

Town Council.

LONDON, March 20, 1848.

Councillor BARKER in the Chair. The Clerk read the minutes.

A Corporation Seal, executed by M. Judge, a Corporal of the 20th Regiment, was presented to the Board, who expressed their satisfaction at the workmanship.

Mr. Bennett was anxious that the Council should lose no time in petitioning the Governor General for a grant of land for school purposes. The present military parade ground was originally granted for that purpose; and the Crown Land Agent had informed him that he had no doubt the Government would readily deed them a piece of land in lieu of it, out of the two blocks in the Town which still remained at their disposal. If the Council got the land, they would be able to build two school houses; these might ultimately give place to a college.

Mr. Barker remarked that there was no school house or school property yet in the possession of the Corporation. Perhaps the best way of proceeding would be for the School Trustees to send a petition, and for the Corporation to join in it.

Seconded by Mr. Robinson, and carried.

An application, duly signed by six inhabitants, was made by Robert McGurdy for a license, which was opposed by Messrs. Robinson and Bennett. Mr. Dimond remarked that they had passed a law that if a man could get six respectable names, he might obtain a license; but it was not the name of Mr. McGurdy; they objected to his respectability! Among the others he observed a School Trustee. If petitions thus signed were to be rejected, it was useless for a man to get any signatures.

Mr. Bennett agreed that the names alluded to were the names of respectable men, but he observed that another person had signed it, who had actually given evidence before this Council that he had bought brandy in McGurdy's house when he had no license at all.

Mr. Stanfield thought they could not with propriety throw out this petition. The circumstance of the petition bearing the signature of a School Trustee, in addition to such men as Mr. Hugh Stevenson and Willson, as good names as could be found in Town, was sufficient to warrant the Council in granting it. Granted.

A petition was presented by the Dramatic Society, praying that the Corporation would remit the usual license fee.

Mr. Bennett urged the compliance of the Council with this request. The performers were Amateurs; they derived no profit from their performances, but on the contrary incurred heavy expenses, and were now in debt. He believed it was not the practice in any other part of the Province to tax Amateurs. He never attended these places himself. He should move that the tax be remitted,—motion lost.

A By-Law to compel the attendance of the members of the Town Council, was then passed.

Mr. Barker said there was a subject which he felt bound to take notice of. Application had been made to them on behalf of the *Western Globe*, to be allowed to report their proceedings, which was granted; but it was not intended that members of the Press should come there for the purpose of abusing them—at least, if they did so, he should not allow them to come there again. In the *Western Canadian* of last week there was a report of our proceedings, which was entirely untrue, every word of it, and much abuse given to the members. The question was, whether the Clerk connected with that paper, or is he not? If he was, he had no business to allow such stuff to appear in it; if he did, he had no business there.

Mr. Doyle did not think the matter worth notice. The person who made the report must have been either drunk or cracked.

Mr. Bennett thought "drunk or cracked" was a very good set-off for the term "dogberry." He agreed with Mr. Doyle that we should take no notice of Mr. Barker in any other capacity than as their Clerk; they had certainly nothing to do with any private speculation in which he might be concerned. With respect to Mr. Barker's proposition for trammelling or making war upon the Press, his (Mr. Bennett's) opinion was, that they had better let it alone. He was glad to see members of the Press giving their attention to their duty, and leave the Press to do what they thought was theirs. If the reports given were untrue, the odium would fall upon the conductors of the Press.

Mr. Barker should certainly move that the Reporter be put outside the rails.

Mr. Barker enquired if the fine of 1s. and costs had been collected from Messrs. Richards and Hattell?

May, the Constable, said it had not. The Clerk had told him that it could not be collected.

The Clerk said he would explain that.

Mr. Barker said he would not hear him.

Mr. Doyle—"Don't accuse a man without hearing him."

The Council agreed that the Clerk should be allowed to explain.

The Clerk said that the opinion he gave May respecting the collection of the fine imposed upon Messrs. Richards & Hattell, was a private one. He supposed he was permitted to have a private opinion, and to express it. He should, however, in all cases follow out the instructions of the Council to the letter, let his own opinions be what they might.

Mr. Bennett warned the Council against the folly of persisting in the collection of this fine, and plunging the Town into a lawsuit.

