Mr. Redmond, who killed Mr. Dugareir, of the journal *La Presse*, and of Lola Montes Memory, in a duel, had been tried for perjury and condemned to eight years imprisonment.

The Canton of Lucerne is in a state of insurrection, also that of Fribourg; the districts of Cormont and Grugere, and the valleys of Magerney.

The Cantons demand the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The French squadron was still before Naples on the 1st of October.

It is said in private papers that the reformers of Naples had divided themselves into three columns. The first division is called the Legion of Death, and form the advanced guard, commanded by Lergobero, the second (centre) is commanded by Romeo, who has seized upon Margino, a large depot of arms ammunitions of war. The rear guard is under command of Potino. The Artillery on duty at Margina, after the noble exploit of Aspromote joined them. The insurgents in the Abruzzes have abandoned the city and retired to the mountains, in imitation of those of Regno.

It is said that Navarre is in rebellion, and that troops are assembled by Gavan Seffea.

There had been another change in the cabinet of Spain.

The governments of Lucerne, Berne, Zuich and other Cantons, are earnestly engaged in military preparations, in view of a critical state of affairs. A majority of Cantons have agreed to send in front of the Federal army, commissioners who are to use their utmost efforts to bring about conciliation, and prevent if possible, a hostile collision.

The army will await the result of their peaceful endeavours. If they are unsuccessful, it will instantly cross the frontiers.

*London Money Market, Oct. 5.*

There were no new failures announced, but there were rumours afloat of more suspensions.

*Havre, October 9.*

Wheat, sales at 20 @ 23 francs. Rye, new, 13 @ 14 francs. Barley, 12 @ 13 francs.

## From our English Files.

FURTHER EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

J. A. Armstrong, Cotton Merchant, Manchester, £130,000, W. Atherton, Merchant, Liverpool, £25,000; Bensusan & Co. Merchants, London, £150,000; Boyd & Thomas, Merchants; Broadhurst, E. M., Corn Merchant, Manchester; Burke, W., Army Agents and Bankers, London; Cockburn & Co., Wine Merchants, London & Oporto; Cockerell & Co., Merchants, London, £650,000; Cooper, E. M.; & Co., Commission Merchants, Manchester; Dalgleish & Co., Merchants, Liverpool & Glasgow; Fry, Griffiths & Co., Indigo and Colonial Brokers, London, 230 000; Glover, F. H., Foreign Merchant, Manchester; Guest, Jas., Cotton Spinner, Manchester, 70,000*l.*; Higgins, Vincent & Sons, Iron Merchants, Liverpool; Lake, Calrow & Co., Calcutta Merchants, Liverpool; Lyall, Brothers & Co., East India Merchants, London, 400,000*l.*; McDonald, A., & Co., Saltpetre Manufacturers, London; McGregor, Brownrig & Co., Merchants, Glasgow; Maury, Wm., American Merchant, Liverpool*; Molloy & Mergin, Cattle Dealers, Dublin: Murray, T. & H., West & East India Merchants, Liverpool; Parry, E. P., Wholesale Grocer, Liverpool; Perkins, Schlusser & Mullens, Merchants, London, 280,000*l.*; Potter, Edward & Co., Agents and Yarn Dealers, Manchester; Reid, Robinson & Co., Merchants Glasgow; Ridehalgh & Co., Worsted Spinners, Halifax; Render & Milner, Agents and Yarn Dealers, Manchester; Rougemont Brothers, Merchants, London; Samuel & Phillips, East India Agents, London; Shewell, John, & Son, Money Dealers, London; Steel, W., & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Stocks & Tait, Bleachers, Manchester, 25,000*l.*; Tomlinson, W. & T., Corn Merchants, Liverpool, 10,000*l.*; Watson, Brothers & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Watson, Eller & Co., Merchants, Manchester; Watson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Edinburgh, 200,000*l.*; Wilson, Nash & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wilson & Ebor, Manchester.

* Resumed payment again yesterday.

DEPRECIATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—From a calculation of fifty of the principal railway lines the comparison shows the subjoined facts:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of fifty lines of railroad, at the quoted price of their stock, on January 2, 1847 | £59,557,000 |
| Total calls on the above since January | 13,529,000 |
| | £73,086,000 |
| Value of the same stock, including the above calls, computed at the share list prices of Saturday, September 11, 1847 | 57,884,000 |
| Depreciation | £15,202,000 |

THE "CHURCH," AND THE DISSENTERS.

