the services of the loyal population in 1837. We are free to confess that we have a more vivid recollection of the services of Sir Allan McNab than of the speeches of Lord Elgin. But we commend to Sir Robert Peel and to our readers, the lucid and unanswerable speech of Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords last night, on this question. We rejoice that the ex-Chancellor has reappeared with unimpaired vigour of intellect, and unabated loyalty of feeling, to give his determined opposition to a bill "most mischievous in its operation, and insulting to the Crown," and we hope that he may long be spared to raise the voice of warning and remonstrance in the case of need.—*Guardian.*

It is said that Her Majesty will in July take a cruize on the Scottish coast.

The foundation-stone of a new tower to St. Michael's Church Chester, was laid on Wednesday week.

The Lowther concert and dancing rooms, London, are converted into a Roman Catholic chapel.

There is no truth in the report that the Count de Montermolin is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss de Horsey, the only daughter of Spencer de Horsey, Esq.

Free Trade News for Hoop Makers.—An extensive trade is now opened out in Dutch hoops, which are delivered in England at a little more than one half the price of London hoops, and are found to answer the purpose equally well. Upwards of 15,000 bundles were landed in Newcastle in one week, from Dutch vessels.—*Newcastle Journal.*

A country paper states that it has discovered that the Government is about to issue a Commission to the two Primates and the Bishops of Salisbury, Worcester, Ely and Norwich, to select and recommend, from time to time, persons to fill vacant Bishoprics and Crown livings. We venture to doubt this story.—*English Churchman.*

On Tuesday last, Mr. Justice Patterson pronounced sentence on some parties convicted of being concerned in the sale of a Cadetship in East India Company's Service. The receiver of the money (£1,000) was fined £1,000, to be imprisoned for one year, and until the fine be paid. A Mrs. Binckes is to be imprisoned for one year, a Mrs Linley for six months, and Mr. Bickley, a lawyer, for one year.

Sir David Dundas, recently appointed Judge Advocate, has been re-elected for Sutherlandshire.

Dublin, Friday Morning.—The *Freeman* of this morning publishes at great length the proceedings of a meeting held yesterday in Carlow for the purpose of promoting a wholesale system of emigration to America. This movement owes its paternity to the Rev. Mr. Maher, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, of it is said, considerable influence in the county of Carlow. The assemblage which responded to his summons was almost wholly composed of small proprietors and tenant-farmers who, by speech and resolution, denounced the whole order of things established in this country: rents, tithe-rent-charge, poor rates, relations between landlord and tenant, and, to crown all, "free trade," came in for a full measure of objurgation.—*June* 10.

Chapels of Ease in Ireland.—A Bill has been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Napier and Mr. G. A. Hamilton to encourage the endowment of Chapels of Ease (in Ireland,) and to facilitate the assignment of pastoral districts thereto. It empowers any person to endow Chapels of Ease; with the consent of the Bishop and the Incumbent of the parish the endowed Chapel to be subject to the provisions of the Chapel of Ease Act (the 6th and 7th William IV., cap 31.)—The Incumbent of the parish is exempted from all liability to provide for the maintenance of the Minister of such Church or Chapel. A portion of glebe lands, with the assent of the Bishop of the diocese and the Lord Primate, may be granted as a site for such Church or Chapel.

Lord Elgin.—The Canadians are quiet, waiting for news from England. It is rumoured that Lord Elgin is to retire. The sooner the better.—*English Churchman.*

A Polite Railway Guard.—Some of these officials are accused of being very rude and overbearing. Not all. A civil exemplar came to the window of a first-class Brighton, at the Reigate station, and said, "If you please, sir, will you have the goodness to change your carriage here?" "Why?" gruffly answered the Mr. Bull within. "Because, sir, if you please, the wheel has been on fire since half way from the last station!" John looked out; the wheel was burning and smoking, and he lost no time in condescending to the polite request.

An Irish Reason for Emigration.—One of our compositors, who is of a delicate constitution, and about to emigrate to Sydney, consoles himself with the idea that night work there will have very little effect on his health, as night in the antipodes is contemporaneous with day.—*Leinster Express.*

A farmer near Nenah finding that the landlord cannot seize between sun-set and sun-rise, now works his plough by moonlight.

The Troubles of a Legislator.—We read in the *Paris Union*:—"One of the representatives of the Creuse, the mason Nadaud, is at this moment in great perplexity. He wishes to appear in the new Chamber in his Sunday's suit, but his brethren who elected him insist upon his taking his legislative seat in his weekday's blouse, and some, it is said, even exact that it be not the well-washed blouse of Monday, but the plaster-bespattered garment of Saturday night."

