Your Lordship is aware of the extreme difficulty of the country, intersected by deep and almost impassable ravines, which are only made practicable by the unremitting labour of Maj. Smith with the Sappers; and that I had to pass the Koharee river in three columns at considerable distances, on the morning of the 29th; but by judicious movements of their respective leaders, the whole were in their appointed positions by eight o'clock A. M., about a mile in front of Maharajpoor.

I found the Mahrattas had occupied this very strong position during the previous night, by seven regiments of Infantry, with their guns, which they entrenched; each corps having four guns, which they opened on our advances. This obliged me to alter, in some measure, my disposition.

Maj. Gen. Littler's column being exactly in front of Maharajpoor, I ordered it to advance direct, while Maj. Gen. Valiant's brigade took it in reverse; both supported by Maj. Gen. Dennis's column and two light field batteries.

Your Lordship must have witnessed, with the same pride and pleasure that I did, the brilliant advance of these columns under their respective leaders; the European and native soldiers appearing emulous to prove their loyalty and devotion. And here I must do justice to the gallantry of their opponents, who received the shock without flinching, their guns doing severe execution as we advanced; but nothing could withstand the rush of British soldiers.

Her Majesty's 39th Foot, with their accustomed dash, ably supported by the 56th Reg. N. I., drove the enemy from their guns into the village, bayoneting the gunners at their posts.—Here a most sanguinary conflict ensued, the Mahratta troops, after discharging their matchlocks, fought sword in hand with the most determined courage.

General Valiant's brigade, with equal enthusiasm, took Maharajpoor in reverse, and twenty-eight guns were captured by this combined movement; so desperate was the resistance that very few of the defenders of this very strong position escaped. During these operations Brigadier Scott was opposed by a body of the enemy's Cavalry on the extreme left, and made some well-executed charges with the 10th Lt. Cavalry, most ably supported by Capt. Grant's troop of Horse Artillery and 4th Lancers, capturing some guns and taking two standards, thus threatening the right flank of the enemy.

In conformity with the previous instructions Maj. Gen. Valiant supported by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, moved on the right of the enemy's position at Chonda. During the advance Maj. Gen. Valiant had to take, in succession, three strong entrenched positions, where the enemy defended their guns with frantic desperation; Her Majesty's 40th Reg. losing two successive Commanding officers, Major Stopford and Capt Coddington, who fell wounded at the very muzzles of the guns, and capturing four regimental standards. This corps was ably and nobly supported by the 2nd Grenadiers, who captured two regimental standards, and by the 16th Grenadiers, under Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and M'Laren; too much praise cannot be given to these three regiments.

Major-Gen. Littler, with Brig. Wright's brigade, after dispersing the right of the enemy's position at Maharajpoor, steadily advanced to fulfil his instructions of attacking the main position at Chonda in front, supported most ably by Capt. Grant's troop of Horse Artillery, and the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry; this column had to advance under a very severe fire, over very difficult ground, but when within a short distance, again the rush of the 29th Regt., as before, under Maj. Bray, gallantly supported by the 56th Regt. under Maj. Dick, carried everything before them, and thus gained the entrenched main position of Chonda. In this charge the 39th Regt. lost the services of its brave Commanding Officer, Maj. Bray, who was desperately wounded by the blowing up of one of the enemies' tumbrils in the midst of the corps, who was ably brought out of the action by Maj. Straubenzee. This gallant corps, on this occasion, captured two regimental standards.

A small work of four guns on the left of this position, was long and obstinately defended, but subsequently carried, and the guns captured by the grenadiers of the 30th, under Capt. Campbell, admirably supported by a wing of the 56th N. I., under Maj. Philips.

Brig. Cureton's brigade of Cavalry, taking advantage of every opportunity, manœuvered most judiciously on the right, and would have got in rear of the position and cut off the retreat of the whole, had they not been prevented by an impassable ravine. I witnessed with much pride, the rapidity of the three troops of Horse Artillery, which bore a conspicuous part in this well contested action; their leaders promptly brought them forward in every available position, and the precision of their fire was admirable. With the two Light Field Batteries I had every reason to be pleased; they well supported the high character of the Bengal Art. I was greatly gratified with a spirited charge made by Major Oldfield, C.B., of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, who had been left to cover Maj. Alexander's troops of horse artillery, and who charged by my orders a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, who were moving off from the right position of Maharajpoor. Two gun's and two standards rewarded this charge. I was likewise much pleased with a charge made by my personal escort under Cornet Stannus, which did great credit to himself and the small body of the 5th Light Cavalry, which formed it.