*To John Bull.*

Sir,—A short paragraph, headed "Manchester Wesleyan Methodists Demonstration," in the *Bull* of Saturday last, announces the intention of the Wesleyans to invite Lord Ashley, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Mr. Plumptre, and the President of the Wesleyan Conference, to fraternize at a dinner.

Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre are, I believe, Churchmen by profession. Sir Culling has lately been pressed into the [illegible] a leader of the Anti Church bodies—the Dissenters.—Lord Ashley is also a prominent [illegible] societies. That the Wesleyans should be anxious to draw unwary Churchmen of rank to fraternize with them, is natural and politic. But I cannot think that it is politic or consistent in such men as Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre to lend their aid to the enemies of the Church of England; nor will they, by so doing, serve the interests of those Church Societies which they, Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre, patronise.

The Wesleyans are not less inimical, though more subtle, enemies to the Church than any other body of Dissenters, and their enmity is occasionally developed by their less prudent members. In confirmation of this, I would refer your readers to a small tract, published by Leslie, London, entitled, *Modern Wesleyanism*. I copy the following from the *Wesleyan Chronicle*, July 7, 1843, as a part of a speech delivered by D. Chapman, a Wesleyan Preacher:—"The sect to which I belong has found it necessary to cry havoc, and let slip her dogs of war" (against the Church), "and it shall be found, ere long, that we are dogs of the true breed."

I am an oldish Clergyman, of some twenty-six years standing, and that time passed in densely-populated districts, and I declare that I always observed, that wherever the Clergyman was most active in promoting the spiritual good of his parish, *there* the Wesleyans became immediately most active also, thwarting, by every underhanded and proselytizing means, the labours of the Clergyman.

But it may be said that such men as Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre unite with Dissenters in a common cause against the progress of Romanism. Experience has shown that whenever Churchmen have united with Dissenters, in *any* common cause, the latter have managed (to serve some sectarian interest of their own) to throw the former over the bridge, or to frustrate the cause; *e.g.*, the confederation in London in 1845 against the Maynooth endowment.

Besides, I am persuaded that the manifest latitudinarianism of such men as Lord Ashley, whether clergy or laity, has done more to stagger and disgust wavering young Churchmen, and to drive them to Romanism, than the wiles of Romanists themselves.

I must confess, too, my inability to discover the right to find fault with Romeward-tending Churchmen, which other Churchmen claim, who lower the standard of the Church to meet the whims of Dissenters. If you suppose a straight line to represent the Church of England, and A and B to represent two Churchmen, cleric or lay; if A, on one side, deviates from the line towards Protestant dissent, I see not how he can condemn B for, on the other side, deviating from the line toward Popish dissent. They are both off the line: and though they advance in opposite directions, in carrying out their principles to their legitimate boundary, they ultimately meet at the same point—INFIDELITY. Witness France and Geneva.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

27th Sept. PRESBYTER.

COMMERCIAL PANIC AT HAMBURGH.—The *Kolnische Zeitung* has a letter from Hamburgh of the 21st September which states that the Exchange of that city is filled with a consternation unexampled since the "three glorious days" of July, 1830 Every post from England is pounced upon as if the courier were a messenger of life and death, for the late disastrous failures in London cannot fail to recoil upon the trade of the entire continent. Hamburgh is only compromised by the recent failures in England (which are estimated at 80,000,000 dollars) to the extent of 50,000 crowns (150,000f.); but in this crisis every body is alarmed for his own safety. Stocks and shares are dreadfully depressed.

CORN TRADE IN RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that the Emperor Nicholas has just taken a measure which will be highly advantageous to commerce in general, and for the corn trade in particular. His Majesty has ordered the Bank to advance in Bank paper, to all the corn merchants who may desire it, the half of the value of their stock in grain. Very good results are expected from this measure for the money market; inasmuch as it will remove the pressure which has been felt for some time. According to official returns just published, the number of vessels or barques which have been built in the course of the current year for the inland navigation of Russia, amounts to 11,990, at the cost of 3,982,565 silver rubles.