The Duke of Wellington.—The following sketch of the appearance of the Duke, whilst Lord Stanley alluded to him at the close of the debate on the navigation laws, is graphic:—"The Duke, in the attitude that has become as classic as that of his immortal antagonist, arms folded, hat pulled down on 'the beaked promontory' that overhangs the mouth of the victor of Waterloo, and point blank gaze was also eyeing the speaker with equal intentness as was his unsophisticated Irish neighbour, the dragoon marquis; when Stanley, stretching out his arm, and almost touching the veteran's head, apostrophised him in a strain that almost thrilled the house, and stirred the F. M. too; for, after a hasty flirtation with his cravat, and a sudden wheel round in his seat, he has suddenly wheeled back again; and snatching the paper from Londonderry, who, all unconcious, sat still open-mouthed, he laid it before him on the table, and placing his head between his hands, affected to be reading with absorbing earnestness, (forgetting, however, to use his spectacles), and did not look again till Stanley sat down, amidst a tornado of applause."

The last accounts from the Pacific Ocean state that the measles are killing all the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands; 10,000, it is reported, have died.

Mr. Samuel Dickson, a friend to the native agriculturist has been returned, without opposition, to fill the seat vacant by the conviction of Mr. W. S. O'Brien for treason.

The Paris papers of Monday inform us that on the 8th inst. there were 445 deaths from cholera in private houses, and 178 in the hospitals, making a total of 623. In the morning of the same day there remained 1,360 cases on hand, to which 410 were added during the day, making a total of 1,770. Of these cases 178 proved fatal, and there remained in the evening 1,542 cases on hand. On the 7th there were 350 deaths from cholera in the hospitals and private houses, and on the 6th 502 deaths—June 14.

Death of Mr. R. Vernon.—We have to lament the death of Mr. Vernon, the munificent donor of modern pictures now belonging to the nation. He died at his residence in Pall Mall, the walls of which he had spent the better part of his life in adorning.

Launch.—On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock a splendid new ship, named the *Toronto*, of 513 tons register, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Denny & Rankin, Dunbarton. For workmanship and finish, this vessel fully supports the glorious high character of her builders, while her model reflects great credit on the taste of Mr. James Rankin, by whom she was designed, and leaves no doubt that her owners, the Messrs Allan, of this city, have added another "clipper" to their numerous fleet, so favourably known in the Canada trade. The *Toronto* was at the Broomielaw in little more than two hours after the launch took place, and is now loading for Montreal, for which port, we observe from an advertisement in another column, she sails on the 15th proximo.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

THE OWL'S VILLAGE.

(*From the Evening Mail.*)

"Blessed be the Sultan Mahmoud! While he lives," quoth the owl, "there will be no want of ruined villages." The Sultan has a formidable rival for the beatitudes, in the person of the British Premier. His is the reign of silence and despair—of waste and wilderness. At his word the busy hum of industry ceases, the whistle of the plough-boy sinks into the death rattle of the famished peasant; and at his approach the forge and the factory, the shuttle and the loom, are mute; *solitudinem facit, pacent appellat.* His poor rates have done wonders in their way, and no reasonable man appears to doubt that his Rate in Aid will quickly furnish forth additional palaces for grateful owls.

Then, when the Famine's work is done,
And *Pat* lies sleeping in his grave,
And *Paudieen* from his farm has run
To lands beyond th' Atlantic wave;
When bankrupt squires their lot bewowl,
Then loud will chaunt the Statesman Owl—
To-whoo!
To-whit, to-whoo! O, signal dear,
To Whig and Ministerial ear.

And when from Connaught's wilds forlorn,
To Ulster's homesteads, warm and bright,
Stern ruin stalks from night till morn,
And turns the very day to night;
Then o'er the scene of misery foul
Will hoot the landlord-hating Owl—
To-whoo!
To-whit, to-whoo! O, welcome strain
To lord John Russell and his train.

The process is at work. The following fact, communicated by a correspondent, will, amongst a multitude of analogous cases, illustrate the progress of desolation:—

"In the once thriving town of Newcastle, in the County of Limerick, during the Quarter Session just ended, there were over twelve hundred prisoners to be tried, and it occupied the Court but three days to try them! And why? Simply because they all pleaded guilty, in the hope of being detained in prison; and two who were discharged, were the next day accused of a riot, committed in an attempt to *break into gaol.* On his former visits the Assistant Barrister had comfortable lodgings in the town; on the present occasion the offer of a guinea a night could not procure him a bed, even in a cabin. All, all had fled from the rate exceeding twenty shillings in the pound."

