GUELPH HERALD.

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 52. GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1851. WHOLE NO. 208.

Business Directory.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL,
House adjoining Rev. A. Palmer.
Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

JOHN HARRISON,
Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker,
GUELPH.

Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.

The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER ALLAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Waterloo, by Preston.

[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]
Feb. 18, 1851. 191-tf

MESSRS. McNAB & MARTIN,
Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Office under the "Advertiser" Office,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
JOHN MCNAB, Toronto. } EDWARD R. MARTIN, Guelph.
Feb. 11, 1851. 190

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALL persons may obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES at the residence of the Agent, half a mile from Guelph, on the York Road.
RICHARD FOWLER BUDD.
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-tf

REMOVAL.

MR. JARVIS,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office removed to that recently occupied by the late T. R. BROCK, Esq.,
North-east Corner Market Square.
Guelph, Dec. 24, 1850. 183

H. GREGORY,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,
DUNDAS.

☞ The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, *Banners, Flags, Devices, &c.*, in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.
N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

ROBERT OSBORNE,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
HAMILTON.

☞ Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
AGENT FOR GUELPH,
WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

ÆMILIUS IRVING,
Barrister at Law, &c.,
Notary Public,
GALT.
Offic in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramore's Store. 186-tf.

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,
Government Agent for the District of Wellington,
CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA,
On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

MR. F. MARCON,
LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.
☞ Agent for the *Canada Company*, and *Bank of Montreal.*

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of
Fergusson & Hurd.
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
A. J. FERGUSSON.
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Guelph, April 7, 1851. 198-tf

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Distribution of Marriage Licenses.
LAZARUS PARKINSON.
Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, Eramosa, April 23, 1851. 201

MISSES FOXTON & WATSON,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
FROM HAMILTON,
MACDONALD STREET,
Second House from Wyndham Street.
Straw Bonnets cleaned and made up in the most fashionable style.
Guelph, April 1, 1851. 197-tf

WALTER P. NEWMAN,
Accountant, Commission & General Agent,
Conveyancer and Notary Public,
AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.,
ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
April 2, 1851. 198-tf

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.

E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves
Of all Sizes and Patterns.
ALSO,—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. ☞ *Castings made to Order.*

CAREY'S
PATENT THRASHING MACHINES,
The most approved of in the Province always on hand.
☞ *John Street, Hamilton.* 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Corner of King and John Streets,
HAMILTON.

☞ Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance ompany,
Capital $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS,
HAMILTON,
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 166-1y.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
SYNDENHAM VILLAGE,
OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
ELORA,
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
February 22, 1849. 36.

J. LAMOND SMITH,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUS.
149-1y

W. FELL,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES,
Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE of the CLERK of the WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
COURT HOUSE, Guelph. } 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in *FERGUS,*
A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston,
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF
Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich.
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-tf

A. D. FERRIER,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Agent.
Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

Poetry.

THE HOME OF THE HEART.

The heart has many a dwelling spot
On Lifetime's pilgrim way,
In many a land where human lot
Leads human foot to stray;
But time, nor change, can o'er efface
This truth where'er we roam—
That the heart has many a dwelling place,
But only *once* a home.

The cot may for a palace change,
By Fortune's golden spell;
But this can ne'er our love estrange
From what the past can tell;
That truth, which memory loves to trace,
Still lives beneath the dome—
That the heart has many a dwelling place,
But only *once* a home.

Young filial love, all given by Time
To be our help and stay,
With sunny beam and voiceful chime
May light and cheer our way;
But from the past each voice and face,
Dear, sacred, proofs will come—
That the heart has many a dwelling place,
But only *once* a home.

Deferred Articles.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Since the accident on the Paris and Versailles railway, a few years ago, when the cars took fire and a large number of passengers who were locked in, were burned to death, we do not remember any railway accident more terrible than one that occurred on the 30 ult. in England, in the Fordsham Tunnel, a short distance from the city of Chester on the Lancashire & Cheshire Railway. There had been an unusual amount of travel on the line during the day, on account of the Chester races, and three trains left Chester in the evening, in quick succession, with great numbers of passengers from Manchester. The first train was too heavy for the Locomotive, and consequently came to a dead stand in the middle of the tunnel, which is a mile and a half long.—Before it could be started again it was run into by the second train and then by the third train, both coming up at a rapid rate, The crash was fearful and the damage very great. Eight persons were killed and more than thirty others were badly hurt by fractures or otherwise. There were as many as 1500 persons in the three trains.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