THE BORNEO PIRATES.—A smart engagement has taken place between H. M. S. *Nemesis* and the Borneo pirates which infest the Indian Archipelago. The action took place on the 30th May, Mr. Brooke and Captain Grey both being on board the *Nemesis*, with a cutter in tow, crossing from Bruné to Labuan. The pirate fleet consisted of 11 large prahus, manned by 50 men each. The action lasted from one o'clock to sundown, ending in the capture of five of the prahus, and the dismantling of the rest; whilst the pirates lost about 100 killed and it is computed that 200 more are wounded. The British lost one man killed and seven wounded, two mortally and most severely. Ten brass guns, varying in size, and five iron guns were captured. The whole pirate fleet would have been destroyed but for the small number of the English boats engaged. The pirates, however, have received a severe lesson.—Mr. Brooke has arrived in England, bringing with him the treaty which he had concluded with the Sultan of Borneo.

AUSTRIA.—The financial affairs of Austria underwent a short but severe crisis on the 18th and 19th ult. Baron Kübeck, the Minister of Finance, was, on the 19th ult., obliged to withdraw from the market as a purchaser of Railroad Stocks, of which he had repeatedly declared himself to be a continual and honest buyer, at the prices fixed of 120 for Vienna-Gloggnitz, 108 for Venice-Milan, and 98 for Central Hungarian Stock.—The attempt of the Austrian Minister to bolster up prices, first to undue speculation, then on the 19th he retired from the market causing a fall of from 6 to 10 per cent. From this state of panic the speculators were relieved by the exertions of Baron Rothschild, and other eminent bankers, who made such representations to Prince Metternich that they prevailed upon him to resume the Governental purchases, and Baron Kübeck accordingly bought £800,000 sterling in one day. Whether this proceeding will jeopardise the position of the Bank of Vienna remains to be seen. There cannot be a doubt of the integrity of the Austrian Ministers, but the bold experiment of attempting to keep up or regulate prices by Government purchases has never yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in Austria. Protests and counter-protests respecting the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians are being exchanged, but as yet there appears no disposition on the part of Prince Metternich to recede from the position he has taken.

THE Jamaica papers brought by the last West India mail contain a deplorable picture of the effects produced by the alteration of the sugar duties in 1846. "Dwelling as we are," says the *Jamaica Despatch* of August 23, "in the midst of a people driven to dispair by years of consecutive injuries, merged at last into the one final act of confiscation and ruin involved in the free-trade Sugar Bill of 1846, our testimony may surely be received as conclusive on the present condition of Jamaica.—And that condition is RUIN—ruin to the merchant and to the planter—ruin to the colony, politically and socially. * * * And what has been the result of one half-year's free-trade in sugar—in that class of colonial productions which their (the Ministers') own oracle, Mr. Deacon Hume, excepted from the free-trade category? It has been precisely that result which was foretold as the necessary consequence of an equalization of the duties—British colonial sugar *has been shut out of its own market*, and its place assumed *by the produce of slavery*. The British planter has been driven to despair, and the Cuban slave-holder exalted and cherished.—*John Bull.*

## Colonial.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY.

The Managers of this Society, being about to make their Annual Appeal in aid of its funds, beg to submit the following statement of their expenditure during the past year.

| | £ | s. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from preceding year | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| Subscriptions and Donations | 65 | 12 | 1 |
| | 68 | 19 | 0 |
| Expended | 67 | 12 | 4½ |
| Balance in hand | 1 | 6 | 7½ |

Upwards of 300 persons of all ages and of both sexes have been relieved from this fund. The clothing distributed consisted of 60 pairs of Boots and Shoes, and about 500 Articles of Wearing Apparel, such as Gowns, Frocks, Boys Bibs, Shawls, Stockings, Petticoats, Flannel Shirts, and some Blankets.