Aged Poets.—The *Inverness Courier* has the following interesting gossip respecting our living poets:—"At the Queen's state ball on Wednesday, who should be present but the Poet-Laureate, William Wordsworth, from the lakes,

"Like grey-hair'd Saturn, quiet as a stone."

Poetry must be a healthy occupation. It was never considered very fattening, but the vital and divine spirit must be strong in the tuneful tribe. Here is Wordsworth, aged seventy-nine, travelling from Westmorland and joining in Court gaieties, besides writing sonnets. (He wrote one lately on the Sisters of Mercy at Exeter.) There is Samuel Rogers, aged eighty-seven, running about to routs and picture sales. James Montgomery, at Sheffield, in his seventy-seventh year, is still intent on poetry and benevolence; and Thomas Moore the Little, who, upon Monday next enters upon seventy, sings his Irish melodies with as much gusto as ever, sips his pint of claret, and now and then indites honeyed verses on rosy lips, blue eyes, and "all that sort of thing." Joanna Baillie, bordering on fourscore, still graces her retreat at Hampstead. One of the early lakers, Thomas de Quincy, after encountering many reverses in seventy years, and after eating more opium than would kill a company of grenadiers, dreams and writes classic dreams somewhere about "Auld Reekie," joined occasionally by Professor Wilson, who is getting lazy, though only sixty-one. So literature keeps its place in the green old haunts; or, as Walter Savage Lander (still writing in his seventy-fourth summer) says of the sound which sea shells make when placed close to the ear, the Genius of Poesy

"Remembers its august abodes,
And murmurs as the ocean murmurs there."

The Dublin Registry and Repeal.—The result of the city registry just closed leaves a majority of 254 for the Conservatives. The repealers scarcely showed during the sessions, only five men having been brought up, and these re-registries.

Mr. G. H. Hayter, the newly appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, has assued the duties of his office.

The late Mr. John Fielden.—The remains of this consistent advocate of the rights of the factory operative were consigned to the tomb on Monday last, in his own chapel-yard, Honey-hole, Todmorden. Great numbers of gentlemen and operatives from Oldham, Bolton, and Manchester, who had come unsolicited to pay a mark of respect to their friend and benefactor, the deceased, followed in procession. On the ceremony being completed, the strangers from Oldham, Bolton, and Manchester returned to the Queen's Hotel, where, having taken refreshment, they assembled in the large room to hold a meeting; Mr. C. Hindley presided, and the secretary of the Manchester Short Time Committee read an address of condolence, which was submitted for the meeting's sanction, before presentation to the bereaved widow and sons of the deceased. It was also proposed that a monument should be erected to the memory of Mr. Fielden, in Westminster Abbey, and that Lord Ashley and Mr. C. Hindley be appointed to apply to the proper authorities for the requisite permission. June 11.

Sir Moses Montefiore.—This gentleman embarked from Marseilles on Sunday last for Malta, being again called to the East by the Israelites of that quarter of the world. Sir Moses is accompanied by his wife, six domestic servants and a Rabbi.

Fire Insurances.—It appears by a Parliamentary return that the grand total amount of the sums insured at all the fire-offices of England (both town and country), during the year 1848, on farming stock exempt from duty, was £58,873,895.

Seventy Thousand Bibles and Testaments have been already distributed in Rome, and two or three other Italian cities, by various societies in England, since the Revolutionary era commenced.

Colonial.

We have to direct attention to the Concert of Mr. Arthurson, which takes place on Friday first. Amongst other attractions, Miss Staines is to lend her effective aid, together with Mr. Clarke, whose prize compositions will be for the first time performed in public. Having heard these pieces we can confidently say that they will afford a rich treat to every lover of genuine *full bodied* music. As regards Mr Arthurson, his merits require no commendation, and we trust that he will receive that patronage which his unquestionable ability is greatly entitled to.—*Ib.*

The Indian Petitions.—We have no doubt but that the curiosity of many of our readers has been excited during the last few days by the presence in our streets of three Indian warriors in the full costume of their country; buckskin hunting shirts and leggings, covered with beautifully embroidered work in dyed porcupine quills, and very gay head-dresses, ornamented with eagle's plumes, and tufts of dyed moose-hair. We, too, were curious, and on enquiry we learnt that the strangers are three Chiefs of the Ojibway or Chippewa nation, from the neighbourhood of the Sault St. Marie, on Lake Superior, and that they have come to Montreal, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the Missionary attached to their tribe, who also acts as interpreter, in order to prefer an address to the Governor General, complaining of the intrusion on their lands by parties to whom locations have been given for mining purposes. The old Chief, Shingwackonce, or Little Pine, is a short, but very square built man, 78 years of age, but yet vigorous and active. He was present at the battle of Queenston, and has a splendid silver medal of large size, given to him by George the Third, in commemoration of that event. The younger chiefs, Nabunagoging, or Eclipse, and Augustin, are splendid specimens of the Red men, both of them being in the prime of life, and of most athletic proportions. The father of "Eclipse" was killed at Queenston. Both the young chiefs wear medals which were given to their fathers in commemoration of their services in the war, and one of them has a war club, decorated with scalps, the trophies of his father's victories over hostile tribes in the wars of other days.

