VERY IMPORTANT .- About 100,000 bushels of Canadian Wheat will be received at Rochester, this spring-25,000 bushels have already been received. As large a quantity, we believe may be put down for Oswego. The Wheat, we understand pays a duty of about 15 cts., per bushel, is floured and sold in the Eastern Markets. The price of Wheat in Canada averaged about 80 cents per bushel. Those who use say this will yield a fair profit at the price. Those who understand the trade

MR. F. N. GISBORNE has drawn up a Report, addressed to the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, in which he gives an account of his mission to New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the business of the Company. This document is published in the Quebec Mercury. It is too long for us to insert to-day, but we gather from it that in New-Brunswick £2,500 was to have been forthcoming, and that the line was to be carried direct from Campbeltown to the Bend of the Petit Codiac, with a branch thence to St. John. This, it appears, will not be carried out, at least at present, the Legislature having since granted an American Company a right of road through the Province, which of course does away with the necessity of a Branch Line from the North American Association. Mr. Gisborne, however, thinks that the people of New-Brunswick are favourably disposed, and that by proper representation to the Legislature, the North Shore Line may granted. In Nova Scotia the Legislature has determined to erect a line at the expense of the Province, leaving it an open question as to the terms upon which they will hereafter ect the Canadas. Mr. Gisborne's Report may on the whole be considered satisfactory .- Montreal Courier.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT .- We are always hap Py to hear of and report meritorious conduct in the Army, and to know that our gallant soldiers are rewarded and respected; an instance has just occurred in one of the Regiments quarter ed in this Garrison, the 77th, or Middlesex Regiment of Foot which proves that a good soldier not only has the favor and respect of his superior officers, but that his conduct is esteemed and appreciated by his comrades. On Saturday evening last the Serjeants of this Regiment gave a dinner to their late Serjeant-Major, who has just left the corps; the dinner, soldiers fare, was a capital one, and on the removal of the cloth and production of the necessary preliminaries to a merry evening, the present Serjeant-Major rose, and with a very appro-Priate address to their guest, presented him with a ber silver goblet in the name of his late comrades, the Serjes the Regiment, observing that this was a slight acknowledg ment of their respect for his abilities, and soldierly qualities while he was with them, and of the opinion held of his charac ter as a man; and this feeling existed not only among the Serjeants, but through every rank in the corps. The late Serjeant-Major, John Breading, had served upwards of twenty-two years in the 77th, the whole of which time he was a non-companient of the server of the s commissioned officer, and seven years as the Serjeant-Major; he has received a medal for meritorious service; a gratuity, an annuity, and also a pension; we are told that through his whole career in the service he has been distinguished for his whole career in the service he has been distinguished for his discretion, integrity, ability, and every good quality which entitles him to be held up as an example to the young Soldiers of the Army. The late Serjeant-Major thanked his former comtades for this token of their affection and respect, and expressed a hope that his after life might prove him not unworthy of thair kindless. The Companying Officer of the Parison. their kindness. The Commanding-Officer of the Regim Major Egerton, and several of the Officers, came down to the Serjeant's Mess in order to witness the presentation of the cup, and in a few remarks gave his entire assent to the opinion ex Pressed by Mr. Breading, and drank his health out of the new cup. The Officers then retired, and the evening was spent in harmony and mirth. The following is the inscription on the PRESENTED

SERJEANT-MAJOR J. R. BREADING,

BY THE SERJEANTS OF THE 77TH, After a Service of 22 Years, As a mark of their unqualified respect and esteem. - Communicated to Mont. Cour.

It appears, according to the Journal de Quebec, that Dr. Beautien's new establishment, at St. Thomas, consisting of a foundry, plough manufactory, saw-mill, &c., was reduced to ashes on the night of the 25th ult. The fire originated in the part of the building occupied by the joiner, where he had been at work in the evening. The loss is estimated at £1000-Ib. Mr. Dunbar Ross has addressed the Electors of Quebec .- Ib. EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

Lord Stanley complained of a bill which had been brought into the Canadian Legislature, imposing a tax of 10s., without distinction of age, on all emigrants to Canada, and containing

It was a delicate thing to give any advice to her Majesty with a view to annul an Act of the Canadian Legislature. He should, however, address a Despatch to the Governor-General, strongly recommending the amendment of some of the most objectionable clauses, and he hoped it would reach him before the bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature. It would not be well to interfere with the acts of the colonists, especially on a question, the merits of which they were peculiarly able to judge, and when it was so evidently the interest of the Cana-

dians to encourage emigration. (Hear.)
After a few inaudible words from Lord Monteagle and the
Marquis of Lansdowne, the subject dropped.

Marquis of Lansdowne, the subject dropped.