As it is apprehended that the calls upon this Fund will be much more numerous the coming Winter than in any former year, the Managers of this Charity desire earnestly to press its claims for a liberal support upon those who have in times past contributed to its Funds, and upon all who would feel desirous to alleviate the sufferings of their Brethren in distress.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Strachan | 3 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Grasett | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Robinson | 2 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. John Hector | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Macaulay | 2 | 0 | 0 | Miss Hector | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Jones | 1 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Nash | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Draper | 2 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Hagarty | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Allan | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss Nanton | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. James Strachan | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Norris | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Mrs. Boulton | 1 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. George Duggan | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. W. H. Boulton | 2 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Baines | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. S. Ridout | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Boys | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Beaven | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss James | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Mrs. Proudfoot | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. George Allan | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Anderson | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Dixon | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. W. Boulton | 0 | 15 | 0 | Mrs. F. Perkins | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Clarke Gamble | 1 | 0 | 0 | E. H. Rutherford | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Lukin Robinson | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Lefroy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Secker Brough | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Hawkins | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. W. A. Baldwin | 0 | 10 | 0 | Miss Cameron | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Baldwin | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. A. Cameron | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. S. Baldwin | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Westmacott | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Mercer | 1 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. J. G. Spragge | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. S. G. Ridout | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Cosens | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. T. D. Harris | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. S. P. Jarvis | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| A friend | 0 | 1 | 3 | Mrs. Crombie | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Thanet Thompson | 0 | 10 | 0 | T. Bilton | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Justice Hagerman | 0 | 10 | 0 | C. W. F. | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Mrs. James Brown | 0 | 15 | 0 | Mrs. McCutcheon | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Hamilton | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs Monro | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Blake | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Widder | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Colborne | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. William Waterfield | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Birchall | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Brunskill | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Codd | 0 | 5 | 0 | Creighton & Hall | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Mrs. Betley | 0 | 10 | 0 | Cash | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. P. Esten | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. D. Bethune | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. John Ridout | 0 | 10 | 0 | J. R. Mountjoy | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Peter Paterson | 0 | 10 | 0 | R. Dempsey | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Henry Rowsell | 0 | 10 | 0 | W. S. Perrin | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Becket | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Tuton | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Joseph Meredith | 0 | 5 | 0 | J. H. Richey | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Stanton | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. O'Brien | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Chewett | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Coates | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Durnford | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. A. Murray | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Croft | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Creighton | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Loring | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Stow | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. D. McMurray | 0 | 12 | 6 | Mrs. Denison | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Charles Heath | 0 | 10 | 0 | Rev. W. H. Ripley | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Cameron | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Powell | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Winstanley | 0 | 10 | 0 | Samuel Phillipps | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Moffatt | 0 | 10 | 0 | Miss Givins | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. McCaul | 0 | 15 | 0 | Robert Hawke | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Maynard | 0 | 5 | 0 | Miss Powell | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Henry SadGrove (Clerk) | 1 | 0 | 0 | R. Harrison | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Harrington | 0 | 10 | 0 | John Crawford | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Berczy | 0 | 10 | 0 | R. C. Gwatkin | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Dr. Grasett | 0 | 10 | 0 | J. M. D. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| John Langlin | 0 | 5 | 0 | R. G. Anderson | 0 | 5 | 0 |

CITY COUNCIL.

(*From the Colonist.*)

At the meeting of the Corporation on Monday evening last, the Mayor presided, and there were twenty members of the body present. Among the business brought before the Council, was the proposal for street assessment, and owing to the absence of the Chairman of the committee on Finance and assessment, it was postponed.

Mr. Duggan, as Chairman of the Committee on Police, Prisons, &c., brought up a report, and several resolutions relating thereto, which were moved as follows:—

1. That the two rooms of the north east part of the New Market building, first story be devoted to the purposes of the police department, and the High Bailiff's Office fitted up with proper office furniture, under the direction of his worship the Mayor.

2. That the police department be provided with the three brace of pistols, to be intrusted to the especial custody of the High Bailiff.

3. That it is the opinion of the Council that no adequate means exists for either the proper or profitable emplement of convicts sentenced to hard labour in the prison of the city, and that it is disirable that efficient means for that object should be provided.

4. That, in the opinion of the Council, much of the crime for which convictions by the city authorities take place, has its origin in the vice of intemperance.

5. That it is the opinion of the Council that a check would be given to vice and crime alluded to in the foregoing resolution were licenses granted for retailing and vending spiritnousliquors for such places only where the same was actually much required.

6. That in the opinion of this Council it is necessary to appoint a Recorder in and for the City of Toronto.

7. That the 6th resolution be communicated to the Provincial Secretary.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted by the Council:—

A bill to open and extend Colborne Street from Church Street to Yonge Street, introduced by Mr. Wakefield, was read a first time.

Mr. Alderman Cameron stated that a presentment had been made against the corporation and the members of the Board of Health, by the Grand Jury for nuisance, in relation to the Emigrant Sheds, on the Bay Shore; whereupon it was resolved,—

That his Worship the Mayor be requested to take the necessary steps to defend the Corporation, the Board of Health, and the Members of the Board of health, against the presentment of the Grand Jury.