Mr. Barker called Mr. Bennett to order. He (Mr. Bennett) had no right to make any remarks upon a subject which had already been decided by a majority of votes.

[And so Mr. Barker most graciously condescended to listen to the humble petition of the *Western Globe* for leave to report the Council's proceedings. We are at a loss which most to admire, the humility of the *Western Globe* or the condescension of Mr. Councillor Barker; but in sober earnest, the most painful and degrading duty that we, of the *Western Canadian*, have to perform for our town subscribers is, to attend for two or three tedious hours and listen patiently to the ignorance, coarct, and presumption of this Mister Councillor Barker.]

CAUTION.—Several counterfeit English shilling pieces have been passed off in this town lately. A person has been apprehended with the base coin in his possession.

A public Lecture on vocal Music, with illustrations, will be held in the Congregational Chapel, on Thursday evening, 30th March, by the Rev. J. DURRANT.

Temperance Tea Meeting.

The Tea-totallers mustered in great force on Tuesday evening; the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute was literally crowded. Hearty old men and women in the prime of life, youth, beauty, and happy childhood; all were testifying that the animal spirits could be got up to a pretty considerable pitch, without the aid of "King Alcohol."

Our old friend, Mr. H. Mathewson, catered in his usual "cut and come again" style,—and the London new Brass Band played away right merrily. The platform was well supplied with good speakers, among whom we cannot forbear to mention in this hasty notice to particularize the Rev. J. Skinner, from the township of London; this able address, pure in style, strong in argument, and elevated in sentiment, was well appreciated by the audience, and called forth a handsome eulogy from the succeeding speaker, the Rev. Mr. Durrant.

But the feature of the evening was the testimony of a convert, worth, as was observed by the worthy President, all the orations that could be uttered. The individual was Mr. Thomas Darling, of Sparta. Mr. D. observed, that he was not so well prepared as he could have wished to have been, had he known that he was to have met so numerous and so respectable an audience. For the first thirty years of his life he had altogether refrained from the use of alcoholic drinks. Subsequently he had been led on, by the part he had taken in political struggles, to indulge too freely. At one election alone he had spent £100 in treating. But the greatest evil attendant upon intemperance was the total prostration of the intellect, rendering a man wholly unfit for the social duties of life. Sobriety had given him additional health, additional happiness, and above all, additional means of doing good to his fellow men. He recommended them to return Teatotalers to Parliament; that would strengthen their hands, and enable them to get laws which would prohibit the manufacture of an article which was the means of destroying thousands, and which stood in the way of all social progress. Mr. D. was loudly cheered.

There is a bright star in the far west, called the *Huron Signal*. The Huronites may well be proud of him; we have read his instructive essays with much pleasure, and cannot forbear yielding him this small tribute of respect and admiration.

It is understood that the session of Parliament will be brought to a speedy close. A bill to continue the expiring laws, and to grant the sum necessary to carry on the Government, will be the only Government measure; and Parliament will be prorogued as soon as they can be got through with. The Oxford Committee will be struck to-day, and it is hoped will be able to decide the question in dispute immediately. We regret to say that rather an angry discussion took place in the House on Tuesday evening, originating in Col. Gage having assailed Mr. Papineau's conduct in former times in a manner as unparliamentary as it was uncourteous.—*Pilot*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE WESTERN CANADIAN.

By Telegraph from New York!!

From our Extra of Saturday last.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CAMBRIA!

WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICE.

Saturday Night—9 P.M.

LONDON, C.W., March 18, 1848.

We hasten to place before our readers the following highly important intelligence, received by the *CAMBRIA* this day at New York. It will be seen that France is, by the last accounts, a Republic.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1848.

The *Cambria* arrived this morning.—Sailed on the 27th ult. She brings two weeks' later news. She arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. She encountered a constant succession of gales.

Flour has been very dull for all descriptions, but without much change. Market rather firm at the close. Flour 27s. 6d. per bbl. Corn 26s. to 30s. per qr. Wheat, American 60s. to 68s. per qr. Cotton down 4 p. lb. Provisions a fair demand; rather improving.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!