We understand that this is the third time these poor fellows have come from their homes in the wilderness, once to Toronto, and twice to Montreal, to endeavour to procure some compensation for the encroachment of their lands. Their statement is, that they never ceded, either to the Imperial or Provincial Government, any portion of their territory; but that the latter has granted locations on those lands to various Mining Companies, for which they have received in cash £12,500, of which large sum they have never given the Indians one solitary farthing. They complain that the operations of these companies—who are setting fire to the woods in every direction—is driving off the game, which is almost their only subsistence; and the continual noise of the explosion of powder, used in blasting the rocks, still further frightens the deer, obliging them to go to a great distance in order to procure the only available means of existence. The portion of land in which the mineral veins are supposed to, or do exist, is narrow, but stretches for many miles along the lake shore. It is very barren, so much so that the people engaged in mining can hardly cultivate even a patch of vegetables; but its occupation by the Companies deprives the Indians of access to the lake shore, and, consequently, prevents them from fishing. They further complain that the possession of the lands in question was formally guaranteed to them by the British Government, but that the Colonial Government has alienated them, without in the slightest degree consulting their wishes. One of the Chiefs told us that they were tired of remonstrating, and that they were ashamed to return empty-handed to their tribe. He said that Englishmen had always had the reputation of being honest, and that the Indians did not think the Pale Faces would ever have robbed their Red brethren. That the English always boasted of their superiority over the Americans in honesty, but when the Indian goes to the President of the United States, he does not come back empty-handed.

Now, although we have never admired the conduct of the United States towards the Indians, we have been led to believe that, in this matter of locations for mining purposes, the Indians in the United States territory on Lake Superior have received from that Government ample compensation.

The Indians read an address to Lord Elgin, through their interpreter, and his Lordship gave them a verbal reply; talked some platitudes about justice and so forth, and then dismissed them with a glass of wine each! From the contemptuous grunt with which one of the Chiefs spoke of his Excellency, we fancy that he did not impress them more favourably than his Lordship has impressed the majority of British people in Canada.

The fact is, that these poor people have been swindled by the Colonial Government, and that the proceeds of the swindle are much too fat a prize to disgorge. The consequences will, most probably, be an attack on the Mining Company's settlements, as the Indians threaten to go to war, if their grievances are not now redressed, and, as the injured tribes number several hundred warriors, they may be a great deal of trouble during the ensuing winter. It is evidently the interest of the Companies themselves that this matter shall be settled promptly and liberally.—*Montreal Courier.*

Wonderful Presence of Mind and Remarkable Instance of Female Heroism.—Some time ago, an Irishman named Bruce, residing on Consto's Creek, a tributary of the Madawaska River, left his house, accompanied by his wife, in search of some cows, the children numbering, our informant stated, five or six, remaining at home. On approaching the house after a short absence, they were horrified to discover that it was in flames; and having hurried to the spot they succeeded with much difficulty in rescuing all the children, with the exception of one from the burning building. The frantic wife called upon her husband to make a last effort, and he did so, but was beaten back by the flames. At the moment when hope seemed to be gone, the inherent intrepedity of the female character, and the feelings of a mother rose superior to despair, and conquered the terrors of the emergency. The noble-hearted woman plunged herself into a stream of water that was running near the spot, and having thoroughly saturated her garments with water, rushed wildly through the flames, and a few moments after emerged from the midst of the destructive element with her child unhurt in her arms.—*Ottawa Advocate.*

The Hon. Mr. Ergerton, left by the *Cambria* on the 27th ult., with, we learn, important despatches from Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada for the Home Government.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The *Avenir* and other French papers in Lower Canada have commenced to advocate Republican principles.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt is at present at Washington.

Fire.—On the 1st instant, the dwelling house and outhouses of a man named William Connor, of the Township of Markham, near Richmond Hill, were destroyed by fire. The fire was occasioned by some ashes, which were incautiously thrown in the yard, and from which the flames soon spread to the barn and other houses. At the occurrence of the fire, Connor and his wife were away from home, and nobody in the house, except Mrs. Connor, a very old woman, who, in her fruitless endeavours to extinguish the flames, had her clothes ignited, and was so severely burned, before assistance arrived, that she died in a few hours after, notwithstanding the skill of Dr. Duncomb, who was in attendance.