The Council adjourned to Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood, arrived in town on Saturday.

The Hon. W. B. Robinson Chief Commissoner of the department of Public Works, having visited the works on the well- and Canal, has proceed up Yonge-street, to witness the progress that is making on that important line of public road.—*Colonist.*

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the monthly sale of Funds last evening, £1000 were sold in ten lots of £100 each,—the average bonus paid being 37 per cent. The rates were 36½, 37, and 37½.—*Ibid.*

Our attention has been directed to the present disgraceful state of Yonge street, within the limits of the City; and the sooner the City authorities direct the proper repairs to be made, on the portion of street to which we refer, the better. At present it is all but impassable.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed upon Timothy and Mary Burke, at the last Assizes, at Kingston, for the murder of their children, to imprisonment for life.—*Ibid.*

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—On Friday these pleasing and accomplished minstrels, as we are fully justified in terming them, gave their first concert; and, for the sake of those of our fellow-citizens who delight to listen to harmonious and tasteful singing, we are glad that another opportunity will be afforded, this evening, of enjoying what we do not hesitate to pronounce to be quite a treat, in the shape of vocal music.

Introduced to notice, under the very unobtrusive and somewhat quaint designation of "The Alleghanians," and their tickets being only half-a-dollar, the public, we fancy, have not been impressed with a correct, not to say favourable, opinion of the merits of these vocalists; and to this cause must, doubtless, be ascribed the rather thin attendance at their performance on Friday—a defect which we hope to see largely rectified this evening.

The Alleghanies must not for a moment, even by inadvertence, be classed in any other than the first rank of concert singers; and if any of our readers have fallen into the error—because these vocalists have been announced quietly and without pretence, and have put their tickets at half what is usually demanded—that the Alleghanians are second-raters, and not worth hearing, we recommend them to be disabused of their mistake by judging for themselves at the concert of this evening.

The Alleghanians are four in number, one lady and three gentlemen, and the four voices—which are without any instrumental accompaniament, although a very clever pianist introduces marches, overtures and valses at intervals, by way of varying the performance—harmonize so well as to produce on the listener more the effect of a fine toned musical instrument, than what is commonly heard as singing. To accomplish so rare a result taste, skill, and long practice have been combined; and next to the celebrated Hungarian Brothers, the Herrmans, we do not remember to have heard any quartette singing which, though differing in style, so completely charmed the mind as that of the Alleghanians. The Herrmans devoted themselves to the grand school, and their superb voices came upon the ear like a full diapason, and the harmonized union of some cathedral organ; while the Alleghanians apply their efforts to the pleasing and graceful style, and the manner in which they give the songs and ballads of modern times is full of harmony and feeling, and in melody and softness of tone exactly resembles a flute and piano accompaniment, affording a refined enjoyment to the hearer.

Our readers know that we are not given to exaggerated praise or overwrought admiration; and in what we have said in regard to the Alleghanians, we desire no better test of the value of our notice than the practical experience of all who doubt it. Let as many as possible attend the Concert this evening, and judge whether we have said more than the Alleghanians deserved.—*Herald.*

The following paragraph, which it affords us a sincere pleasure to copy, refers to an individual closely connected with one of the oldest and most respected families in Canada. The gallant officer mentioned is, if we mistake not, brother to the present Bishop of Montreal:—*Herald.*

"Lieut. Col. Attie Mountain, C. B., of the 90th Cameronians, has been selected to accompany the Earl of Dalhousie to India, as a military secretary to the Governor-General. The appointment will be extremely popular in India, where Lieut. Colonel Mountain is well known and much esteemed. The Lieut. Colonel was in China during the late war, and filled a high staff situation under Lord (then Sir Hugh) Gough; his gallantry at Canton obtained for him the decoration of C.B.—His local knowledge and experience will be of great utility to Lord Dalhousie. Lieut. the Hon. Francis W. Fane, 74th Highlanders, accompanies the Earl of Dalhousie as Aide de Camp."

THE EMIGRANT HOSPITALS.

(*Abridged from the British Colonist.*)

The Board of Health of Toronto have received some forms of accounts and returns, which they are required to use, in conformity with instructions endorsed upon each, and certified by the Provincial Secretary. These are required to be filled up monthly, and transmitted to the Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada at Kingston. They comprise

1st. General Statement of expenses incurred on account of destitute and sick immigrants at Toronto, from the first day to the last day of the month, both inclusive.