Abolition and Flight of Louis Philippe—Loss of Life—Palais Royal and Tuilleries sacked—National Guard and People triumphant—A Republic to be established—Provisional Government organized.

The accounts from France state that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and that the Royal Family have left Paris, and are said to have landed at Dover.

The National Guards joined the people on the 23rd ult., and at 12 o'clock the Palais Royal was attacked, and soon fell into the hands of the people. 900 lives are said to have been lost. Lamoriciere was very seriously, if not mortally wounded. The Palais Royal was sacked. A Regency under the Duchess of Orleans was proposed and rejected. The House refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. All Paris was in the hands of the National Guards and people. The Tuilleries was sacked, and its furniture burned.

A Republic Proclaimed!!!

On the 25th of February a Republic was proclaimed. The King and family have gone to England. A Provisional Government was proposed and confirmed as follows:—M. De L'Écluse, President of the Council; M. de Lamarine, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Arago, Minister of Marine; M. Crenieux, Minister of Justice; Gen. Bedeau, Minister of War; M. Marie, Minister of Public Works; M. Ledru Rollin, Minister of the Interior; M. Beaumont, Minister of Commerce; M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction; M.

Goleux, Minister of Finance; M. Garier Pages, Mayor of Paris; Gen. Cornat, Governor of Algeria; Gen. Le Comte, Commanding General of National Guards.

This Ministry was subsequently installed. The meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers had been interrupted. All communication with Paris by Railway or Diligence is suspended.

The Ministry recommended that the people retain their revolutionary attitude. All classes take part. The people and Guards occupied all the streets, and the Provisional Government was established amid cries of "Vive la République!" The Throne was carried through the streets, and publicly burned.

Renowned Change of Ministry in England.

There are accounts in Liverpool that Lord John Russell had resigned his Premiership. His Budget, &c., have caused much dissatisfaction. The deficiency in the Revenue is £2,900,000, and Lord John Russell proposed to increase the income tax to 5 per cent for two years. Willmer & Smith's Times says that the Ministry is doomed, and that they have been defeated in several measures.

The Kaffir war is ended, all the chiefs having been taken prisoners. The Russians have gained some advantages in Circassia.

Lola Montes has been driven from Bavaria by the people and the students, in spite of the efforts of the King to prevent it.

Accounts from Italy state that the troops have returned to Naples, and an amnesty granted. The Austrian troops came in contact with the students of Padua, and 100 persons were killed or wounded. Rumors from Rome state that the Pope is rather holding back in his reforms, and had been deposed.

From our Extra of Monday last.

Further Particulars of the French Revolution!

WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICE.

Monday Afternoon.

LONDON, March 20, 1848.

We published, late on Saturday night last, an Extra, containing the astounding news received by Telegraph, of a Revolution in France. We now publish further particulars, furnished by the Telegraphic Report of to-day. We are anxious that our readers should have the earliest intelligence, and as much of the details as possible, of an event of such transcendent importance to Europe; and, indeed, to the world!

The Duchess d'Orléans, Count De Paris, and the Duke De Nemours, went to the Chamber of Deputies, but were rejected by the members and the people who had penetrated into the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies had declared itself in permanence, and had refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be a great effort made to support the Duchess d'Orléans. The idea of a Republic is not agreeable to the Deputies. When the Chambers met, the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at 1 o'clock on the 25th February, left the Palace, escorted by forty of the Cavalry of the National Guard, and several Regiments of the regular Cavalry; the carriage went by the Grand Barrière de Passy.

The troops were withdrawn at noon—not a soldier to be seen. The troops of the line fraternized with the National Guards and the people. All intercourse between the two banks of the river Seine had been cut off.

A strong Government will be organized; a Republic will be formed on the model of the United States.

A procession of persons in blouses passed along the streets of Paris on the 25th, carrying the tricolor in their hands, and singing the Marseillaise Hymn.

There has been a frightful loss of life. In many instances the troops refused to act against the people. The number killed is said to be over 900 persons, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed. The police have sounded all day throughout Paris. Count Mole was first named and rejected by the people. Theirs and Barrot were named, and a proclamation appointing them Ministers, torn down everywhere.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed Commander of the National Guards.