During the exhibition of the menagerie in Derby, on Wednesday last, a little boy was killed by being struck with the trunk of the elephant. He was amusing himself, in company with other boys, by feeding the elephant with nuts and other articles, when for the sake of sport, he pricked the animal, upon the trunk with some sharp instrument which enraged him, and the boy becoming frightened, withdrew into the crowd. Soon after he approached toward the elephant, though cautioned to keep away by the keeper, when he received a blow on the head which injured him so severely that he died.—*New Haven Journal.*

A foot race, of ten miles, for a purse of $400, came off in St Louis on Wednesday last, between Jackson the "American Deer," and an Indian named "Coffee," and was won by Jackson. The ten miles were run by Jackson in 50 minutes 34 seconds; by Coffee in 59 min. 15 sec.—*Detroit Tribune.*

PATENT REVOLVING CANNON.—Mr. Z. M. Lowry, of Portville, Cattaraugus county, has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself fifty times a minute. It is stated in the Cattaraugus *Whig* that the War Department has passed a resolution in favor of adopting this ingenious destructive power, for our government.

New York, June 9.—A letter in the *Tribune*, from Philadelphia, states that George Thompson was announced to lecture in that city on Sunday afternoon, and that in consequence, the hall selected for the purpose had been closed by order of the police, who feared a disturbance would ensue. Mr Thompson announced his farewell lecture at Boston for to-morrow.

Boston, June 8.—A fearful tragedy took place last evening in Rockbury. A young man, representing himself a stranger, from Hope, Maine, called at the house of A. G. Cummings, a physician, and required medical advice. The Doctor being out, Mrs C. invited him to step into the parlor, where he sat down, took off his cravat, and complained of pain in his side. A little daughter of Dr. C.'s came running into the room, when the man instantly drew a razor from his pocket, and cut the child's throat from ear to ear.

St. Louis, June 7.—The Mississippi continues to rise, and the whole length of our levee is submerged, and the merchants in that vicinity are moving their goods from the ground floors. A large amount of property on the levee has already been injured by high water, and the difficulty in re-shipping and landing goods has already caused the suspension of business.

Serious Riot.—A serious riot occurred in the outskirts of the city of New York, on the 26th ult., by which a number of persons were killed, and forty or fifty persons wounded. The day was celebrated by the German population as the holiday of Pentecost. About 12,000 had assembled in a Park, and every thing was passing off peaceably till towards evening they were assailed by a gang of rowdies, who were armed with guns, pistols, swords, &c.; they commenced without provocation, to insult the females, overthrow the refreshment tables, and destroy the property of the venders. Buildings were burned, and 49 or 50 robberies were committed, principally on females, who were waylaid, and made to deliver up their money, rings, &c. The affray was not quelled until late in the evening.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

The Church Union—This Society is making rapid advances in its organization; each day bringing intelligence of the formation of Branches in various parts of the Province. The proceedings at many of the meetings were most interesting, and the spirit which actuated those who attended most gratifying: many having travelled long distances to take part in the proceedings. From the crowded state of our columns we cannot give any details, but we will endeavor to give a summary of the proceedings at some of them in our next. Amongst the returns which have been received of the formation of Branch Unions, we may name Richmond, North Gower, Goulbourn, Franktown, &c.: preparations for meetings are being made in other places, and the greatest anxiety is evinced to maintain the settlement of 1840; Presbyterians and Methodists uniting with the members of the Church of England in doing so. In reference to the petitions to the Imperial and Colonial Legislature we may state, that it is desirable that the signatures continue to be obtained as long as possible, and then forwarded to the Secretary of the Church Union, for presentation this session, the course of action decided on in Parliament enabling the time to be extended for this purpose.—*Church.*