The above extract from the proceedings of the House of Lords will be read with interest by the people of Canada. It is an evidence that all parties in England have come to the conclusion that the people of Canada know best how to manage their own affairs, and that there is no occasion for Imperial interference. One expression used by Earl Grey we must take an exception to; he says that "it is evidently the interest of the Caradians to expourage emigration"—granted; but only the interest of the Caradians to expourage emigration"—granted; but only the caradians to expourage emigration, and the caradians to expourage emigration, are granted; but only the caradians to expourage emigration, are caradians to expourage emigration, are careful to the caradians. the Canadians to encourage emigration"—granted: but not such an emigration as that of the last year. An emigration which is to cost the Province the lives of its most valuable citizens; which is to bring pauperism and pestilence to our shores, and entail an enormous expense, which we have no funds to meet, cannot be conceived to add anything to the prosperity of Canada. Emigration properly conducted, and sending here a good and respectable body of men, is the best thing we could have; we have room and to spare for a few more millions of people, but those must be people who can maintain themselves; no country in the world can be benefited by an incursion of paupers.—Montreal Courier.

It is seldom, indeed, that we quote from the London Punch, but there is so much well-merited and well-applied satire in the following lines, that we transfer them to our columns.—Ridicule is, perhaps, the most appropriate weapon with which to chastise the wicked but silly eccentricities of Young Ireland: THE FINE YOUNG IRISH GENTLEMAN.

THE FINE YOUNG IRISH GENTLEMAN.

Pil sing you a rare new song, of a youth with a shallow pate, Of a fine young Irish gentleman whose Paper's his estate, And who writes and chatters treason at a most enormous rate, From love of notoriety, sensation to create,

Like a fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time.

His talk, so empty otherwise, is full of pikes and guns

With yells for blood and massacre the people's ear he stuns; He preaches var—but danger since the brawler always shuns, If ever matters come to blows, depend on it he runs,

Like a fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time.

When Famine's hand oppress'd his land, we freely gave our store—Although ourselves in grievous want—to save the starving poor; We oped our hearts towards them—in return, with brutal roar, Those hearts his fellow-countrymen he calls upon to gore,

Like a fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time.

And thus his curship howling in Confederation Hall,

Kept on defying constantly the arm of Law to fall,

Enraged that Government would take no note of him at all,

Because, though great the wickedness, the consequence was small Of this fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time.

At length, as when a puppy will in yelping persevere,

Since, though we reck not of his bite, his bark annoys our ear,

And so we kick him: thus the Crown resolved to interfere,

And for sedition to indict this puny mutineer,

Oh! this fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time.

The Law, though late, asserts itself no more to be defied:

This fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time.

The Law, though late, asserts itself no more to be defied:
This fine young Irish gentlemen and friends are to be tried:
And, would some wholesome statute there existed to provide
A treadmill for the exercise, and a trimming of the hide
Of this fine young Irish gentleman—one of the present time. IRELAND .- It is said that a considerable degree of disaffec-

tion prevails among the soldiery in Ireland, that is, among the Irish portion of the army, and that some arrests have taken place in consequence. There is also a story that two regiments quartered in Dublin, the 31st and 75th, had had a regular batquartered in Dublin, the 31st and 75th, had had a regular battle between themselves, the men fighting with their bayonet belts, and that they were only separated by a strong party of another corps. All these statements must be taken with a very considerable degree of allowance. We find them all originating in repeal papers, and it is, of course, their interest to represent the army to be disaffected, as nothing is so likely to represent the army to be disaffected, as nothing is so likely to encourage the populace as a belief that the troops will not act against them. Similar reports of the sympathy of the Irish soldiers with the repeal movement were current in 1843, and at various other times; but when things came to points, these soldiers, as well as their English and Scotch comrades, were found true to their oath of obedience. There are always some rascals in every army, such, for instance, as the fellows who desert in Canada, but the mass of the troops are good and well-disposed man. As for the collision between the two regiments disposed men. As for the collision between the two regiments in Dublin, the only fact that seems authenticated, we think no-thing of it. There have been fends between different regiments in the service almost from time immemorial, and this is just as likely to have been the revival of one of these ancient quarrels, In this 2/th regiment, sympathizing with the repealers, and published in the Nation, is a manifest forgery. Its language is not that of a soldier, and the 57th, at the date of the letter, was quartered in Leeds instead of Dublin, though it has since arrived at the latter city. The soldiers of the British army, under all circumstances, have done their duty, and we believe will continue to do so, proof against all the soldiers and rebels. We extract from the Yaud and Military failure of the Church, and we are quite failured the following article on this subject, and we are quite failured the following article on this subject, and we are quite failured the following article on this subject, and we are quite failured the following article on this subject, and we are quite failured the following article on this subject, and we are quite failured the following article on this subject, and we are quite for first the commissioner of Yucatan, on the 15th Feb. 1848.