2d. Statement of Provisions, &c., issued to destitute immigrants, not in Hospital, at Toronto, for the same period.

3d. Return of sick immigrants, in the Hospital or Sheds at Toronto, during the same period.

The endorsement by the Provincial Secretary, on the first statement, requires that it be certified by the Chairman of the Board of Health, and by the Emigrant Agent, and further supported by regular vouchers.

That one Medical attendant and one Assistant be allowed to every 200 patients.

That three Nurses and two Orderlies be allowed to every 70 patients;—and

That the Medical attendant be paid £1 5s. currency; the Assistant 12s. 6d.; and the Orderlies and Nurses 2s. 6d. each per day.

The endorsement on the second statement merely requires it to be filled up monthly, and forwarded, along with the General Statement, to the Emigrant Agent.

The endorsement on the third return requires that it be certified by one, at least, of the Medical attendants of the Hospital, and by the Emigrant Agent of the place.

And it is recommended, in accordance with the suggestion of the Medical Commissioners at Montreal, that the Board of Health should accept tenders for supplying the medicines, &c., required for the Hospital, with a view to obtain them at the lowest rate; and it is further recommended, as a necessary measure of economy, that spirits distilled in this country should be employed in the Hospital, wherever it is practicable, instead of wine and brandy.

These regulations are general, and have been issued for the guidance of all the Boards of Health in Upper Canada, having the superintendance of Emigrant Hospitals.

To what extent these rules may be applicable to other places we are not prepared to say, but certain it is that they are in several particulars unsuited to the circumstances of the Toronto Board of Health have addressed a firm, but respectful remonstrance [illegible] their enforcement here.

To explain this it is only necessary to state, that the Toronto Emigrant Hospital is composed of the building formerly employed as a General Hospital, (the ordinary patients belonging to the General Hospital being confined in other buildings rented for the purpose, in another part of the city, in order to afford accommodation for the sick Immigrants,) and of sheds that have been erected in the Hospital park, from time to time, as the number of Immigrant patients increased. The convalescent establishment, again, is separate from these—being kept in the house belonging to the Hon. J. H. Dunn, near the entrance to the old Fort, and a considerable distance from the Immigrant Fever Hospital.

The sheds in the hospital park are placed some distance apart, for the purpose of ventilation, and to insure a free circulation of air, and they afford accommodation for 26 or 28 patients each.

The nurses have been paid £1 15s. per month and the orderlies £3 per month.

According to the proposal now made by the Government, there are only to be allowed 3 nurses for every 70 patients; and for the same number of patients 2 orderlies are to be supplied—the pay of each to be 2s 6d per day. Say for the month, 30 days, at 2s 6d: £3 15s per month for orderlies and nurses, being 15s more than the orderlies have been in the habit of receiving; and £2 more, or more than double the amount per month, than has been paid to the nurses.

The number of orderlies proposed by the Government is too large, and that of the nurses too small.

We pass now to another part of the Government instructions, viz., that which refers to the medical attendance; and we are by no means surprised to find that, in the face of such an order as the one that has recently been issued, the whole of the medical gentlemen who have attended the Immigrant Hospital since its establishment have tendered their resignations. One hundred patients, we are informed, was the number which each physician was originally required to take charge of in the Hospital, and the sum paid each medical gentleman for his attendance, has been £2 a day. The pay was no more than adequate, at least to the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, apart entirely from the risk of constant attendance at such a place; and we now find, by the Government proposal, that each physician with an assistant, must attend no less than 200 patients, instead of 100, and that for this increased service, (which by the by it is impossible for any one medical gentleman, even with an assistant, to perform properly,) the physician is to be allowed £1 5s. per day, and the attendant 12s. 6d.! Who could have suggested such an arrangement to the Government? We should like much to be favoured with a perusal of Mr. Hawke's mysterious report!

The Toronto Board of Health have indeed advertised for three or four Licensed Medical Practitioners, who are wanted immediately at the Toronto Medical Hospital, each of whom, with the assistance of a medical student, as Clinical Clerk and Assistant Dispenser, will be required to take charge of two hundred patients, and will receive 25s. per day for his services, or two cents and a half for each patient!