PIGEONS.—There are none of our readers that can be unobservant of the immense number of pigeons, that at this season of the year may be seen passing over from one part of this continent to another, and yet few of them are probably aware of the immensity of their number—of the food required for their support, and of the law of nature which regulates their migration. Myriards of these beautiful birds have, during the last ten days, flown over this country, taking a south-westerly course, and yet how few persons are curious enough to enquire into their destination, the object of their flight, or of their general economy. The Passenger Pigeon (*Columbia Migratoria,*) is a native of North America. They spread over the whole of this country, abounding round Hudson's Bay, where they remain till December. They arrive in the fur countries in the latter end of May, and depart in October. They are met with as far South as the Gulf of Mexico, but do not extend their range Westward of the Rocky Mountains. Stray passenger pigeons have been taken both in Norway and in Russia, and it has found a place in the British Fauna, from a solitary bird having been shot in Westhall, Fifeshire, on the 31st December 1825. Like other pigeons, this genus makes a slender platform nest of sticks and straws, but unlike other pigeons, prolific as it is, it lays but one egg. The female builds the nest, the male bird fetches the materials. The time of incubation is sixteen days, and the male relieves the female in stitting during that period. The immense number of these birds baffles all computation. Those eminent ornithologists, Wilson and Audubon, describe flocks seen by them to contain respectively from thousands of millions to upwards of a billion in each, the daily food required to sustain which would be at least 60,000 bushels; and the New York *Evening Post* informs us that on the 31st of last month seven tons of pigeons were carried into the New York market by the Erie railroad.—*St. Catharines Constitutional.*

Rumored decline of the Russell Ministry.—Rumors are again rife of an impending resignation of the Ministry. Notwithstanding Lord Torrington's defence of himself in the House of Lords, Lord John Russell and his colleagues have no faith in the result of the motion on the affairs of Ceylon, and have made up their minds to die at last under that Damocles' sword, so long suspended over their heads.—*John Bull.*

In taking the census the police found dwelling in one house in Limerick 270 persons.

The Convents Visitation Bill has been rejected in the House of Commons, by a majority of 123 to 91.

Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, K. C. B., has been appointed Governor of Madras—salary £12,000 a year with princely allowances.

A SCHOOL MASTER'S RETURN OF CENSUS PAPER AT DUNDEE.—Permanent endowment, none; voluntary contributions, none; grants from Government, none; school fees, unknown; other sources, energy.

It is said that the census, nearly completed, shows a diminution of two millions of inhabitants in Ireland since 1841.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

An awful earthquake, which nearly swallowed up Valparaiso, occurred on the 3rd of April last. The first shock, which was the severest one, and which caused the falling of many buildings, and the destruction of much property, occurred about six o'clock on the morning of the 2nd, but occasional shocks, of greater or less severity, were felt for the succeeding ten days, doing more or less damage.

On the 2nd of April, at 6¼ A. M., Valparaiso was visited by one of those calamities so frequent in volcanic countries.

A severe trembling of the earth, of 15 seconds' duration, prolonged by less violent after-shocks to two minutes, which two minutes appeared as so many hours to those whose lives and property were endangered, has in so short a time destroyed several hundred buildings, and made a number of persons houseless.

It is generally believed that from the violence of the shock, ten or fifteen seconds more would have brought on the same disastrous consequences as the earthquake in 1822, though the houses at present are generally built in a more substantial manner, and less liable to fall.

The motion came from the south, and directed its course to the north, notwithstanding some of the northern ports of the country, as Copiapo, Coquimbo, and Cobija, have only felt very slight symptoms of the shock, and it is supposed that the motion, though severe, has not spread over much territory.

The motion of the earth was observed to be of less violence in some parts than others, not a hundred yards distant, so much so, that old and decayed houses stood the shock better, in some parts, than newly and strongly erected edifices; and those houses in the structure of which most timber has been employed, remained almost sound.

During the eventful fifteen seconds, the houses rocked to and fro like so many vessels at sea.

Not a breeze of air was perceptible during the whole of the day, and slighter shocks continued at 6.46 minutes, 6.56 minutes, 8.55 minutes, 10.55 minutes, and have continued ever since, of more or less duration; and even at this moment of writing, on the 7th instant, at 1½ P. M., a short but severe motion made the inhabitants rush out of their houses.

The houses in the port, where the greater part of the commercial establishments kept their offices, have, comparatively speaking, suffered but little, being built on a solid, rocky foundation; and we can only hear of one of Gen Herrera's houses, occupied by Messrs Gibbs & Co., being in a dangerous state. The custom house has suffered little; some slightly constructed outward ornaments having been demolished, and part of the roof having been carried along with it. The consequent heavy rain, however, on the 4th instant, has damaged a number of packages, the extent of which we have not as yet ascertained. A few houses situated on the top of the hill, (Main Top,) a sailors' resort, came tumbling down with a crash.