The following papers will please give, each, four insertions, of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these matters without apprehension. Of the Executive, to look at these ma

sure that if any importance were really to be attached to these uld find some notice of them in this or its sister

urnal, the United Service Gazette:—
We have perhaps more extensive information than the military authorities themselves of the feelings of the army. Our correspondents in every regiment at home alike breathe a high spirit of loyalty, and a spitting contempt for revolutionists or cebels. From Ireland we often receive letters descriptive of the splendid discipline of the troops—their martial bearing, steady conduct, and unflinching allegiance to their Queen. Mingled as our soldiers are among the very worst characters in the towns and villages in which they are quartered, and necessitated to resort to public houses from having only canteens in which to spend their spare time, we believe that her Majesty's oldiers set a noble example of faith and loyalty, and very often reject with good temper, but stern rebuke, the insidious or open attempts of the disaffected to tamper with them. The soldiers of her Majesty are right-hearted, true and trusty, and wisely leave to those who understand politics the discussion of them, contenting themselves with strict obedience to their orders, and everence of the oath they swore at their enlistment-to defend the Queen, her crown and dignity, against all her enemies.

Long my this noble spirit actuate the gallant army of the United Kingdom!

The greatest possible precautions throughout Ireland have been taken to render the Barracks secure against a sudden attack. Every barrack has been provisioned and supplied with extra ammunition. The troops are practised to man the defences by signal, every man rushing to his post exactly as when they beat to quarters on board a man-of-war. Moveable columns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry are formed—streetfiring is constantly practised—and every exercise connectes with the attack and defence of towns carefully taught. The army in Ireland is in a high state of discipline, and if the rebels wish to try their strength against the soldiers, we would wager the world to a racket ball in favour of the red-coats and crossbelts against the blouses and frieze-coats—the pikes and shille-lahs. Old Blakeney would soon give a good account of young

Since writing the above we found the following paragraph,

strongly confirmatory of our opinions, in the able Irish Correspondence of the New York Courier & Enquirer:

The papers are filled with rumours of the disaffection of the constabulary and silicon, and the puring of the metropolis under martial law; the spread of the rebellious spirit in Engand and Scotland, in the towns where Irish Repealers and English Chartists abound; and so on. They are all ground-less. The worst is, the filling of the minds of the distressed. the thoughtless, the reckless, and the lovers of mischief with opes of plunder; and the alienation of the generous and benewolent,—or the filling them with despair of improving those who are so thankless and easily misled.—Morning Courier.

MONTREAL CORPORATION.—Last night in the Municipal

Council, his Worship the Mayor, in answer to questions by Mr. Tully, stated that he had been applied to some eight or ten days ago, by some Irish gentlemen, for the use of the hall in the Bonsecours Market, to hold a public meeting. He had given permission; but the meeting had been postponed from time to time, and as he understood, would not be held. Since that, he had heard rumours, which he knew to be false, relating to other meetings to be held in the Place d'Armes; especially one that night, which had not taken place. He understood that there had been some movement of stores; but he had been authorized by his Excellency the Governor General to state, that whatever had been done in that way, had been done by the ordinary military authorities, without any directions from himself. His Excellency had further said, that having full confidence in his present Ministers, and believing that they possessed the confidence of the whole community, he had no idea of any disorder taking place; nor did he think any meeting would be

held, at which he should be at all afraid to be present. Mr. Tully said he was well satisfied with the answer just given by his Worship, for there had been a very general feeling of apprehension, lest some parties were preparing to re-enact the scene of 1837. He was so much among his countrymen, that he believed he would have known if any meeting had been contemplated; and he could say that, except perhaps by a few in-dividuals there had been no intention to do anything of the kind. If they, however made up their mind to have such a kind. If they, however made up their mind to have such a meeting, they would have it, and the surest way to create trouble, would be to defy them to do so. He had no fear, however, that this would be done; thank God the British Government did not, at any rate, prohibit them from meeting. He did hope there would shortly be a meeting of Irishmen to express their sympathy with their suffering countrymen, and their pressed them. press their sympathy with their suffering countrymen, and their desire for the repeal of the infernal laws that pressed them down. But if there were such a meeting, it need excite no alarm on the part of the civil or military authorities, or on that of the citizens.

Mr. Larocque was also glad of the explanation given by his

distinction of age, on all emigrants to Canada, and containing other vexatious clauses, and asked whether it was the intention of the Government to ask her Majesty to give it her Royal Assent?