The Board of Health have always required the physicians attending the Toronto Immigrant Hospital, to visit their patients twice a day at least. How is it possible for a physician having 200 patients under his charge, to perform his duty to them, in the manner that is required of him, with satisfaction to himself or to the Board?

In the Toronto Immigrant Hospital, to 22d October, there were patients admitted, 3300; discharged, 1993; died, 757; and remaining in hospital, and in the convalescent establishment, 739.

Having laid these statements before our readers, let us hope that the Government will view this delicate and important matter in its proper light, and do nothing that will have the effect of impairing the efficiency of the Toronto Immigrant Hospital,—the refuge of the unfortunate sick and destitute of the parent state, who have been cast helpless upon our shores in the hour of their deepest misery and despair; but that they will lend a willing ear to the representation that has been forwarded to them on the subject from the Board of Health, and continue the arrangements of the hospital, in all its departments, in a proper state of efficiency, suited to the emergency. Nor, indeed, is this the season for weakening the Immigrant Hospital establishment to an inadequate degree, when the severity of winter is approaching, and, as we are well informed, arrangements are in progress for sending additional numbers of sick immigrants from other places to this station. Mr. Cull passed westward a few days ago, and we understood the object of his mission to be, to dissolve the various Immigrant Hospitals west of this, and to send their patients to the Toronto Hospital. That the Hospitals of Toronto and Kingston are the only ones that are to be maintained during the winter, and that the patients of other hospitals, more convenient to Kingston than Toronto, are to be sent to the former place. This arrangement will be any thing but agreeable to the inhabitants of the two cities, that are to be favoured with this increased amount of diseased immigrants; and we make them aware of the fact, as it has come to our knowledge.

SUICIDE.—A melancholy case of self-destruction, under mental-derangement, occurred lately at Kingston, in the Penetentiary. In such cases we have made it a rule not to publish the harrowing particulars.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Third Loan Meeting of the above Society was held in the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening last, when £800 (8 shares) were sold at the following rates, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, President, being in the chair.

Lot No. 1 at 40 per cent. bonus; No. 2 at 41½; No. 3 at 41½; No. 4 at 42; No. 5 at 42½; No. 6 at 43¼; No. 7 at 43¾; No. 8 at 44.—Average, 42¼.

This is the highest average that has been obtained by either of the Building Societies in this city, and a larger number of persons were present than we have seen at any previous Loan Meeting: the bidding was as may be supposed, spirited. The rapid success of this society must be most gratifying to all connected with it.

THE ASSIZES for the Home District were brought to a close on Saturday last, having been steadily at work (Sundays excepted) since the 7th October. The docket of civil cases, numbering somewhere about 300, was we believe gone through with, and the criminal business was also disposed of. The trial of the indictment of the Board of Health, in regard to the Emigrant sheds being a nuisance, resulted in a verdict of acquittal; but from what fell from the learned Judge in Court, and from the fact of a subsequent presentment being made by the Grand Jury recommending that the City authorities should establish better regulations so as to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as had been complained of, we are of opinion the object aimed at, namely the suppression of the nuisance, will be accomplished.

In the course of the Assizes, the Grand Jury made several presentments upon a variety of subjects of public interest, of which, against our next issue, we shall endeavour to obtain copies for publication.

On Saturday, the Grand Jury, previous to being discharged, presented a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper—this being the first occasion of his presiding on the Bench in this District:—

*To the Honourable William Henry Draper one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and assigned to hold the Assizes for the Home District, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Grand Jury of the Home District, in session assembled, respectfully take leave, previous to the termination of our duties, to tender to your Lordship our sincere congratulations upon your elevation to the Bench of this Province.

We feel satisfied that the commanding talents and extensive learning which have distinguished your Lordship's career at the Bar, cannot fail to render your services on the Bench most valuable to the proper administration of the Law; and the community at large will, we are assured, cordially respond to the opinion we now express.

It will perhaps be considered that this tribute of our respect to your Lordship might have been offered at an earlier period of the Assizes; but the Grand Jury indulge the hope that a proceeding which at the opening of the Court would have been comparatively little more than merely a courteous ceremony, now that many of the Grand Jury have enjoyed the opportunity of personally observing the able, perspicuous, and pleasing manner in which your Lordship has discharged the important duties of your high station during the Assizes, will be looked upon as the result of a practical experience of your Lordship's eminent qualiities on the Bench.

And, in conclusion, the Grand Jury fervently hope that your Lordsaip may long live to occupy the dignified position to which you form at once an honour and an ornament.