Several acts of individual heroism occurred on this day; none exceeded those of Maj-Gen. Churchill, C. B, Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's forces in India, and Capt. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, your Lordship's Military Secretary, whom you kindly allowed to act on my staff, and whom I sent on Brigadier Cureton's brigade, to communicate to me the movement of the corps. These two gallant officers nobly fell, having received several wounds in personal rencontre. In Maj-Gen. Churchill, her Majesty's service will experience a great loss; he died during the night, after amputation of the leg; but I am glad to add there is every hope that Captain Somerset will do well, though severely wounded.

I regret to say that our loss has been very severe, infinitely beyond what I calculated on; indeed I did not do justice to the gallantry of my opponents. Their force, however, so greatly exceeded ours, particularly in Artillery, the position of their guns was so commanding, they were so well served, and determinedly defended, both by their gunners and their Infantry, the peculiar difficulties of the country giving the defending force so great advantages, that it could not be otherwise.

In return of the killed, I have greatly to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. E. Sanders, C.B., of the Engineers, than whom this Army, with its numerous list of soldiers, could not boast a more promising nor a more enthusiastic Officer.

It is also my painful duty to record my deep regret at the loss of a most valuable Officer, Maj. Crommelin, C. B., of the 1st Lt. Cavalry, who died of wounds received when nobly leading his corps in support of the 5th Brigade of Infantry.

REDUCTION OF THE $3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENTS

The House of Commons having yesterday resolved itself into a committee on the acts respecting the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Stocks, Mr. Goulburn rose to explain the views of the Government respecting the future mode of dealing with these funds. The measure, he said, which he was about to propose, would tend to raise the character and power of this country, by exhibiting the extent of her resources and the constancy of her public faith. He was about to ask of the house to deal with the largest sum for which any Government had ever been called on to propose a regulation, being no less than 250,000,000 of money. There had long been a general opinion that the time was approaching when it would be the duty of the Government to reduce the interest on this debt. Never was there a period when capital seeking investment was so plentiful, and the rate of interest so low, as at present; and there was nothing in the circumstances of the times which gave any reason to expect that this state of things would soon pass away. The condition of the public finances, too, was favourable to the proposed object; for, thanks to the firmness of the House of Commons, the revenue now once more exceeded the expenditure. He specified the successive creations and amounts of the different stocks bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and noticed the past reductions in them.—He had not thought it right, though these stocks had been separately constituted, to deal with them separately, but proposed to treat them all upon one level, except the stock constituted in 1818, which had been accompanied at its birth with some particular protections. On different occasions, when redemptions had been proposed, different inducements had been held out to the stockholders, each of which had its advantages. His duty was, as agent for the public, the debtors, to obtain the best terms which could be had for them consistently with justice to the creditor. He was not disposed to purchase an immediate relief by increasing the burdens of succeeding times.

He had, therefore, rejected the idea of lowering the present interest by augmenting the capital of the debt; and his intention was to propose the conversion of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ into a $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. stock, which should continue till October, 1854: after which period the interest should be reduced to 3 per cent.; with a guarantee that, for 20 years from 1854, there should be no further reduction. Having stated the periods which would be allowed for signifying dissent, he observed, that by this measure the public, from October, 1844, to 1854, would save 625,000*l.* per annum; which saving, from and after 1854, would become 1,250,000*l.* per annum. He proposed, also, to make such arrangements, that from next October the payments of interest would be nearly equalized in each quarter. He concluded his most clear and able statement (amid repeated cheers from both sides of the house,) by moving a resolution which embodied the proposals of his speech.

Mr. Baring considered this a very honest scheme, seeing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was of course under strong temptation to have taken a greater present benefit at the price of future burden. The avoidance of any increase to the national debt was undoubtedly a great public advantage: the gradual reduction by a quarter per cent. for 10 years was well calculated for breaking the fall to the stock-holder. He had risen chiefly to express his satisfaction at the plan; but he must also add his belief that this proceeding, so worthy of our own country, would be to other states a useful lesson, that good faith to the public creditor was not only an honourable, but even an economical policy.