**Earl Grey thought some of the provisions could not possibly be carried out, particularly the 5th and 6th, imposing on masters of vessels, under a penalty of £5. in each case, a duty which they could not possibly perform. It was very natural that the Canadians should feel strongly on the subject, as the net expenses which the colonists had incurred last season from sick penses which the colonists had incurred last season from sick emigrants, forwarding others, and so on, amounted to £44,000; in addition to which the most frightful calamity had been entailed on the Province, by sick emigrants having introduced fever and other diseases among the inhabitants. (Hear, hear:) It was a delicate thing to give any advice to her Majesty with a view to annul an Act of the Canadian Legislature. He should, however, address a Despatch to the Governor-General, so the canadian Legislature. He should, however, address a Despatch to the Governor-General, so the canadian Legislature. He should, however, address a Despatch to the Governor-General, and popular outrages have resulted think of the extraordinary proceedings which were said to have they that the citizens should know what to think of the extraordinary proceedings which were said to have they that the citizens should know what to think of the extraordinary proceedings which were said to have taken place. Staff officers were galloping about the streets, and popular outrages have resulted think of the extraordinary proceedings which were said to have taken place. Staff officers were galloping about the streets, and popular voice, and grant concessions which cannot again be retracted; but her granting distorbances are prevalent, and popular voice, and grant concessions which cannot again be retracted; but her granting distorbances are prevalent, and popular voice, and grant concessi of the citizens.

Mr. Larocque was also glad of the explanation given by his

classes were contented with the Government and satisfied with
the uprightness of the Governor General.

Mr. Bell understood the Mayor to say that these movements
had been made without the sanction of his Excellency: if so,
it seemed to him a great piece of presumption on the part of
the military authorities to interfere with the civil Government.

The Mayor said there had been no interference with the civil
government; the commander-in-Chief, of course, moved his
Forces as he pleased, and might prepare against any emergency
He knew nothing officially of what he had done.

Mr. Larocque said he heard there was to be a proclamation
on the part of the military authorities, prohibiting any meeting,
at least any meeting on the Champ de Mars, under penalty of

at least any meeting on the Champ de Mars, under penalty of

all present being swept off without warning.
Several members said that the Champ de Mars was the property of the Ordnance, and the subject dropped .- Herald. DR. BARTLETT, the proprietor and editor of the New York

Albim, is about withdrawing from the toils and responsibilities connected with the "Fourth Estate"—having sold that paper and the establishment to William Young, Esq., for 20,000 dollars. The American papers are paying Dr. Bartlett many justly deserved encomiums on his management of the Albion.—

on which the eye rests. To these we may add, as joyful indi-cations, the abundance of money, even though individual secu-rity is not yet restored to its former satisfactory condition: the rity is not yet restored to its former satisfactory condition: the testimony of the United States commercial papers (among them the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer) to the safety of their trade to Great Britain and the uncertainty of it to every other European power; and the probably beneficial effect of this upon British manufactures—all place the well being of our mother country on a footing as stable as "heart could wish," except only in regard to that most unfortunate member of her family, Ireland, from which we have still the most distressing ac-

counts. Distress from want of food seems to have again invaded many parts of it, in its direct forms—not generally, we believe.
Where treason in its most diabolical forms is openly taught and
preparations for actual rebellion are avowedly being made, without let or molestation, gaunt famine is a fearful assistant. as these wretched peasantry formerly were, under similar trying circumstances, they have since been goaded on by ruthless traitors, who could not, or rather would not see the awful precipice to which they were hurrying the ignorant and excited people, Quiet, in general, notwithstanding some horrifying exceptions, by their infatuated proceedings. We perceive, however, that the culture of the potato has been resumed to a very great extent. If the people can sustain life until this crop be ripe, and if it please Providence to avert another failure of it, we shall be the contract of the providence to avert another failure of it, we shall be the contract of the look forward to the arm of treason being in a great degree paralyzed. Glad we are, however, that while looking forward to the goodness of Almighty Providence, the means afforded for the preservation of peace are not neglected. The expression "Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry," has been sneered at; but to our mind it expresses both our duty and our dependence, the necessity of caution and watchfulness, and our

dependence on an over-ruling Providence.

The troops in Ireland amount to 30,000, of whom not less than 10,000 are in Dublin. They are all tried men, thoroughly British, thoroughly trained, and thoroughly armed. Reports have been spread of disaffection among them, but we believe them to be utterly untrue—a ruse of the enemy. A quarrel seems to have taken place between the privates of the 31st and 75th regiments, originating in some old gudge, but this has happened before between certain regiments. Mr. S. O'Brien has, in the House of Commons, received from the Home Secretary, and from the expression of that Assembly, what should pendence on an over-ruling Providence. tary, and from the expression of that Assembly, what should cover him with shame and remorse, if he had one spark of real patriotic or manly feeling. Meanwhile, the per contra is very appalling. The sale of fire-arms and manufacture of pikes are

operative interests; but no apprehensions of riots or disturbce is apprehended.