The Provincial Parliament is again prorogued until the 9th August next.

The *Journal de Quebec* says that Mr. Hincks has succeeded in negociating in London, provincial debentures to the amount of £30,000, at par.

Health of Montreal.—The *Montreal Transcript*, speaking of the health of Montreal says:—

It is true that several isolated cases of Cholera, bearing features of the Asiatic Cholera have lately appeared—and some few cases have proved fatal, but it cannot yet be considered as epidemic. In all cases we understand the patients have been warned by premonity which they have neglected, and in all cases that have occurred the exciting cause of the disease has been traced to intemperance, or to improper diet; the too free use of vegetables, or of ice water during the hot weather. If persons will only be guarded in their diet, attend to the directions given by the Board of Health, and be particularly careful to attend to the *slightest symptoms* of a disorded or loseness of the bowels, there is little fear of Cholera. We were told by a physician yesterday that it was his opinion that Cholera in every case could be arrested by prompt attention to the premonitory symptoms. There is not the least cause of alarm or panic, for generally speaking the city is far more healthy than usual, and the number of deaths less than the corresponding period of last year. The cases which have occurred wherein death has ensued, have probably been severe cases of the cholera of the country, and not the epidemic, Asiatic variety of the disorder

Sir Allan McNab, was invited to, and attended, Her Majesty's Grand State Ball on the 13th of June at Buckingham Palace.

French Canadian Loyalty.—We have been informed by parties who were present, that at a Militia muster, on Friday 29th ult., at Sault au Recollect, where 300 Canadians turned out for training, they were, before being dismissed, requested to give three cheers for the Queen,—but no. After a parley they consented to give three cheers for Lord Elgin.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We learn that the want of rain is much felt through the greater part of Lower Canada, and that the crops generally are very backward and indicate a deficient harvest The Eastern Townships, from the nature of the country and soil suffer more severely than the low lying lands of the Seignories. The grass looks ill, and whatever may now happen the yield will not be over a third of the usual quantity. The farmers, in consequence are killing off their calves and making every exertion to dispose of their cattle and their horses. The grain and corn crops are in a very backward state. The Potatoes are not yet far advanced, but look healthy, and as yet shown no indication of disease. A crazy creature of a woman with a long wand in her hand is at present wandering through the counties of Sherbrooke and Drummond, proclaiming that a dearth may be expected this year and every year that Lord Elgin remains in the country.

It is said the owners of the Brig *Eureka* one of the largest vessels on the lakes have obtained permission from the British Government to let that vessel pass through the St. Lawrence, and that she will leave Lake Michigan in the fall with a cargo of lumber direct for California.—*Colonist.*

Visit of the Hon. Geo. Moffatt.—Yesterday forenoon, the reports of the cannon attracted the attention of our citizens, which, upon enquiry, we found to be a salute of welcome to the Honourable George Moffatt, and the Honourable W. B. Robinson, M. P. P., for Simcoe, who had just then arrived from Montreal. Several hundreds assembled at the wharf, on the arrival of the steamer, to receive these gentlemen whom they saluted on landing with the most hearty cheers, amidst the discharge of cannon. Messrs. Moffatt and Robinson being seated in a carriage, the horses were at once detached, and the carriage drawn along the street, by several of the parties assembled, to the house of Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co.,—the crowd cheering most lustily This demonstration must have proved most gratifying to the parties,—as gratifying as it was unexpected, and it was quite as unexpected by the inhabitants of the city generally, who were for the first time apprised of it by the firing of the guns. Messrs. Moffatt and Robinson each addressed the assemblage in appropriate terms, acknowledging the compliment paid them, and the crowd thereupon dispersed. This spontaneous movement, is an evidence of the enthusiasm which pervades not only the loyal inhabitants of Toronto, but also those of the whole of Upper Canada.

In the evening, a large number of friends entertained Messrs. Moffatt and Robinson at the Phoenix House. The company was so large, that the room was scarcely able to accomodate them. Wm. Wakefield, Esq., presided at one of the tables, and Thomas Brunskill, Esq., at the other. Mr. Moffatt sat to the right of Mr. Wakefield, and Mr. Robinson to the right of Mr. Brunskill. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the utmost unanimity in support of the principles, for the furtherance of which the British Constitutional Society was established, viz., the advancement of good, honest, economical Government in Canada, and the perpetuation of British Connexion.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to in true British style, and the spirit which pervaded the several speeches delivered on the occasion was such as to inspire confidence in the future, and to insure, by united action, a successful issue to the exertions which were now being made by constitutional means, for the accomplishment of praiseworthy objects.