The Resolutions were agreed to without opposition of any kind.—*Times.*

In the House of Lords on the 12th, the subject of the College of Maynooth was brought before the House by Lord Montcasle, and the policy of increasing the government grant for the education of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland, strongly urged both by that nobleLord and the Marquis of Landsdowne. The Duke of Wellington said that the subject would undoubtedly receive consideration from the Government, but he was not authorized to say that any addition would be made to the grant.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. Cobden brought forward the corn law question, in the shape of a motion for a committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on agricultural tenants and labourers. He argued that there was no danger of such a fall of prices, as would throw land out of cultivation, and that the parties who profited by the high prices arising out of the present law were not the farmers, but the speculators. After able speeches from Mr. Gladstone in reply and from several other members in support of the motion, it was put to a division and lost by a majority of 91.

Mr. O'Connell had been entertained in London at a dinner at Covent Garden Theatre, at which the Earl of Shrewsbury and other Roman Catholic noblemen were present.

The papers announce the death of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Vaughan Halford, Bart. This celebrated physician was medical attendant to four English Sovereigns in succession, and filled the office of Private Secretary to George the Fourth for a short period. His name was originally Vaughan, and he was brother to Sir Charles R. Vaughan, formerly British Minister to the United States, to Mr. Baron Vaughan, and to Sir John Vaughan, Dean of Chester.

Her Majesty the Queen has ordered several amendments to the Articles of War relating to Duelling. The purport of them is to subject all officers to the penalty of being cashiered, who, being concerned with, or privy to, a duel, shall not take steps to stop the proceedings, or bring the parties to an honorable reconciliation; even seconds to a duel, whose strenuous efforts at reconciliation may have failed, are to be subjected to minor punishment, at the discretion of a court martial.

DREADFUL STORM IN SCOTLAND.—On the 9th March, a tremendous hurricane visited the city of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. Many houses were unroofed or otherwise damaged, and several persons narrowly escaped destruction.—At Paisley the storm was equally severe, and a high chimney of the extensive shawl manufactory of Messrs. Robert McArthur & Co. was blown over and fell through the roof, among the people at work, killing one woman outright and wounding several others. The chimney was 130 feet high.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—*March* 9.—We have had a tolerably good demand for fine Butter this week at our highest quotations, but for inferior descriptions we have not had much doing. For Bacon, we may notice an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt., and is still in ready request at this advance. Hams and Pork also meet a moderate inquiry, as well as Lard. Belfast, new, 60s. to 70s: Bambridge, 62s to 72s.; Carlow, new, 56s to 76s; Coleraine, 62s to 74s; Cork, pickled seconds, 71s to 72s; ditto dry thirds, 62s; Derry, 60s to 68s; Kilkenny, 62s to 76s; Waterford, new, 56s to 57s; Clean Grease, 38s; Lard, bladders, 42s to 48s; firkins 40s to 48s per cwt; Bacon, per cwt, middles, 33s to 38s; Pork, per barrel, prime mess, 88s 6d to 90s. Beef per tierce, new prime mess, 67s 6d to 70s; Hams, per cwt., dry 44s to 56s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, *March*, 12.—FOREIGN.—Free Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg, 51s to 65s, Mecklenburg, Pomeranian, &c., 45s to 46s; Russian 42s to 44s.—Oats, Poland 20s to 24s.—Barley; Grinding 26s 0d to 30s.—Pease: White, 35s 0d to 37s 0d. Russia, –s 0d to –s 0d, Mecklenburg, Pomeranian, Holsecin, and Danish 34s 0d to 36s 0d per quarter, American Flour 26s to 29s per 180 lbs.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Acadia.

By the Steamer *America*, from Rochester to Cobourg, we have received in advance of the mail, a copy of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday last, containing in a Postscript the announcement of the arrival of the Royal Steam Packet *Acadia* at Boston, bringing the English Mail of the 4th instant. The *Advertiser* gives the following items of news by this conveyance:—

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, APRIL 3.

The market for Grain of all descriptions has been very dull for the last fortnight, and a gradual, though slight decline in prices, of nearly all descriptions, has taken place. On Friday last there was a slight reaction, but it was merely sufficient to prevent the market going lower, and on the Tuesday following trade was not quite so lively; to necessitous buyers, however, English, Irish and Foreign Wheats duty paid, were disposed of to a fair extent at the rates of Tuesday last, and two or three samples of fine Irish realized an advance of 1d. per 70 lbs.; a few parcels of Foreign were also taken for Irish account.