Jos. D. Ridout, *Foreman*,

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|---|---|
| Edward G. O'Brien, | Chas. Watkins, |
| Alexander Dixon, | J. C. Rudyerd, |
| J. M. Cutcheon, | John R. Nash, |
| A. Thorne, | Wm. Wakefield, |
| Frederick Widder, | G. A. Barber, |
| Francis Neale, | G. W. Girdlestone, |
| M. J. O'Beirne, | M. Betley, |

W. McMaster.

Grand Jury Room,
*Toronto, October 28th*, 1847.

To which his Lordship made the following

REPLY.

*Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—*

I beg to return you my warmest thanks for this unexpected, and very flattering, mark of your kindness and attention.

Under any circumstances I must have felt deeply gratified at such a compliment; but it gives me additional satisfaction to receive it from the Grand Jury of the District in which I have so long lived—to perceive among you so many of my fellow-citizens, and not a few who, emigrants like myself, have successfully achieved a home in this the land of our common adoption.

Believe me, when I assure you, that I have an exalted sense of the duties of the office which our Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon me, and, that I humbly hope I may be enabled so to discharge them as to prove myself worthy of your present good opinion, by maintaining and securing its continuance for the future. W. H. DRAPER.

Toronto, October 29, 1847. —*Herald.*

The Common Council have at length decided on the propriety of a Recorder being appointed for this city. The act of Incorporation provides that the Recorder shall be a barrister of *not less than five years' standing*; that he shall be, *ex officio*, a justice of the peace for the city; and shall hold his office during payable quarterly, out of the city funds. The duties are to hold a quarterly Court for the trial of criminal offences, (being in fact the present "Mayor's Court," equivalent to the Quarter Sessions for the District;) and to grant tavern licenses.—*Patriot.*

EMIGRANT WIDOW AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We consider it our duty to state that want of clothing suitable to the season is beginning to be very seriously felt at this institution. Any donation of this kind will be most thankfully received.—*Ibid.*

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, at the general meeting of the shareholders, held on Saturday, the 30th ult.:—C. Gamble, President; Thos. G. Ridout, Vice-President; T. D. Harris, Jas. Browne, E. F. Whittemore, Duncan Macdonell, Toronto; Daniel MacNab and Richard Juson, Hamilton; J. L. Ranney, St. Catherines. Mr. Robert McClure was chosen Secretary.—*Ibid.*

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the new Gas-Consumers' Company;—Charles Berczy, Hugh Miller, H. Horwood, Angus Bethune, R. Kneeshaw, Hugh Scobie, J. F. Smith, Jas. Beatty, R. H. Brett, E. F. Whittemore, Richard Yates, and Peter Paterson: Mr. Watson. Secretary.

Our readers will have seen, probably with surprise equal to our own, a notice, (copied from the *Gazette*,) by Chas. Hervey and others, of a new Gas Company for Toronto. This is altogether a mistake. The person in the *Gazette* Office, on whom that duty devolved, had read "Berczy" Hervey; and the notice containing the error was not omitted after an intimation of it had been transmitted to the *Gazette* Office.—*Ibid.*

## MEXICO.

We are still without official despatches from General Scott; and although private letters have arrived in abundance, and copies of some despatches of the subordinate officers have come to hand, yet the report of the General-in-chief is necessary to enable us to form an accurate opinion of the state of affairs.

The General Orders issued since the army of the United States entered the city of Mexico, show the danger that attends a small army when occupying a large city with a hostile population. The poignard is undoubtedly doing its work; ten soldiers having been assassinated in one night and eight on another. To obviate these fatal results General Scott imposes an exact discipline on his troops, such as frequent musters, &c., as set forth in the General Orders just referred to. This course, in fact, is the only one that the General can pursue under his present circumstances.

It is in vain to issue simple orders to the men of an army, not to leave their quarters at night, especially if mere hazard of life be urged as a reason. The love of adventure and contempt of danger inherent in soldiers and sailors will urge them into dangers of all kinds. Vigilance on the part of the officers, and frequent musters at unexpected periods, are the best remedies. Most of the lower class of the male population of Mexico carry knives, and when men stroll away from the bivouac they will frequently pay the penalty with the loss of life. This was doubtless one of the military reasons which induced General Scott to pause before hastily occupying the capital. The political reason was no less potent. His government desired peace,