In those parts, however, spreading along the beach, the Almandrale, Calle Nueva, and others, where the ground is loose and sandy, considerable damage has been done, and about 200 houses are unfit for habitation. More than 200 families have been obliged to pass the first day and night in the streets, partly from fear of renewed shocks, and partly from the danger attending the stay in their houses.

We are happy to say not a single life has been lost, nor can we hear of a severe fracture. On the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock P. M., a heavy rain set in, which lasted uninterruptedly for twelve hours, which cooled the atmosphere considerably, but destroyed still more property, pouring into the roofless houses, and compelling those who had taken refuge in the plaza, and were living in tents, to leave, and seek shelter in the theatre, or with friends in the ports. The loss is generally estimated, including the damage done to buildings, at one million of dollars.

The principal public buildings which have suffered are the Aduana, the churches Merced and Martz, the cartel of the national guard, the Hospital, and the Temple St. Domingo.

Commissioners have been appointed to examine the houses, and to condemn those which are in an unsound condition. It is to be hoped that the constructors of houses will be, in future, more careful in the choice of materials, and study the best mode adapted for building in a country subject to earthquakes, and that they will not be made careless by the consolation that these violent shocks only take place every twenty or thirty years.

Business has only been interrupted for one day, the Custom House having been closed by order of the Intendente.

Casa Blanca, as well as Quillota, have suffered severely, and in some parts in the latter place, as well as in the capital, the ground has opened and thrown up a quantity of hot water.

The damage done in Santiago is similar to that in Valparaiso, with the exception that, there being a larger number of buildings in the capital, the pecuniary loss must be severer.

The principal public buildings more or less damaged are the mint, a splendid new building in the Plaza, at the same time the residence of his Excellency Bulnes, the cathedral, the temple of San Francisco, the Church de la Compania, the old palace completely ruined, and the court house.

There was an abortive attempt made to overthrow the government of Chili, on the 20th of April.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 20th inst., the battalion Valdivia marched out of their barracks, headed by Colonel Urriola, and hoping to be supported by the populace of the city, endeavored to take by assault the barracks of the artillery, for the purpose of procuring arms for them. This they found was no easy matter, for it was gallantly defended; but after being set on fire, it was taken. In this part the firing was heavy and the well contested ground showed symptoms of the bloodiness of the fray. In the meantime, the President, accompanied by the Ministers of State, was gathering such forces as could be called together on the instant and with a large number of the national guard, and half the battalion of Chacabuco, together with many volunteers of the highest respectability, he put himself at their head, and after about two hours' street fighting, the attempt at insurrection was entirely put down. Colonel Urriola was killed, and we hear of about twenty-six killed and six wounded, Several proclamations were issued, calling upon all good citizens to do their duty in support of the laws, which was responded to with alacrity by right thinking men; and although, the victory was by no means bloodless, order and tranquillity were soon restored. Martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Santiago and Valparaiso as a precautionary measure, which does not, however, interfere with business in any way.

Thus ended, we hope, the last Santiago riot, in which the national guard, the representatives of the people, have fought their own battle to uphold the laws of the country, and have again proved, that their country is worthy of the reputation, as being the best regulated republic in South America.

Letters from Guayaquil state that the presidential election took place on the 25th of Feb., and that Sir D. Diego Novos had been elected with 22 votes out of 29.

Further News by the "Asia."

ENGLAND.

In Parliament, a resolution declaring the expediency of promoting the education of the people in England and Wales, by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction, to be supported by local rates and managed by committees, elected specially for that purpose by the rate-payers, after much discussion was defeated by a vote of 49 to 139. The object of transportation to Van Dieman's Land has also occupied the attention of the Government. The inhabitants of that colony, it appears, are as excited in regard to this constant transmission of taint amongst them, as the Cape of Good Hope colonists were a short time since. From the census in 1848, it appeared that three-fourths of the adult population were, or had been convicts. The discontent had manifested itself in various petitions to Parliament, emanating from the clergy, the merchants, and the leading free people in the colony; and even the women of Van Dieman's Land have lately memorialized the Queen on the subject. Many respectable persons have left the colony, and a feeling of deadly hostility is said to be rising between the free and the convict colonists. There is little doubt that the grievance of the colonists will soon be removed.

IRELAND.