FRANCE.—The meeting of the National Convention was to France.—The meeting of the National Convention was to take place on the 6th instant, and is looked forward to with intense anxiety. Meanwhile the Provisional Government seems to have taken up a stronger position and to feel itself more firmly established in public opinion. Ledru Rolin, Democrat and Anarchist as he is, has seen the necessity of enforcing order and has issued a proclamation expressly for that purpose and to prevent "terrorizing the electors," yet enforcing the election of men of "sound republican principles." Marrast has given a decided rebuke to the "ouvriers" who have continued to demand the expulsion of all foreign operatives, and has refused to sancthe expulsion of all foreign operatives, and has refused to sauc-tion any further measure for that purpose. We should like to thow what would become of the whole series of French steam know what would become of the whole series of French steam operations if foreign operatives are rigidly expelled. The prohibition of the further planting of trees of liberty in the streets, and of illuminations in celebration of the revolution, with other inforcements of order, indicate that the government is stronger and the people—not more obedient—but becoming tired out. Another liberty may be about 1 to the property of the superary to turn to subording ndication may be drawn from the apparent return to subordination of the soldiery. The want of money and of confidence is strongly shown by the facility and avidity with which plate of every description is being converted into money at the mint to an enormous extent. Mercantile credit is totally destroyed the failures are in every direction throughout France, and we find in a late Courier & Enquirer, that the name France does not appear in the list of Exports from New York. The issue of small notes has become general, as necessary for the daily interchange of accommodation, while specie is expected to disppear rapidly from circulation.

Have our readers forgotten the history of the Assignats, or

the Bons de trois quarts? The assumption of the railway property throughout France, by the Government, has produced anxiety and deep distress.

capital was vested in these enterprises. With all this apparament anxiety and deep distress. An immense proportion of British capital was vested in these enterprises. With all this apparently greater security of the Provisional Government, the provinces are in a very disturbed condition; Lyons especially.—The suffering of this city, and the atrocities committed in the former revolvtion, must make them dread the predomination of Paris centralization. Jealousy of Parisian influences seems to exist every where and discurbances have arisen in several places.

An expectation is, that they will subside without resulting in anything serious, except so far as local mischief may arise from neglected cultivation and distress among the manufactufrom neglected cultivation and distress among the manufacturers. We observe that numerous French families have crossed over from Dieppe, and taken up their residence at Brighton.

ITALY .- Naples is most unquiet -Ferdinand's treachery and uplicity will probably reap their due reward. Sooner or later we expect to see this ignorant and deceitful monarch driven from the throne. Sicily is probably republicanized. Naples will the throne. Sicily is probably republicanized. Naples will soon be the same, as all accounts agree that the people are ready for another open revolt—but then—what can we expect from a people so thoroughly debased morally and intellectually, if there be not a strong hand to control and sustain it with an iron grasp. Naples is one of the few portions of Europe to whom such a despot as Napoleon might have been a blessing.

Lombardy and Venice.—There has been some uncertainty as to the comparative success of the Lombardo Sardinian forces and the Austrians.—Radetski, it is said, holds Verona with

11,000 men, which place is probably well found in all respects. Some accounts say that the whole line of the Adige is well secured. Others say that it is the reverse. Lombardy no doubt will be independent at learner of the Serdiciples of the doubt will be independent and connected with Sardinia, but it is not to be supposed that Austria will yield the broad and fair domains east of the Adige without a hard struggle—and how far slie may be successful will depend on the quiet she can ensure in her Germanic, Hungarian and Sclavonic provinces.

Of Venice we find it difficult to form any opinion: scarcity

already prevails to a fearful extent, accompani ternal dissensions. To the Lombard territory the possession of this once important place must be of the greatest consequence while Austria can hasten its downfall by increasing the privileges of its already rapidly increasing rival Trieste. Query: It the Venetian character altered for the better?

ROME. - The expulsion of the Jesuits is the most remarkable circumstance which has taken place lately in the Papal States. GERMANY .- Austria -- Our accounts as to the state of Aus-

that it should be considered as it deserved to be, as the mischievous invention of some idle persons who would be glad to put a few dollars or pounds a day into their pockets for playing the soldier. He could not understand such stories when all classes were contented with the Government and satisfied with the uprightness of the Government and satisfied with and been made without the sanction of his Excellency: if so, it seemed to him a great piece of presumption on the part of the military authorities to interfere with the civil Government.

by from the dread of being swallowed up, actuates the minor potential proposed. Discussions have also commenced relative to the new German Diet, to which Prussia is to An outline of the new German Constitution: freedom commenced relative to the new German Co e replaced to the extent of two-thirds by direct taxation on

was. Baron Arnim declares that there is no war between Prussia

Baron Arnim declares that there is no war between Prussia and Deumark—that the former is only protecting Holstein!—
Meantime the Baltic trade is totally stopped.