Flour was in moderate request, commanding the full currency of this day week, with a rather improving aspect. Of States flour in bond about 500 bbls. have changed hands at 22s. 6d. and 2200 to arrive at 23s. per bbl.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET.

The duty on Foreign Wheat has fallen 1s. per qr. this week. In other articles there is no variation. The accounts come to hand from the country markets state that the trade for Wheat was dull, and prices still on the decline. At Mark lane, English Wheat moved off slowly at former rates. Duty paid Foreign offered at easier prices, but little was done. Barley sold more freely at firm rates. Oats dull of sale and rather cheaper.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, both Lord Ashley and the Government found the manufacturing interest too strong for them, on the bill to limit the hours of labour. Lord Ashley proposed that ten hours should be the maximum, and ministers preferred twelve. Lord A.'s proposition was negatived, 181 to 128; and the ministers' by 183 to 136.

Cotton, it will be perceived, has still farther declined. In the grain markets but little appears to have been done. The duty had declined.

The death of the King of Sweden, formerly Marshal Bernadotte, is announced. It has been for some time expected.

A paragraph in the Liverpool paper states that all the arrangements have been completed for Mr. O'Connell's appeal to the House of Lords; but this must be a mistake, we think, for the first appeal is to all the Judges of Ireland, from whose judgment an appeal lies to the House of Lords.

Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holydays.

The overland mail from India had arrived at Malta, but only the telegraphic announcement, *via* Paris, had reached London. The Bombay advices were to the 1st of March. The only fact mentioned by the telegraph was that the British forces had withdrawn from Gwalior.

The project for the reduction of the three and a half per cents met with almost universal favour from the English Stockholders. The dissentients represented only £61,000 of the stock.

The British trade with China is increasing very rapidly.—Upwards of eighty vessels have left the London docks for Canton since the first of March, all carrying out full cargoes.

A bill is before Parliament for making a new suspension bridge across the Thames.

Letters from Copenhagen announce the death of Thorwaldsen, the celebrated sculptor.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN will not again visit New York. She has been purchased by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company for £32,000; and will immediately undergo a complete repair and refitting at an estimated expense of eight thousand pounds.

She will at first be placed on the Alexandria station, in order to give time for repairs of the Oriental and Great Liverpool, which have now been running a long time; but, ultimately, it is intended to place her on the Bombay station. The Great Western and her able commander, Lieut. Hosken, leaves this port and New York with a character which will do honour to both in every part of the world.—*Wilmer's Liverpool Times.*

THE SPRING TRADE TO CANADA.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to learn that our spring ships already on the berth to Canada have received full cargoes, more goods being about to be exported to that valuable colony this season, from this city, than for several years past. The Bellona and Caledonia cleared on Wednesday with full cargoes, and a number of other ships about to sail from the Broomielaw are also well filled with merchandise.—*Scottish Guardian.*

LONDON, April 3.—The money market during the last fortnight has been gradually advancing until Consols have yesterday and to-day reached the extraordinary price of $99\frac{1}{2}$, both for money and account. There have been some very large private operations, and stock has also been scarce; but the chief reason has been the investment of the money recently paid to the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, on account of terminable annuities.

By act of Parliament the annuities expiring in 1860 can only be granted to the amount of £2,000,000 a year, and are therefore in great request. About £400,000, for the purchase of all which can be granted up to the 12th April next, has been paid on account by the brokers; as it is imperative that this money shall be laid out in stock, the Government broker has been for some time a buyer at the rate of £20,000 to £35,000 per day.

The price of Government securities has therefore risen; Consols, both for money and account, have risen as high as $99\frac{1}{2}$ and new Three-and-a-Half per Cents $102\frac{3}{4}$, Bank Stock $290\frac{1}{2}$, and India Stock, 294. Exchequer Bills have advanced from 70 to 72.—The reduction of three and-a-half per cent stocks has been carried through more successfully than could possibly have been imagined.

FRANCE.—The new custom bill which has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies raises the duty on English machinery and on hogs lard from the United States.

Colonial.