On Thursday, the 24th, it was hoped that the worst was over. About half-past 7 o'clock, all the Boulevards were crowded around a column of the combatants, many of them with muskets, and singing the chorus of the Girondins, amid the uproarious felicitations of the people. They proceeded to the office of the National Guard, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. Monsieur Barrot, principal Editor of the *National*, hanged them from the balcony, and assured them that their liberties would this time be secured.

During the night, this scene was repeated six times. Every tree on the whole line of the boulevards had been felled, and the superb lamp-posts thrown down, and all converted into barricades. At the corner of every street there is a barricade, gentlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, and workmen all labouring at the work with an earnestness beyond description. At twelve o'clock, M. Odilon Barrot, accompanied by Gen. Lamoriciere, repaired from the Chamber of Deputies, to the Bureau of the Minister of the Interior, where he was finally installed, in the presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens who followed.

The King and his family, on leaving the palace, proceeded to Neuilly, under an escort of Cuirassiers. After the troops evacuated the Tuilleries, the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed everything in it—windows, furniture, pictures, and everything.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Lousset took the chair, in the presence of about three hundred members. Shortly after it was announced that the Duchess d'Orléans had arrived at the palace with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two Princes, the Duc de Montpensier and the Duc de Nemours. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the Members of the House. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semicircle which was crowded with officers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively sensation on the Assembly. Almost immediately, the Duchess entered, and seated herself between her two sons. The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower order, by the Members of the House. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the presidential chair. The greatest agitation prevailed; and when silence was restored, M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favour of his grandson, and conferred

the Agency on the Duchess d'Orléans. [A voice from the public galleries:—It is too late!] An indescribable scene of tumult ensued; a number of Deputies collected round the Duchess and her children, and the Duc de Nemours and Duc de Montpensier. The National Guard also rallied round the Royal Family. After a few remarks, by different members, on the propriety of proclaiming the Count de Paris king, and his mother regent, the Princess retired, followed by all the Members of the Centre, those of the Left also remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called—or rather, carried—M. Dupin to the presidential chair. The tribune, and all the seats, were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Provisional Government was proclaimed amid a scene such as has never been witnessed since the Revolution of 1830. The Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel d'Invalides, to install the Provisional Government.

By Telegraph from Montreal.

TUESDAY'S REPORT.

MONTEAL, March 16.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Routine business last night. The Committee, on the petition of C. Bercey and others, reported a Bill to incorporate a Gas Company of the City of Montreal. The petition against the Return of Bonaventure Election was rejected.

The Expiring Laws Continuation Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

The petition of Mr. Dumoulin, respecting the Three Rivers Election, was withdrawn.

The Bill to remove doubts respecting the provisions of the Jury Act of Lower Canada was passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock.

This day, March 16th, the Speaker took his seat at four o'clock.

The petition of Peter Carroll against the election of Hon. F. Hincks for the County of Oxford, was taken into consideration, and the Committee appointed by ballot to try the merits of the said petition.

Nothing of particular interest occupied the attention of the House up to six o'clock, when our reporter left.

The Telegraphic communication with Montreal being interrupted by a break in the wire near Prescott, we are without later intelligence from the Seat of Government.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 22nd inst., at London, C.W., by the Rev. C. C. Brough, B.A., George W. Scott, Esq., of Montreal, to Emma, third daughter of the late Richard Richardson, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada at London.

Dramatic and other Readings!

MR. H. W. JACKSON,

(For many Years a Member of the Montreal Grand Opera.)

HAVING lately given DRAMATIC READINGS in HAMILTON and BRANTFORD, which caused great satisfaction, he has been induced to offer a similar entertainment to the inhabitants of LONDON and vicinity, on

Friday, 24th Instant, at 8 o'clock,

in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, which has been kindly granted for the occasion.

PROGRAMME.

Part First:

Marco Bozzaris, F. G. Halleck.

Scene from the Iron Chest, Coleman.

Scene from the Merchant of Venice, Shakespeare.

Speech on Mercy, do.

Scene from the Mountains, Knowles.

Do, on Liberty, do.

Part Second:

Mike Glincher's Yankee Courtship, Bosting Bee.

Scene from the Iron Chest, G. A. Stevens.

Scene from the Mountains, Coleman.

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