work on "*Spanish America*," the "*Canadas in* 1841," *Newfoundland in* 1842," &c. &c.

Sir Richard recently retired from active service, intending to reside permanently in this section of the country, in the prosperity of which he was much interested, and in whose Militia he held the rank of a Colonel. The death of Sir Richard will be regretted throughout this Province, especially in Kingston, where he spent a great number of years of his life.

The funeral of Sir Richard Bonnycastle will take place from his residence, in Princess Street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday next, the 5th inst., and will, we believe, be attended by the honourable fraternity of Free Masons, in which society he held a high station.—*Chronicle & News.*

REPRIEVE.—A reprieve has been received by the High Sheriff of the District, for the unfortunate men Beadle and Noble, now lying in the District Gaol under sentence of death. The sentence of George Beadle has been commuted to imprisonment for life, and that of George Noble to imprisonment for seven years in the Provincial Penetentiary—both to be kept at hard labour. It will be recollected that these men were to have been executed on the 16th of the present month.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, an Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Wm. Donelly, of the township of Smith, whose death was caused by the following circumstances,—the deceased was seated on a young horse and riding furiously through George Street, when suddenly he came in contact with a horse and waggon, the concussion pitching himself and horse over the shafts, the horse falling on the unfortunate rider causing instant death.—A verdict in accordance with the above was returned.—*Peterborough Gazette.*

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT occurred at the Falls in the early part of this month. Among the attractions which the energetic proprietor of the Museum (Mr. Barnett) had collected in his establishment were three large bears, which present readers have no doubt seen in the yard, secured by chains. A boy was employed with a wheelbarrow in cleaning the yard, and while taking away a load of dirt he was unfortunate enough to wheel it across the fore paw of one of the bears. The animal instantly became furious, and at one bound broke his chain, seized the poor lad, and hugged and bit him with such violence that he died two days afterwards. Mr. Barnett ran forward to rescue the lad, but was immediately attacked by the bear, a d so severely bitten in different parts of the body, that his life was for some time despaired of, but we are now happy to hear that although still confined to his bed strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. We heard severe censure cast on the conduct of some men who were standing by while the bear was lacerating the body of Mr. Barnett, but could not be persuaded to attempt his rescue, although entreated by Miss Barnett in the most piteous manner to exert themselves. Attracted by the noise, Mr. Cotterell, a connection of Mr. Barnett's, arrived on the spot from a neighbouring field, and by his exertions Mr. B. was rescued, and the bear shot dead without doing any further mischief. To prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, Mrs. Barnett has caused the two other bears to be destroyed.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

FIRE.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the destruction by fire, on Sunday morning last, of the new Flouring Mill belonging to Dr. John Gilchrist, at Keene. We have not the particulars of this sad occurrence, but from all we can learn on the subject, we are led to believe that it was caused by the Smut Machine, which had not been properly oiled. At the time of the fire there was upwards of 200 bushels of wheat in the mill. Loss estimated at £2,500. No Insurance.—*Despatch.*

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD.—The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as the Provincial Medical Board, was held, pursuant to notice, on the 26th and 27th ult., on which occasion a large number of candidates presented themselves for examination. Out of about twenty who thus presented themselves fourteen were remanded to their studies; and of four who came forward to pass their preliminary classical examination, two only were permitted to enter upon the study of Medicine. The Bill under which the Board is constituted is of itself sufficient to sustain the honour and integrity of the profession, and if the members of that Board be but true to the important trusts confided to them, and will persevere in the same strict path of conduct just adopted, we venture the prediction that before long the Profession in this Province will rank high in point of intelligence, and will make itself respected, by numbering only, among its members, men thoroughly competent to the discharge of all their important relations to society. This important fact must be and we trust has been, now firmly impressed on the minds of candidates for Provincial license, that an intimate knowledge of their profession will be expected from them, and that while their pupilage lasts, *they must study.* We can see no reason why medical men, in this Province, should be let loose upon society with a minimum amount of knowledge, or with less than is required in other countries, as has been too frequently the case hitherto.—*Medical Journal.*

THE FATE OF THE PHYSICIAN.—We extract the following from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Annalist*:—

"Another Physician, Dr. D. B. Hall, died yesterday—this is the fourth."—*New Orleans paper.*

Such are the brief cold terms in which the public are told that Medicine is offering up victim after victim, on the altar of professional duty.