MONTREAL ELECTION.—We regret to announce the adverse result of the Election for this city, in consequence of the most disgraceful rioting and intimidation. The Poll closed as follows:

	Drummond.	*Molson.*
St. Mary's	439	85
St. Lawrence	315	67
West	51	46
Centre	42	80
East	69	58
Queen's	467	127
Total	1383	463
	463	
Majority for Drummond,	920	

We give below as copious an account of the proceedings from the Montreal Papers, as our limits will permit.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

The polling commenced this morning at nine o'clock in the different Wards. The Irish labourers on the canal shewed themselves to the number of about one thousand or fifteen hundred. By preconcerted arrangements, they took possession of the ground in front of the polling places, forming a circle, locked arm in arm, from three to five deep, and effectually prevented all except Drummond men from approaching. At the Queen's Ward every man with a decent coat upon him, was hustled into the middle of the street, and some gentlemen had their coats torn off their backs in tatters. At the St. Mary's Ward, Viger Square, rioting and bloodshed took place. The ruffians nearly murdered several of Mr. Molson's voters. The troops were at length called to this Ward and restored order. The system laid down for these scoundrels from the Canal, was so successfully followed, that all the polling places were shut at an early hour—three of them by two o'clock; but as the Returning Officer and his Deputies are in the interest of Mr. Drummond, they refused to do their duty, and on the closing of the polls Mr Drummond was a-head. No voter for Mr. Molson could get near the poll, for hours before it was closed. The Returning Officer looked quietly on and said there was no riot. We fear that lives will be lost to-morrow.

From the Montreal Courier.

We are grieved to say that the scenes of riot and disturbance which we anticipated in our last number have actually occurred—and in fact this city is now completely in the hands of a lawless mob of non-residents, brought into it for the purpose of preventing the citizen electors from exercising their legal right of voting at the election. In accordance with the previous threats of Mr. Drummond's partisans, the labourers employed on the Lachine Canal were brought into the town either on Monday night or early yesterday morning, and it is stated to have been reported to the authorities that several carts containing fire arms concealed under loads of hay were conveyed here in the course of Monday evening. In consequence of these facts being made known to several of the resident Magistrates and electors, a letter was addressed to the Returning Officer, which was signed by W. Molson, Esquire, one of the Candidates, by several Justices of the Peace, and about a hundred of our most respectable citizens, entreating that gentleman to exercise the powers vested in him by the Election Act, and obtain from the Commander of the forces a sufficient force of Her Majesty's troops to ensure the preservation of the Peace, and to secure for the electors the safe exercise of their right of voting. Mr. Delisle rejected the application—we believe he stated that he had taken proper precautions for the preservation of the peace, and for securing order at the polling booths, but whatever his preparations were, and we confess we saw none of them, they proved totally inadequate to the occasion. The most serious fighting that took place was in St. Mary's Ward, where the polling place was surrounded by at least 400 ferocious looking fellows, evidently non-voters, and bearing the appearance of non-residents—but all the other places were surrounded in the same way by a dense mob, and although we are only aware of a few instances of sticks being used or blows struck, yet it was impossible to get through them, and the few of Mr. Molson's voters who did succeed at times in reaching the Poll Booths, came back almost denuded of their clothes, which were literally torn from their persons.

(*From the Montreal Gazette.*)

Such is the account given by our contemporaries of the preceding day's transactions, and we are not aware that we have any thing to add to, or to correct in, the leading facts.—As to specific outrages, our paper would not contain one tithe of the details which are now becoming the subject of some hundreds of affidavits and depositions for future use, either as bearing on the election or as leading to the detection and punishment of the offenders.

Early in the morning, requisitions were made to the military authorities from two quarters for troops; from the Magistrates, for the purpose of preserving the general peace of the town; and from the Returning Officer, with the like purpose of preserving the general communications of the different districts with each other, menaced and interrupted by hordes of ruffians stationary in the avenues of the polling places, or patrolling in bands, and relieving guard with military punctuality. An attempt was made at renewing the polling, but the scenes of the preceding day were renewed with even more violence. It was a work of danger such as there was no inducement to encounter, for us to keep an eye on all the different polling places; and to combine all the accounts which have reached us up to this moment, into any thing like a consistent whole, is utterly impossible. But the history of one is, from all we can learn, the history of all. At the polling place in the Hay Market, the avenues were all, from the opening, beset with crowds of the Drummondite canal-labourers. These were organized under leaders, whose signs they obeyed, who recognized the parties who came up to poll; if of Mr. Molson's party they hustled and obstructed, and, if they persevered, and even sometimes when they did not, most brutally maltreated them. The military were then called out, and occupied the square in front of the polling-place. The only effect was to make the Drummondites withdraw to a wider circle. There was no protection except under the bayonets of the soldiers.—Whoever approached the spot, and was hostile, or suspected to be so, indeed, generally speaking, every one who looked like a gentleman, was assaulted, and his clothes destroyed by cutting instruments, and all access to the poll by Mr. Molson's friends effectually debarred. As soon as this was known, Mr. Molson resigned under protest against the legality of the election, and withdrew his polling clerks and agents from the booths. From within an hour of the opening of the poll, it may be said that the struggle had ceased, though individual electors continued to offer themselves. Whenever this was the case, it was the signal for the renewal of brutality. In the ward to which we have just referred, one elector, attempting to get up to the poll, was thrown down, his clothes literally torn from his back, and he would certainly have been murdered but that the soldiery rescued him, though not without inflicting some severe bayonet wounds on his assailants.