Emigration from Ulster.—The *Fermanagh Reporter* thus refers to the progress of emigration in the North of Ireland:—"From every part of the country the people are flying, as if before the surging sweep of another deluge. Every day the different conveyances that pass through Enniskillen are loaded with exiles—those who are breaking their hearts to save their lives. Whole families are moving away together under the desperate incantation of 'No hope here.' What will become of the country when those able to stay are going—the strength and hope of the land departing, and those remaining, so many of them, burdens on the country? And when this wish to fly is so strong in Ulster, what must be the feeling in the dark parts of Ireland, that are full of the habitations of cruelty? There must be an end to this flying, and where will the end be?"

FRANCE.

In Paris, the revision of the Constitution creates a great deal of agitation, but, with the exception of the Legitimists, who declare openly for the restoration of the Monarchy, and whose cry is *en avant*, all the others appear to hesitate.

The most remarkable change which has taken place in the political atmosphere of France is the bold stand taken by the Legitimists in favor of the cause of Henry V. There is no longer any concealment about the matter. They frankly proclaim that they look to a restoration of the monarchy, and that in seeking for a total revision of the Constitution, their object is to alter its republican spirit, and to pave the way for the re-establishment of the ancient line of kings. M. de Falloux, in a remarkable speech in the club of the Rue de Rivoli, goes further, for he abjures all adjournment, boasts of the unhoped for success of the party during the last three years—of the education law—of the expedition to Rome—and of the reconciliation of parties who had been enemies for eighteen years—all measures so favorable to the cause, that he brings them forward as showing that the hand of Providence is on their side; and having thus strongly expressed his feelings and his hopes, he concludes by declaring that all plans of adjournment are fraught with evil to the country; that the solemn period has arrived when the Legitimists must assert their principles and prove their devotion to France, and having thus done their duty they may rest satisfied, for "God and the country will do the rest."

SPAIN.

Frightful Accident at Seville.—The Madrid *Epoca* of the 15th inst., quotes a letter from Seville, announcing that a frightful catastrophe had occurred in the garden of the Duke de Montpensier, at Alcala del Rio. The prince had caused a steam engine to be placed in it for its irrigation, and the 10th inst. was fixed for its trial. His Royal Highness could not assist at the operation as he intended, having been obliged to repair on that day to Villamaurique. As the boiler to be used for the experiment was not new, it was agreed that it should be slowly heated, but, either from neglect or imprudence on the part of the engineer, the boiler exploded, and overthrew the building, burying under its ruins sixty or seventy persons, assisting at the experiment as operatives or mere spectators. M. Latour, secretary of the Duke, on hearing of the accident, immediately repaired to the spot, accompanied by the physician in attendance at the palace.

On their arrival eight dead bodies, and sixteen wounded, had been removed from under the rubbish.

ITALY.

Accounts from Milan of the 15th instant, state that Marshal Radetzky had been summoned to Vienna, for the purpose, it was believed, of accompanying the Emperor of Austria to Warsaw. Gen Ginlay was to be charged ad interim with the chief command of the army, and to establish his head quarters at Verona.

The greatest honors were paid at Milan to the Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, it being reported that the daughter of the Grand Duke was to be married to the Emperor of Austria.

Serious quarrels, or rather conflicts, have taken place between the French and Roman troops. The provocation from the French, who called the Roman soldiers cowards. During the collisions of last week, the French lost above twelve men killed, and many more wounded; while on the part of the Roman soldiers there were not more than three or four wounded, and a tailor was killed by a French soldier whilst in the act of getting out of the way. In the meanwhile thirty-six Roman soldiers have been placed under arrest, and they are to be tried by a French court martial.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon in the *Diariada Governo*, of the 14th, via Madrid, state that the Queen has issued a decree by which the dismissal of Marshal SALDANHA is rendered null and void, and to be considered as never having existed, and hi sappointments both civil and military have been confirmed; it also states that Count de Thomar has been informed of his dismissal from the Embassy at Madrid to which he had been appointed. Saldanha was at Oporto exercising full civil and military authority, but in the Queen's name.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, June 10.

The steamer *America* arrived last evening at 8 p. m., with 161 passengers. Neither the propeller *Lafayette* nor the *City of Glasgow* had arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 31st May.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Wheat in more request at late rates. Flour less active, and unchanged. Corn slightly declined, but in demand.

Trade still dull in the manufacturing districts.

ENGLAND.

The debate on the motion relative to the Government of Ceylon terminated with a majority for the ministry. That being the last motion of importance on the books, the Russell Cabinet is therefore safe for the remainder of the session.—The debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is