The speeches of Messrs. Moffatt and Robinson were exceedingly well received, being much to the purpose. We cannot attempt to give even an outline of them, nor can we at this late hour (or rather early hour in the morning) refer to the speeches of the other gentlemen who severally addressed the company, as it was about two o'clock before they separated.

We would only remark that with regard to the Queen's reply, through the Secretary of State, to the Petitions from Canada, satisfaction was expressed that the Government do not intend to sanction the payment of rebels—(see Mr. Hawes's letter in another part of this paper)—and care will be taken, when the Commissioners sit, for adjudication of claims, that the conduct of the parties in 1837-8, who may prefer claims for indemnity, will be properly ascertained, and that every proper effort will be made, to prevent the payment of any one who was not then known to be a loyal subject of the Crown.

Among the toasts given at the meeting, besides those of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, &c. &c., and the guests of the evening—Messrs. Moffatt and Robinson, we must not omit to mention that of the Delegates to England, Sir Allan N. Macnab and the Hon. Wm. Cayley, whose proceedings have given the utmost satisfaction.

The prospects of the loyal British constitution party are most cheering, and all concerned look forward to the approaching Convention of Delegates at Kingston, on the 18th instant, with more than ordinary interest, as the time draws nigh for their assembling.—*Colonist, Friday, 6th instant.*

Corporation Sale.—The lots on the site of the Old City Hall were sold by auction on Monday, Mr. Mullen acting as auctioneer. The prices realized were as follows:—

No 4, west corner,	purchased by	Foy & Austin,	at £4	5	0
3, adjoining	"	Brewer & McPhail	" 3	17	6
1, east corner	"	Foy & Austin	" 3	15	0
2, adjoining	"	Walker & Hutchinson	3	12	6

Being on an average, £3 17s. 6d. per foot, or £387 10s. per annum—a larger rent than the old buildings by £147 10s. produced altogether.—*Patriot.*

The Corporation last night appointed a Board of Health, under the new Act, consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Beard, Councillor Smith, and Doctors King and Herrick.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

Alderman Beatty and Workman have resigned their seats in the City Council, in consequence of what occurred last week in regard to the Board of Health.—*Ibid.*

The office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America, it is said, is to be done away, and each Province will be hereafter a separate command. This arrangement will effect a saving of £4000 or £5000. General Gore has received a pension from the crown of £100 per annum.—*Ibid.*

The probability of another war between the United States and Mexico is talked of. It is said the difference will be caused by the determination of the Mexicans to dig for gold in California, on the same terms as the Americans.—*Colonist.*

A joint stock company has been formed for the purpose of completing Port Burwell Harbour.

On the 26th instant a new vessel, the property of a Mr. Crabb, a store keeper of Goderich, was launched at that port. The vessel is odiously, but perhaps significantly named the *Annexation.* Mr. Crabb is an admirer of the present government.—*Ib.*

The Government have refused to furnish Mr. Ross Robertson, of the Huron District, with the reason why he was dismissed from the Commission of the Peace.—*Ib.*

The Late Accident on Board the Passport.—We give below the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the matter of the recent catastrophe on board the river steamer *Passport.* It will be seen that the destructive escape of steam is attributed by the jury to the incapacity of the person n charge of the engine at the time of the occurrence.

Verdict of the Jury.—Wm. Cline, Esq., Foreman; and Messrs. Wm. Mattice, Wm. Park, Samuel Cline, Joseph Tanner, Wm. I. Pitts, Thos. O'Callaghan, John S. M'Dougall Alex. Hunter, Wm. Percy, David Smith, Vincent Annable, Donald McDonnell and Alex. McDougall,

"Do upon their oaths say, that in consequence of some derangement of the machinery from some cause not explained to the Jury, that James Quigley who had charge of the *Passport* Steamer, plying from Montreal to Kingston on the 27th June, instant, between Point Moyhen and Lancaster, the second Engineer being at the time in his berth, and the first Engineer not being on board the Steamer, the said James Quigley through embarrassment or want of practical skill, opened the valves and allowed the steam to escape, causing the death of the said Mary Garvin, Martha Boyd, Wm. John Boyd, Mary Jane Boyd, Susan Boyd, Mary Ann Brown, John Brown, and some four others whose names were unknown. And the Jury came to the conclusion that the incapacity of the said James Quigley and his evident unfitness to meet such an emergency subject the Company to the deserved censure of an outraged public."