The absolute impossibility of clearing the polls without military execution, which must have been attended, not merely with the entire suspension of the election, but with the shedding of torrents of blood both of the innocent and the guilty, by indiscriminate firing, must have been evident to every one. The Returning Officer, Mr. Delisle, was incessant in his attentions in every quarter; but expostulations and menace were alike disregarded; his authority was utterly despised. In some instances, he succeeded in saving some of Mr. Molson's friends from the fury of the diabolical wretches who surrounded them, by affecting to take them prisoners, and send them off under the charge of the police. In another he was himself assaulted with great violence, and a Drummondite whom he had seized rescued. In this day's proceedings, as in the last, there would be no end of the task were we to attempt to enumerate specific outrages. The number of persons suffering from contusions or other more serious injuries is very great, especially considering that so little opposition was offered to the Drummondites, and their brutalities were altogether gratuitous.

The polls being deserted by Mr Molson's friends, and open to all who chose to go up in Mr. Drummond's name, a great number of persons went up in the course of the day whose names were of course, recorded without question in his favour.

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

Scenes so disgraceful, we take upon ourselves to say, were never enacted in any city or country, short of those which disgraced the cities of France during the furor of the French Revolution.

We have seen several English gentlemen, who have resided in the States for years, who say, that they have often seen riots at elections in New York and Philadelphia, which have been properly stigmatized in the United States papers, and alluded to by the British and Canadian press, as evidences of the want of authority in the Republic, but that the worst of these were mere trifles compared to the scenes that were enacted in this city during the last two days. The excuse always given by the American journals for the want of means to suppress these riots, is, that they have no standing army to assist the Civil powers—but, we regret to say, that the only excuse which our neighbours can plead for themselves, is here of no avail, as there was plenty of force at hand, which had it been called out earlier, and properly directed when called out, might have effectually prevented the atrocious occurrences of these two days.

(*From the Montreal Transcript of Saturday.*)

Yesterday at noon, about one thousand persons assembled on the Place d'Armes, to hear the return made by Mr. Delisle, the Returning Officer. Accordingly Mr. Delisle made his appearance at the hour announced, and after stating the number of votes recorded, declared Lewis Drummond, Esq., duly elected to sit in the present Parliament. The announcement was received quietly enough, and the crowd immediately separated,—a large portion returning to their business, and the rest following Mr. Drummond to his house, where, as we are informed, some speechifying took place.

Thus ends the Montreal Election. Mr. Drummond, as a matter of course, takes his seat, and it will remain for a Committee of the House to confirm or reject Mr. Delisle's return.

LACHINE CANAL.—We understand that the works on the Lachine Canal are wholly suspended. The contractors adhere steadily to the orders of the Board of Works, and refuse to receive any of the men into their employment who were absent when the roll was called on Tuesday morning.—*Montreal Gaz.*

THE PROSPECTS AND MEANS OF THE SPRING BUSINESS.—The abundant Harvest of the past year has given an impetus to the Canadian Commerce of the present. The quantity of Wheat and Flour in the Upper Province now awaiting transportation seawards is greater than ever has been recorded since Canada was a country; and the prices at which all kinds of bread stuffs are held are sufficiently remunerating to encourage the Canadian farmer to increased exertions. Upwards of 200,000 bbls. of flour, (it is computed by competent authority,) will find their way to Montreal in the course of the present spring; a most astonishing surplus, when it is recollected that the population of the producing portion of the province does not exceed half a million of souls. To transport this unusual surplus, together with the ordinary produce of the province, proportionate means have been prepared by the various Houses engaged in the Forwarding business, the head quarters of which are at Kingston.—*British Whig.*

WELLAND CANAL.—The Oswego *Whig* announces the arrival at that port on the 9th inst., of the Schooner Frontier, R. Cochran, Master, from Toledo, with 5,800 bushels wheat, to Carrington & Pardee. Also Schooner Mohawk, J. Carmichael, Master, from Monroe, Michigan, with 5000 bushels wheat, to Carrington and Pardee. These arrivals are nearly one month earlier than usual, from the Upper Lakes, and speak plainly the advantages of the Welland Canal route. The canal is said to be in fine order.