Where are now the Hydropaths, Homeopaths, Root Doctors, and the whole legion of quacks? They are silent—they have probably fled to seek in some place of safety for dupes and victims. And where are now the flippant sneerers at the uncertainty of medical science—the "Doctors' quarrels"—the "Doctors' bills"—the "Doctors' rapacity?" Silent all! no voice is heard to breathe a word of reproach or ridicule. No! no! the talk now is, "Our physicians are labouring, dying." Such is the fate of Medicine and medical men. In the hour of suffering or of danger they are sought out with eager zeal and rewarded with garrulous gratitude; but let that hour pass, and the danger, and he whose skill averted it—the suffering, and he whose toil made it tolerable—are alike forgotten, and the public turn from their long tried physician, and give the reward which he has so dearly earned, to the ignorance, the impudence of the nostrum-vender, or the new-system-man.

And what is our duty when thus treated? *Go onward!—Look upward!* Go onward! the path of duty is before you. Look Upward! the reward is on high.

Yes, and probably such it ever will be. Victim after victim is offered at the shrine of duty. In very many instances the public may mourn the loss of esteemed and valued members of society, whose lives are thus forfeited in their labour of doing good. But their wives and families!—What of them? The heroism of the soldier in the day of battle is everywhere acknowledged and proclaimed. If, perchance, a merciful Providence has protected him in the fight, his country strives to do him honour; but, should the alternative arrive, a due provision is made for the family, which, in defending a nation's honour, has been deprived of its only protector. And why should it be otherwise with medical men, whose lives are forfeited in staying pestilence, in battling with a malignant disease, everywhere prostrating our citizens, and numbering thousands among its victim, and but for whose exertions those victims would be multiplied, and distress assume a thousand fold more aggravated aspect. Is not the heroism of the physician greater? His chances of preservation and immunity from the attack of a prevailing contagious disease, are infinitely less than those of the soldier. Few, very few, of the winged messengers of death reach their destined object; while the physician is compelled almost to exist in an atmosphere highly impregnated with poisonous miasma; and in the discharge of a most important but inperious duty, which his obligations forbid him from betraying, in innumerable instances pays for his devotion with his life; and this in a ratio so immeasurably greater than in the former instance, that the value of life in the medical profession is far lower than in almost any other. During the imported fatal fever which has ravaged this country, we have had to deplore the decease of many valued members of the profession. Our present number adds three more to the list; one of whom an early and intimate friend, whose loss is deplored by none more than by ourselves. Their "reward" is certainly "on high," and "their works do follow them."—*B. A. Medical Journal.*

MEXICO.

By a telegraphic despatch, we learn of the arrival of the *Ashland* at New Orleans. It is expected that the *Orleans* will bing news from Gen. Scott. The following extracts contain everything of importance brought by the *Ashland*:—*Anglo American.*

Dr. Galvin, a native of Havana, escorted to Jalapa the family of Mr. Castro, who had been seized by the guerillas, and severely treated by them.

The principal Mexican Generals and leading men have gone to Cuenavalo, seven leagues south of the capital.

About a dozen of Capt. Hayne's Texan Rangers, encountered some two hundred guerillas at Santa Fe, and dispersed them rapidly by the use of their Colt's revolvers.

Lieut. Jenkins died at Vera Cruz on the 18th ult., of yellow fever.

Matamoras papers of the 16th, say that Gov. Randall had safely deposited the government moneys at Monterey, and that the road between Camargo and Monterey was undisturbed.

But few cases of yellow fever have occurred at Matamoras.

Letters from Gen. Wool's quarters at Buena Vista has been received, but contain nothing new.

Mr. Tisdale was accidentally killed at Saltillo on the 31st ult.

The propellor *Walker* left the Brazos on the 22nd., with Lieut. Col. Randall on board as passenger.

The *Flag* of the 20th says that there is no abatement of the fever—Capt. H. Churchill died of it at Point Isabel.

There was a report at Matamoras that the army mail containing some important letters was captured at Pasa Gallos, by the Mexicans.

The steamer *Alabama* has arrived at New Orleans. She sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th.

Generl Paterson expected to commence his march into the interior on the 24th.

The *Genius of Liberty* has files from Mexico to the 7th.—Profound tranquility reigned. As soon as government was organised, the fact was announced to the foreign ministers, to whom the representatives expressed friendly relations. The British minister replied in satisfactory terms.