POLAND—The Russian forces are in great force in their portion of Poland. The Prussian and Austrian provinces have abundant promises made to them—the dissensions between the Poles and Germans (residents) are however increasing in Posen, and such an outbreak here as would shake Prussia to her centre greatly not surprise us. tre, would not surprise us.

Russia wisely remains on the defensive policy.

WEST INDIES.

FREE TRADE. - Some sensation has been excited among the FREE TRADE.—Some sensation has been excited among the shipping portion of our community, by the somewhat singular fact, that an American vessel has been selected by the military authorities here, for the purpose of conveying British troops between this island and Nassau, whilst the tenders of three We shall endeavour to give a slight sketch of the general state of affairs on the continent of Europe, as in the multitude of details the mind occasionally loses the coup d'ail of the whole.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In England, the total failure of the monster Chartist meeting, which was to revolutionize Great Britain and throw the whole fabric of our well-working constitution into the hands of wild democracy; the disgraceful exposé of the signatures to the monster petition; the consequent showing-up of Feargus O'Connor, with his falsity and bullying, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Cripps; and the eastigation given by Sir C. Grey to Smith O'Brien, are the prominent points on which the eye rests. To these we may add as jorfal indiremarkable selection we know the determinant accommodations of the Clifford were pronounced unsuitable for "six officers and a lady." The two other vessels, however, are accommodations of the Cufford were pronounced unsuitable for "six officers and a lady." The two other vessels, however, are stated to have accommodations quite equal to the American's. We confess we do not understand much of these mafters, but it does appear somewhat strange, that three British vessels, owned by British merchants, should be laid aside, and a handsome traight given to a foreigner, and that too a freight as singularly freight given to a foreigner, and that, too, a freight so singular freight given to a foreigner, and that, too, a freight so singularly unsuited from the common policy of nations, to be conveyed under a foreign flag. It is a somewhat strange coincidence, that one of the British vessels, the Velocity, which tendered on the present occasion, when some time since in the port of New Orleans, there being freight wanted for the conveyance of American volunteers to Vera Cruz, tendered for the service, but her tender was rejected, on the ground that a foreign vessel could not carry American troops. Jonathan was too 'cute! England, however, has become free trader, and the notion will be excused in Jamaica. The troops no doubt feel doubly safe, and as proud as safe, when scudding along beneath the protect-

New-York, May 2. Further accounts from Mexico state that General Cadwallade has resigned his commission in the army. He left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 8th ult.

Trist left the same day.

At the latest accounts Bustamente was in San Louis with a Further accounts of the recapture at Chihuahua assert that a severe and bloody engagement took place between the Mexican and the American troops, which lasted from 9 o'clock A.M. until sunset. The Americans undertook an attack upon Plaza,

which resulted in leaving them masters of the field.

Senor Prias and a considerable number of officers were taken prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is not known, but it is supposed to be great on both sides.

It is said that a new foreign legion is being formed in San Louis de Potosi, composed as was the former one, principally from our army.

Much as the measure is called for by the desperate condition of the Yucatecos, we may rest assured that the result of the "protection" would be "annexation." The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Buchanan by Mr. Sierra:—

Extraci of a letter directed to Mr. Buchanan by Mr. Sierra,

among them, as far as practicable, all the benefits of civilization to he same extent, and to the same degree as our means ena-bled us to extend them to our own race, by which means many of them have been enabled to cast off that brutal ignorance which had heretofore stultified their faculties, and in consequence, have been called upon to discharge various public duties.

If, on the one hand, we have attained the object contemplated It, on the see hand, we have attained the object contempated by our policy, and by education have elevated many of the in-digenous class, we have, on the other hand, the mortification to find that some immoral and designing men of that class have infused among the Eastern tribes a mortal haved to the entire white race, against whom they have declared a war of exterm nation, have attacked defenceless towns and villages on the nation, have attacked defenceless towns and villages on the Eastern borders, murdering the people, robbing, burning, and destroying every thing before them. A relation of the horrors they have already committed would shock the moral feeling of any Christian people, for which reason I will at present abstain from entering into details."

We cannot be surprised at the atrocities committed by the Indian population of the old Spanish American provinces.— After having been treated by the Spaniards with the utmost barbarity, they were left in the darkest and most abject ignorance, subject only to the control and influence of a people as ignorant as hemselves. Suddenly placed on an equal footing with a race lowards which they entertained the most deadly hatred, and towards whom vindictive feelings of the deepest dye were chrished with religious veneration, it is not wonderful that they should have been roused at last to vengeance, and that that vengeance should exhibit itself in the most dreadful form.—Patriot. parbarity, they were left in the darkest and most abject igno form .- Patriot.

TORONTO MARKETS. Fall Wheat per 60 lbs. Do. per 100 do.
Jams do. do.
Jacon do. do:
Otatoes, per bushel.
Furnips, do. do.
Sutter, fresh, per lb.