WORKS OF FORTIFICATION IN CONTEMPLATION.—We are informed that some Officers additional to those already employed under Col. Estcourt have been appointed for the opening of the road between Madawaska and this City; and the works are to be carried on during the summer. Also at this fortress, works are in contemplation to which the summer-months will be devoted Among the rest, the ditches round the Citadel will be deepened.

By the *Castor* we are told that near five hundred men, chiefly Canadians, have been engaged for the spring by the Commissioners engaged in marking out the boundary between the British Provinces and the United States. It is required, says the *Castor*, by their contract, that each of these men provide himself with a musquet, and give three hours daily to military drilling. Some of these men set out for their place of labour, almost every day, as their contracts are signed.—*Quebec Paper.*

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first quarterly meeting of the Quebec Library Association was held in that city on the evening of the 2nd instant; and we are happy to observe that the institution is in a hopeful and flourishing condition. They have received permission from the Governor General to occupy apartments in the old House of Assembly, and there is every reason to expect that all the literary societies of Quebec, French and English, will unite; and cordially unite before long, in the good cause of promoting and circulating useful knowledge. Our Quebec friends are not so noisy as some of their neighbours; but we will venture to say that there is not a city in British North America where there is more sound knowledge and learning than in the Gibraltar of this continent, as a zealous citizen of the said Gibraltar calls her. The following statement of the "ways and means" of the Quebec Library Association, will shew that they need not have recourse to repudiation for some time to come:—

Treasurer's first Quarterly Report, 1st April, 1844.

The Treasurer, in accordance with the constitution, begs to lay before the members of the Quebec Library Association, an abstract of the funds:—

Amount of donations collected	£362	0	0
Amount of subscriptions	223	0	0
Total amount collected	£585	0	0
Expenditure per vouchers to date	107	3	9
Leaving a balance of	£477	16	3

to the credit of the Association, of which £350 is placed at three per cent interest.

The Treasurer begs to report that the number of members now belonging to the Association is 292, of whom only 67 have not paid their subscriptions. The amount of cash donations to the Library Association is £373, of which only £11 remains unpaid.—*Montreal Gazette.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 5th inst., by Dr. Phillips, on the body of John B. Ferguson, aged two years and a half, son of Mr. Robert Ferguson, 12th con. of Louden, east of the proof line. On the 5th of October last, the child having been brought to the residence of his aunt, which was about a quarter of a mile distant from his father's house, he strayed from thence, unperceived into the woods, which were quite close to the house. The child was missed immediately, and although vigilant search was made at the time, and every means taken to find out what had befallen him, all attempts have been fruitless, and the child had not been heard of since till the 4th, when a boy who was out shooting chanced to discover the remains lying in the woods, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the house. Verdict of the Jury.—That John B. Ferguson came to his death by straying into the woods and perishing from cold and hunger.—*London Inquirer.*

THE WEATHER.

Extract from Meteorological Register.

HIR MAJESTY'S MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, CANADA.

(*From the Toronto Herald.*)

Saturday, April 20th, 1844.

Days.	Self Registering Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean Temp'r. 24 Obser'vs.
Monday, April 15,	62...0	41...2	55...25
Tuesday, " 16,	61...5	37...7	52...35
Wednesday, " 17,	50...5	30...7	43...02
Thursday, " 18,	49...3	28...2	39...28
Friday, " 19,	58...7	33...7	43...04
Saturday, " 20,	60...0	37...7	46...94

(A true extract.)

C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Lieut. R. A.*

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. G. C. Street, Newmarket.

ALEXANDER SANSON, *Secretary.*

York Mills, April 4, 1844.

☞ The above Meeting is POSTPONED to Wednesday, the 15th of May. A. S.

MIDLAND DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society (adjourned from January last,) will be held at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. M. HERCHMER, *Secretary.*

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,—I beg to remind you that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at Kingston, on the 8th and 9th of May.