The *Genius* was informed by a gentleman who left Mexico on the 7th, that the decree which ordained that Penay Pena should take charge of the supreme power in conjunction with two associates, had been repealed, and Santa Anna again called to assume the reins of government, and command the army.

Paredes was in Tulancingo endeavouring to establish the monarchial system of government. He has of late received some important converts to his political principles.

Valencia was at his hacienda taking no part in national affairs.

Bravo is in Mexico, quiet, on parole.

The semblance of a Mexican Congress or government met according to appointment at Queretaro on the 5th. There not being anything like a quorum, nothing was done.

The feelings of the people are said to be most strenuously opposed to any compromise with the Americans.

From the same source the *Genius* learns that Gen. Lane's force on the 11th was at Huamantla, a town half way between Perote and Puebla, and that Santa Anna was there, but evacuated it immediately on the appearance of the Americans, leaving two pieces of artillery and two prisoners, Cols. Vega and Iturbide.

Santa Anna had a thousand cavalry, and was subsequently reinforced by 1500 men. Reyes was in command again, and took possession of the town after Lane's departure, and following up his rear, killed 70 men, principally American stragglers.

Rea sallied out of Puebla, at the head of a considerable force, and was awaiting the approach of Gen Lane, whose flank and rear were constantly harassed by the Mexicans.

The *Picayune* published two important circulars from Penay Pena and the Secretary of State, being expositions of the views and policy of the new administration.

The Texan Rangers, about whom apprehensions were entertained at last accounts, had returned safely.

TORONTO MARKETS, November 18.—Wheat, per 60 lbs. prime, 4s. @ 4s. 4d.; do. do. second, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 7d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s. 3d.; Peas, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 7d.; Flour, superfine, per bbl., 24s. 3d.; do. fine, 20s. @ 22s. 6d.; Beef, per lb., 2½d. @ 3½d.; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 17s. 6d.; Pork, per lb., 3d. @ 3½d.; do. per 100 lbs., 15s. @ 20s.; Hams, 40s. @ 45s.; Bacon, 35s. @ 40s.; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d.; Turnips, per bushel, 1s. @ 1s. 3d.; Onions, per bushel 2s.; Butter, fresh, per lb., 8d. @ 10d.; do. salt, do. 5½d. @ 7½d.; Lard, do. 5d. @ 6d.; Eggs, per doz., 9d. to 10d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. @ 3s.; Geese, do., 1s. @ 1s. 8d.; Ducks per pair, 1s. 6d. to 2s. Fowls, do., 1s. @ 1s. 4d.; Apples, per barrel, 7s. 6d. @ 12s. 6d.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 40s. to 50s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 15s. to 17s. 6d; Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d. to 6d.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
AND TO ALL
POSTMASTERS IN CANADA.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Montreal, 3d November, 1847.

THE Mail for England, to go by the Steamer which will touch at Halifax on the morning of the 3rd December, will be closed at the Montreal Office on the evening of the 21st instant.

And the Mail to go by the Steamer, touching at Halifax on the morning of the 18th December, will be closed on the evening of the 7th December.

These Mails will go overland *via* New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The time of departure of the Mails for England, after the above dates, will be duly announced in the public newspapers.

Postmasters will bear in mind, that all newspapers forwarded by the Halifax route, addressed to Great Britain or Ireland,—will pass *Free.*

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. General.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above-named Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, at the Rectory of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th inst.

WM. MCMURRAY,
Secretary W. C. Society.

Sundas, Nov. 2, 1847.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, residing convenient to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Collegians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address (post paid) THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at this Office.
Toronto, 17th Nov., 1847. 539-4

DR. PAGET,
87, BAY STREET.
Toronto, Nov., 1847. 539-tf

A CARD.

R. BEEKMAN having relinquished the business of AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, takes this method of informing his friends, that he has done so in favour of MR. J. W. BRENT, who intends for the future to carry on the same description of business, at the Old Office, NELSON STREET.—R. B. has great pleasure in recommending his Successor to the favourable notice of any one having such business to attend to.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to transact every description of business pertaining to Agency and Accounts, Conveyancing, Purchase and Sale of House and Landed Property, Bank Stock, &c. &c. His long residence in Toronto, and his general acquaintance throughout the Province, enables him with confidence to offer his services to the public.

J. W. BRENT,
Nelson Street.
Toronto, Nov. 3, 1847. 538-tf

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