R. M'Donald, M.D.
Coroner.

—*News.*

The Late Colonel Graham.—A passing tribute of respect is due to his memory as an Officer, a Magistrate, and a loyal subject of our gracious Queen. He entered the navy as a first class volunteer Midshipman in 1803, passed Lieutenant in 1825, and Commander in 1825. He was present, and slightly wounded, at the seige of Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson. He was actively engaged under our greatest naval men to the end of the war. His ardour and truly British courage were displayed on various occasions, in the Scheldt, in the Tagus as commanding the Flotilla of Gun boats, repulsing a Reconnaissance under Marshal Massena; during which the French Gen. St. Croix was killed and a large number of the enemy;—in capturing Slave Schooner "Dos amigos" against a very superior force;—five armed piratical schooners on the coast of Africa, in the face of 10,000 armed natives and 20 guns;—in boarding with 13 men and capturing the piratical schooner "Clestina" with a crew of 55 men; and in several other equally brilliant actions. He served for several years on the coast blockade with distinction, having received a sword from the officers of that service, and the gold medal from the *Royal Humane Society* for his succes-ful efforts in saving the crew of the ship *Mountaineer*, wrecked on the beach at Deal.

As a Magistrate he was indefatigable and fearless in the discharge of his high duties. We claim not for him *inerrability* of judgment,—that belongs not to the highest dignitaries in the law; but we are fully persuaded, from an intimate acquaintance with his conduct, that his simple aim and design was ever to render justice to all,—an obvious proof of the high esteem in which he was held for *integrity* as a Magistrate may be derived from the fact, that his *political* opponents constantly appealed to him. His extensive practice as a Magistrate made him conversant with the law; and rendered a prompt decision certain.

As a loyal subject of our gracious Queen we need but refer to his acknowledged and gratuitons services in the rebellion of 37 and '38 at Navy Island and on the Lakes. No labour was too severe for him to endure—no sacrifice of personal comfort and pecuniary advantage too great for him to make. "The Queen, God bless her"—that was his motto, and under the Royal Standard he was ready to bleed and die; he was emphatically *a loyal man.* He served not mercenarily for reward, but he and his friends had a just right to expect that some token of acknowledgment might be made him. Both were disappointed. He died contented with having done his duty.

He has left a numerous family, [eight] unprovided for; two of his sons are at an age to bear commissions in the army, and imbued with their father's spirit. We trust that these sons of such a sire may not long remain neglected and unemployed. There is surely *interest* enough in this neighbourhood to effect something for them *at home.*

May God sustain the bereaved family, and of him we can only say, "Requiescat in pace!!"—*Communicated to the British American.*

Many of our readers may not perhaps have noticed that the current year is exactly a square, of which the square root is 43. The last square year was 1764, and the next will be 1936.

In the literary announcements of the latest English papers, we observe that a new work, from the pen of Captain Warburton, R.A., author of "Hochelaga," will shortly be issued. Its title is "The Conquest of Canada."—*Colonist.*

We perceive by a letter which is published in the *Hamilton Gazette* of the 2nd instant, that the late destructive fires in Waterdown, near Hamilton, were supposed by the inhabitants, to have been caused by an incendiary, who was living among them, and they, therefore, applied to Mr. Robert Luttridge, a magistrate of the village, to investigate the affair, but this, the worthy Squire refused to do. Subsequently, however, Messrs. Millard and Evans, two other magistrates, who lived at some distance from Waterdown were sent for, and upon their arrival an investigation into the circumstances of the case took place; and, after examining some witnesses, the magistrates decided upon issuing a warrant for the apprehension of a person named Hugh Carson, who was soon brought before them, and whose examination lasted until near ten o'clock at night, when the magistrates declared the court adjourned until three o'clock next day, and stated at the same time, that the prisoner, Carson, was to remain in custody until that time, and then to be brought up for further examination. To this, however, Mr. Luttridge objected, and used many arguments in favour of the prisoner's enlargement; and strange to say, the prisoner was, in opposition to Mr. Millard, actually set at liberty without bail, and has since absconded! Here then the ends of justice defeated, the complaints of the injured parties slighted and trifled with, and a person suspected of being guilty of arson, suffered to escape without trial.—*Ib.*

We regret to say that a woman died of Cholera in Scott street, in this city, on Friday last. We have received several complaints respecting the very dirty state of that locality, in some of the houses of which, we are assured, families are living together in the greatest filth, without the slightest regard to comfort or health. We trust the authorities will be particular in seing that the city will be properly clean, which is especially necessary at a time like the present, when we are threatened with a frightful disease.—*Colonist of Tuesday.*

The League.—The Montreal *Gazette* has the following paragraph, from which it will be seen that the meeting of the convention, although suggested for the 18th inst., at Kingston, has not as yet been determined upon. Due notice will of course be given, of the time of meeting, when all the preliminary arrangements are made. The *Gazette's* notice is as follows:

"We observe that the Toronto *Colonist* of the 3rd instant, alludes to the 18th as the day of meeting of the Delegates from the Branches of the British American League. The day mentioned by our contemporary has been suggested, but we have reason to believe, that for the convenience of all parties the day may be put off for a few days later, probably until the 25th. Branches, it is hoped, will forward their business so as to be ready for that day."