SALTERN GIVINS, *Secretary.*

Mowhawk Parsonage, 8th April, 1844.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders for Books, &c., forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without delay. One of the firm will be leaving for England about the 8th May, and any orders sent before that time, will be taken by him, and be executed under his personal superintendence.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, *King Street.*

Toronto, April 16, 1844. 354

PORT HOPE SEMINARY.

MRS. & MISS RYLEY,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Parents and Guardians to their Establishment, which will be found to possess the following advantages:—It is strictly confined to the reception of Young Ladies, whose connexions are really respectable; they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the comforts of a well-conducted home, united with the strictness and regularity of School discipline. The house, which was built expressly for a School, is a mansion in the middle of spacious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the beautiful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly dry and healthy. The Pupils will, during the Winter season, be conveyed to Church in a close sleigh.

MISS RYLEY having for several years been engaged in tuition in England, their system of Education is conducted entirely upon English principles.

References are kindly permitted to—The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Esq., Bond Head. 354

WHITE MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that he has been appointed Agent for Mr. Mason Cole of Rochester, (successor to Hicks & Robbins,) for the sale of the above mentioned articles, which can be obtained of any size and pattern by applying to him.

J. BERTRAM, JR.

N. B.—Lithograph specimens may be seen at any time, and prices given.

Cobourg, 25th April, 1844. 354-tf

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2, P. M.

Will leave Toronto for Oswego every Tuesday at 10 P. M., and every Saturday at 7 P. M.

Will leave Port Hope and Cobourg for Oswego early every Wednesday morning, touching at Wellington (weather permitting.

Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton every Monday at 4, P. M.; Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton every Thursday at 6, P. M.

Will leave Toronto for Oswego, on her first trip, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 7, P.M.

Toronto, April 15, 1844. 354

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON, on Monday, at 7 o'clock, A.M., touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave TORONTO the same day, at 3 o'clock, P.M., until further notice. (Sundays excepted).

Toronto, April 11th, 1844. 349

STEAMER TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER GORE,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will (weather permitting) touch at *Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope,* and *Cobourg*; and will leave Toronto every succeeding Monday and Thursday mornings for Rochester.

Will leave Rochester Landing on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 P. M., for Cobourg, and will leave Cobourg for Toronto and intermediate ports, early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

University of King's College.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

EASTER TERM, 1844.

LECTURES will be delivered, during the ensuing Term, according to the subjoined Table:—

	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
REV. J. MCCAUL, LL.D.						
Classics	10	10		10	10	
	11	11		11	11	
		2		2		
Rhetoric			11			
Logic			10			
REV. J. BEAVEN, D.D.						
Evidences			10			
			11			
			2			
Biblical Literature	10					10
	2					
Metaphysics and Ethics		10		10		11
Divinity			$12\frac{1}{2}$			$12\frac{1}{2}$
RICHARD POTTER, M.A.						
Natural Philosophy	12		12		12	
Mathematics	11	11		11	11	
		12		12	10	
H. H. CROFT, ESQ.						
Technical Chemistry	12	12		12	12	
Experimental Philosophy		3		3		

HENRY BOYS, M.D.,
Registrar, K. C.

Toronto, April, 1844. 353-3

Upper Canada College.

THE following extract from the Minutes of the Council of King's College, is published for the information of all parties concerned:—

"Whereas, it appears that many debts due to Upper Canada College, which were contracted before the year 1842, remain unpaid, although repeated applications have been made by the Collector of the College for payment thereof: Resolved, that those accounts shall be placed forthwith in the hands of the Solicitor for collection, and that he be instructed to proceed for their recovery."

HENRY BOYS, M.D.,
Registrar and Bursar.

King's College, April 8, 1844. 353-1m

☞ The Editors of those papers in which the advertisements of King's College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above for one month.

CHURCH MUSIC.

CARMINA SACRA, or BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. Price 6s. 3d.

The BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. Price 6s. 3d.

The CHURCH CHOIR, a Collection of Sacred MUSIC, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chaunts, arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte by Joseph Muenscher. Price 6s. 3d.

SACRED MUSIC, selected from the compositions of Tye, Tallis, Gibbons, Rooenscroft, &c., and adapted to portions of the different Versions of the Book of Psalms. London, James Burns. Price 17s. 6d.

GREGORIAN, and other ECCLESIASTICAL CHAUNTS, adapted to the Psalter and Canticles, as they are appointed to be s