On England—Bank 14 @ 15 per cent. Private ... 12 @ 13 " -Bank ... 3 @ 3½
Private 1½ @ 2½ On New York-Bank ... To the Members of the Western Clerical Society.

Rev. Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully notified, that

the next Meeting of the above named Society, will be held, D. V., at the residence of the Rev. Richard Flood, A.M., Caradoc, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th instant. WILLIAM MCMURRAY. Secretary W.C. Society.

Dundas, May 2nd, 1848

NOTICE.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese, will be held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of bringing the subject of the Widows and Orphan's Fund. The usual Monthly Meeting has been adjourned, in order that further time may be afforded for com-munications on this subject from the District Branches through-W H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

PRESS will be held at the Church Society's House at Toronto, on Thursday the Sth June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Managing Committee (the Lord 12). A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Diocesan of a Managing Committee (the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Chaplains to the Lord Bishop, being ex officio members), and for the transaction of business connected with the interests of the said Press.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their Mesic ESTABLISHMENT to the new and large Premises lately occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street; a very large collection of

NEW MUSIC,

Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillest Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of allovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848. Ring's College, Toronto.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION. October, 1848, to April, 1849.

H. H. CROFT, Esc., Chemistry.—Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology.—Five Lec-John King, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five

WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery. — Five Lectures in the week.

W. B. Mcol, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five

HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. -Fire The Fees for each of the above are £3 10s, per course of Six Months; or £5 10s, perpetual.

George Herrick, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children .- Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees are £2. 10s, per course of Six Months; or £4. LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lec-

tures in the week.
H. H. Guorr, Esq., Practical Chemistry.—Three Lectures in The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of

Three Months; or £4 perpetual. The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848. H. BOYS, M.D.,

Apper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the EASTER VACATION, on SATURDAY, the 6th of May.

TERMS: ## Scholars. ## 8. d. - 6 0 0 per annum. - 9 0 0 " Boarders.

Preparatory Form -Preparatory Form - - - 30 16 0 per annum. College Forms
Optional Branches—(Extra.)
£ s. d Ornamental Drawing Vocal and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector U. C. College.

TORONTO, April, 1848. Seminary for Young Ladies.

MISS MACNALLY,

BEGS to announce, that her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG
LADIES re-opened, after the Easter Vacation, on April 27.
Miss M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing
Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications,
that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philif Crameron, Bart., and several eminent persons of learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability instructress, and to her zealous attention to the adv

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, is bas upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who, having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons feel happy in devoting their time exclusively

their improvement.
Pupils studying Italian, German and French, have the adrantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to acilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking, is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. They also have access to a well assorted library, comprising the most approved modern publica-tions in English, and the continental languages, with which, as

also Globes, Miss M.N. has taken care to provide herself.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid improvement of

the Pupil in each department is secured. TERMS. Piano Forte and Thorough Bass Work Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements Jse of piano Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets,

two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance. A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a Miss M'N. gives Private Tuition, at her own Residence, it

the French, Italian and German languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figures. . References. The Hon. & Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The Rev. Dr. McCAUL, President K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. The Rev. D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq.
The Rev. BENJAMIN CRONYN, Rector of London.

36, Wellington Street West, next door to the Residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.
N. B.—MISS MACNALLY can receive a few additional Day Pupils after Easter.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. William Herchmer, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON & Coboury.

G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,

SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,

JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ.,

J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

Colborne.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

20, William Street. 93-563-16 Toronto, May, 1848.

EDUCATION. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

COBOURG. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next. TERMS

Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes,
Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30

Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter,

15

per annum, 40 B REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right
Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and
G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

April 12th, 1848.

78-560-tf

MRS. JAMIESON, TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing,

and a competent knowledge of the FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS.

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance. MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfact tory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex.

Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal; and Charles Jones, Esq.; and Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreat, and Charles Jones, to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States.

Toronto, May 5th, 1843.

94-563-tf. Toronto, May 5th, 1848. GOVERNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI-DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

Education would be required. Letters addressed to the Office of this Paper.

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application, Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 56-549

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits of that Province. attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES'S CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY Church Street, South of King Street. THESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this

NEW DICTIONARY, ILLUSTRATED:

OW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 15d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY! English, Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the present ourely English; and the principal and most generally used fechnical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymolo-

45, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Aljeht for Canada: N. E. - Delivered at the residence of Subscribers throughout

T. HAWORTH,

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring; Blister, and German Steel;
Anvila, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes; Nails of all descriptions;
Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a
general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery

J. S. HOWARD, Secretary Toronto May Srd, 1848.

OIL and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURE, MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in June next. CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in June next.

Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists; intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, unless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts; No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously

By order of the Committee PETER MARCH, Secretary.
79-561

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Per-tiodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be

responding to Seven Years.

