

News.

The mail, by steam-ship *Britannia*, arrived since our last, bringing dates to the 4th May.

O'Connell is said to be sinking rapidly.

Lord Cowley, the younger brother of the Duke of Wellington, is dead. He was a fire-wed and sensible man, and rendered essential service to his country as a diplomatist.—He died in Paris.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas was about to invest four millions and a half sterling in foreign funds as a permanent investment. Most of it is to be placed in the British funds.

Symptoms of reconciliation between the Queen of Spain and her husband have appeared. They have been seen in public together, and the event appears to have given great satisfaction to the Spaniards.

The civil war in Portugal still continues. The Queen of Spain has sent 4000 troops to assist her sister sovereign.

The French papers state that there exists great dissatisfaction in France, amongst the commercial men, at the seizure of the Mexican custom-houses by the United States. It fears that unpleasant consequences may hereafter result from it.

Great distress continues to exist in France.

A Capuchin friar has attempted to murder the Pope. Information of the attempt was given by the French Ambassador. The assassin was seized, and a pair of pistols and a poisoned dagger found on his person.

On Monday week, a meeting was held in the United Secession Church, Rose Street, Edinburgh (Mr McGalchrist's), for the interesting object of publicly designating five young men (Messrs. Pringle, Waddell, Drummond, Fisher, and Henderson,) to the work of the Christian Ministry, as missionaries of the Secession Church to Canada. The proceedings derived additional importance from the fact, that on no single occasion have so many missionaries been sent forth by this body. The Secession missions in Canada commenced in 1833. At the present time, the Secession Church in Canada possesses a Synod, four Presbyteries, forty eight ministers, and 4000 members.

Sir Benjamin d'Urban, commander of the forces has arrived and is with his family staying at Daley's Hotel.

From the report of the Emigrant Committee, of Montreal, read before a public meeting, we learn that it was formed in 1840 for the relief of destitute emigrants. From that time to the 20th. Jan. 1843, they had received £1,335 8s 5d. and had expended £1,292 18s. 4d. with a balance in hand of £32 16s. 3d. Several resolutions having been passed, the following Committee was appointed: The Hon. Adam Ferrie, Chairman; John Eadie, Esq., Treasurer;

Secretary; Committee—Jacob DeWitt, John E. Mills, John Dougall, Samuel Mathewson, John Keller, E. Muir, John Sproston, John Leeming, James Court, Capt. Maitland, James Ferrier, Robert Armour, Thomas Lett, H. Mulholland, Dr. Beaubien, Wm. Workman, Wm. Hedge; with power to nominate their own Secretary. Since that report, the receipts had been principally confined to the proceeds of the sale of the emigrant sheds to the Government, and the expenditure had been limited to cases of destitution, which the restrictions imposed on the emigrant agent had prevented him from relieving. The Committee had, however, been in the habit of giving whatever advice or assistance they could afford, and were now induced to come forward again by the probability of a large emigration of very necessitous persons. Appended was a statement, which showed that the committee had a balance in hand of £223 16s 11d.

A very stringent law has lately been passed in the United States, with reference to emigrant ships, which will likely have the effect of sending all the poorer class by way of the St. Lawrence.

The case of assault committed by Mr. George Thompson on a gentleman in an omnibus in London, has been disposed of by an amicable arrangement.

There is still great hopes that the Great Britain will be got off. On Saturday, she floated with the rise of the tide for nearly two hours, and, at high water, appeared from the shore to be almost level. Her stores are to be sold by public auction in Liverpool in the course of a few days.

A FEARFUL CALCULATION.—It is now calculated by active members of relief committees and the estimate is said to be admitted by Cabinet ministers, that the Irish famine will probably kill

two million of people this year. The sum of misery is so great, that one can hardly understand it without going into particulars. Two millions in twelve months—men, women, and children—that is, 5,479 a day, 223 an hour, and four in little more than a minute.—*London Weekly Times.*

There is not, says a writer in the *Dublin Evening Post*, a field untilled in all the district between Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Carrick on Sure; a piece of intelligence than which none could at this moment be more gratifying.

The *Cork Reporter* mentions, as a singular fact, that 1000 barrels of American flour imported direct to that city, were shipped for Liverpool on Saturday, per the *Nunrod*, and a considerably larger quantity was offered for shipment, but there was no more room in the vessel, which carried an enormous freight, and an unprecedented number of passengers.

It is stated that Viscount Albuhotn, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kincardine, has become insolvent for a considerable amount. Various unpleasant circumstances are understood to be connected with the defalcation, and it is said that his lordship has, in consequence, thought it advisable to leave the country.

Meetings are now daily held in the metropolis and the great provincial towns, on the Government Education Scheme. At nearly all these meetings, great excitement appears to prevail.

The money market appears to be in a somewhat ominous state, owing to the drain of bullion for the purchase of corn. This always occurs, in a greater or less degree, when there is any scarcity in Britain: and produces the necessary result—an increased rate of interest, and a material contraction of discounts.

The prices of breadstuffs are a shade higher, and almost everything else is, perhaps, as a natural consequence, declining. A large portion of the operatives in the manufacturing districts, are presented as unemployed.

The Free Synod of Glasgow and Ayr have agreed, by a majority, to petition parliament against the government scheme of education, on the ground that it countenances religious truth and error equally and indiscriminately.

The education question occupies, not merely a part, but almost the whole of the English and Scotch religious journals. The church of England and the politicians, together with all the weight of the ministry, have been on one side, and the Nonconformists on the other. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Romanists maintained a middle ground, ready to support or oppose as circumstances might seem to require. Both have withdrawn opposition.

The Medical Board of McGill College and the Incorporated School of Medicine and Surgery have formed a coalition, which can hardly be otherwise than beneficial to the interests of science.

The Bishop of Toronto has resigned the presidency of King's College.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin has been, or is about to be, appointed a Knight of the order of the Thistle.

Two hydraulic lifts at the canal basin have been sold by auction at a rent of £108 currency per annum, each; one to Messrs. Thorne and Heward, and the other to Mr. Gould, of Elmira, New York. The *Herald* says, that mills and warehouses, second to none in the province, will forthwith be erected upon the sites in question.

There are six vessels at Grossc Isle, with passengers. Several deaths have occurred on board of these vessels during the passage. In one vessel seventy deaths had occurred.

The freight of flour from Buffalo to Albany is \$1.25 to \$1.37. The warehouses of Buffalo are filled.

Two new steamers are to be placed on lake Champlain this season, the United States and Montreal. The former will be the largest boat ever launched on that lake, and will be ready to commence her regular trips in about two months.

TRADE OF NEW YORK WITH CANADA.—The N. Y. Express says:—We understand that last week one thousand hogheads of sugar were to be shipped through the canal for the Canadas, together with large quantities of raisins and spices of all kinds. Two thousand packages of tea, were also sold for the same market. Teas have been, for a long period, shipped over this route; but the large quantities of dutiable articles have been sent only since the passage of the bill of Congress, known as the "Phoenix bill." The only perfecting this law requires, is, now, that the British Government ought to allow British goods to pass over the line on the same terms as those which are sent by the St. Lawrence.

Flour in Philadelphia, is \$10 per barrel.