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica and our West India colonies generally the accounts are of a gloomy nature. It is ascertained that the yield of sugar in Jamaica will be greatly below an average, the estimate being 35,000 hhds. This diminution is to be attributed in a great degree, to the number of estates that have gone out of Cultivation, and to the inability of those who still retain a hope of doing better, to apply the means necessary to keep the soil in a proper condition.

United States.

Father Mathew.—This really distinguished man, who arrived from Liverpool on Friday evening, the 29th ult., took up his abode at a private friend's on Staten Island, and remained there in quiet until Monday afternoon. Under the auspices of the Municipal authorities, whose guest he is, he made a public landing at Castle Garden at 3 P. M. on Monday. The Temperance Societies, with their banners and badges mustered in great force, and made a most imposing display. A procession very long and orderly, passed up Broadway to the City Hall where Father Mathew was again formally presented to the citizens of New York at the balcony of the Governor's Room.—The reverend gentleman's replies to the various speeches made and addresses presented to him where consise, simple, and in good taste and feeling. His somewhat feeble health prevents his speaking at great length, though his appearance scarcely indicates it. Rooms were provided for him at the Irving House and at a late hour, a party entertained him with a superb dinner the Mayor presiding. His movements are chronicled at length in the daily papers, but they are not yet of much public importance; and we have only room to bid him cordially welcome, and to express the hope that his presence may stimulate the rational and practical cause that he has so much at heart.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Day of Fasting.—The President of the United States, in consideration of the prevalence of the Cholera, has issued a proclamation, recommending that the first Friday in August, which will be the 3rd day of the month, be observed generally as a day of fasting and humiliation. The Government offices will be closed accordingly, and we presume there will be a general suspension of business.—*Ibid.*

ALWAYS SAFE! ALWAYS EFFECTUAL!!

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Douloroeux Pains in the Chest or Side, or general debility of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. If you are, reader, delay not till you procure the remedy. Dr. Sherwoods Galvanic Embrocation. By the use of this remedy, you will be immediately restored to health—your neighbour, who has used this Medicine, will assure you of this. It is the promise of a result, which thousands have already realized, and which your own experience will most fully prove; we know you have been dissapointed in other remedies, and are still doubtful of all, go to the Agents and obtain a Bottle and try it, and you will doubt no longer.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	11½	@	0	per cent.
" " New York...	2½	@	0	"
New York on London....	108¾	@	109	"

AGENTS IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London, or to Mr, Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto July, 11th., 1849.

	s	d		s	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	9	a	3	11
Spring do. do.	0	0	a	0	0
Oats, per 34lbs	0	10	a	0	11
Barley, per 48lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Peas	1	6	a	1	10
Rye	2	0	a	2	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	9	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	20	0	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	6	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	17	0	a	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	0	0
Beef, per lb.	0	2½	a	0	4
Do. per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	20	0
Pork per lb.	0	0	a	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0	0	a	0	0
Mutton per lb.	0	2½	a	0	3½
Bacon per 100 lbs	30	0	a	32	6
Hams, do.	32	6	a	37	6
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	2	6
Potatoes, per bushel	2	3	a	2	9
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	6	a	0	7½
Do. salt, do.	0	5	a	0	7
Cheese, per lb.	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard, per lb.	0	0	a	0	0
Apples, per barrel	0	0	a	0	0
Eggs, per doz.,	0	6	a	0	7½
Turkeys, each	2	6	a	3	9
Geese, do.	0	0	a	0	0
Ducks, per pair	1	10½	a	2	6
Fowls, Do.	1	3	a	1	10½
Straw, per ton	25	0	a	30	0
Hay, do.	35	0	a	45	0
Fire Wood	9	7½	a	11	3
Bread, per loaf	0	4½	a	0	5
New Potatoes per peck	2	6	a	0	0
Green Peas	0	5	a	0	7½

A GENTLEMAN, a B.A. of the University of Paris is desirous of obtaining a situation as ASSISTANT in a SCHOOL, or as a TUTO