The mode of dividing the Profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

THE BONUS;

when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, of applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Pre-mium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling: and the successful progress of the Institution generally, had been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-

is necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next.

By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER. Manager for Canada.

Orrica: -19, Great St. James Street, Mentreal

AGENT AT TORONTO: JAMES HENDERSON. OFFICE :- 4, Duke-Street. UPPER CANADA

INCURPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, PASSEN 18th May, 1846. President! HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

> Directors : GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., JOSEPH BECKETT, Esq., JOHN CAMERON, Esq., C. S. GZOWSKI, ESQ., GEORGE HERRICK, ESQ., M.D., ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq.,

MESSES, CAMERON, BROCK & ROBINSON. Bankers:

MARRIED.

At Sandhill, Albion, on the 23rd of March, by the Rev. Geor. Hill, Mr. Seth Wilson, to Alicia, only daughter of Tobias Switzer, Esq., all of Albion.

At Simcoe, on Sunday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Francis Evans; Rector of Woodbouse, Mr. William Benjamin, to Miss Heppy Alway, both formerly of Gloucestershire, England.

Heppy Alway, both formerly of Gloucestershire, England.

At Port Hope, on the 8th instant, by the Reverend Jonatham Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, Robert Armour, Esq., Barristerstant, at Law, of Port Hope, son of the Reverend Samuel Armour, Rector of Cavain, to Marianne Burton, daughter of the Rev. B. Burton, Frebendary of Dysart, Ireland.

At Montreal, on the 26th ult., at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, Mr. George Ramsden, of Kingston, to Miss Hannah Pasbby, of that city.

At Montreal, on Monday, the 1st May, at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Belfune, Rupert Brownrigg Bissett Bower, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, fourth son of the late George Bower, Esq., of the Ordonnee Tower, London, to Lavinia, second daughter of William Bradbury, Esq., of Montreal. At Sandhill, Albion, on the 23rd of March, by the Rev. Geo.

Esq., of Montreal. DIED. At Toronto, on the Sth of May, James Stewart Darling;

friends:
On the 26th ult., at his late residence, Berry's Hill, near Fredricton, the Hon. Major William Henry Robinson, in the 55th year of his age, late of the 7th Dragoom Guards, and member of the Legislative Conneil of New Brunswick. He was the youngest son of the late Colonel Beverly Robinson, of that Province.

of that Province.

At Sharon Cottage, near Ripon, Yorkshire, England, on the 29th March, aged 84, Mrs. Smith, reliet of the late Rev. R. Smith, Rector of Marston, Yorkshire, and of Wenlock, Shropshire, and mother of Mrs. Loring, Englefield, Toronto.

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 11 .-

phries, Esq., rem. TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Communication of the Rev. FRANCIS WALLDEN WE

sortment of Carriages ever offered for sale in this City.

The above will continue to be supplied from the same source, until materials can be obtained for manufacturing the same here. For the durability of this work, reference will be given to those in this City, who have previously purchased of him at Hamilton.

Toronto, April, 1848.

The Communication of the Rev. Frances we received, and perused with much pleasure. We agree with missing enerally as to the line of policy which he recommends. The Report of the Common Council of the City on the subject of Education, with the remarks of the Patriot, and part of the proceedings of the Society for the Promoting Christians of the Rev. Frances we received, and perused with much pleasure. We agree with missing enerally as to the line of policy which he recommends.

The Report of the Common Council of the City on the subject of Education, with the remarks of the Patriot, and part of the proceedings of the Society for the Promoting Christians of the Rev. Frances we received, and perused with much pleasure.

ries and their pronunciation according to the best authorities BLACKIE & SON. London, Eninburgh, and Glasgow. THOMAS MACLEAR,

May, 1848.

IMPORTER OF

general assortment of solutes variety.

Trimmings in all their variety.

—At50—

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

92-563.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Establishment is to be elosed on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, and that no vidows or Ordhans can be admitted after this date.

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in

Toronto, April, 1848.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, cor-

preciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it

85-562-5 BUILDING SOCIETY.

> Vice-President : W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL, Esq.

HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,

TORONTO BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasure

The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society; Albany Chambers.
Toronto, 22d April, 1848.
85-562-tf.

GOVERNESS.

LAPY is desirous of engaging in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of an English acation would be required.

Letters addressed to the Office of this Paper. 562-82-3

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Letters addressed to the Office of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, mobile of the Benchers of the University to Paper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University are Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the ological Institution at Cobourg.

Seth W. Fowle, Esq., with thanks; the package has been duly received. Rev. M. Harris; Rev. Paul Shirley; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, rem.; Geo. Keefer, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Jarvis, new sub. and rem.; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, rem.; Wm. Hum-

Toronto, April, 1848. 80-561-7 Knowledge, are unavoidably detained till our next.

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but he thy of