Volunteer Foot Artillery Company of Montreal

To be Captain:
Lieutenant A. Ramsay, *vice* Stevenson, appointed to the Battery.
To be First Lieutenant:
Second Lieutenant A. Wand, *vice* Ramsay, promoted.
To be Second Lieutenant:
Second Lieutenant R. W. Isaacson, from the Battery, *vice* Wand, promoted.

Montreal Artillery.

Second Captain A. G. A. Constable, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Montreal Light Infantry.

To be Captain and Pay-Master:
Captain William B Lambe, from First Battalion of Montreal, *vice* Morris, who exchanges.
To be Second Lieutenants:
John William Hopkins, Gentleman.
Thomas Greenshields Gillespie, Gentleman.
With reference to the General Order No. 2, of the Twenty-ninth January last, Lieutenant Ramsay is permitted to retain his rank on retiring from this Battalion.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.

Second Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Ottawa.

To be Ensign:
Eusebe Varin, Gentleman, *vice* Bourgeois, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Troop of Cavalry of Cornwall.

Captain and Adjutant George C. Wood, of the 4th Battalion, Stormont, is appointed to act as Adjutant to this Troop.

Second Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Prescott.

To be Lieutenant:
John Ford, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
James Portrie, Gentleman.
To be acting Adjutant with the rank of Ensign:
James McDonnell, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

Third Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Kingston.

To be Lieutenant:
Stewart Milsap, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
James Scott, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Lindsay.

To be Lieutenant:
Thomas Chase Patrick, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
William Rogerson, Gentleman.
To be Surgeon:
Thomas Benson, Esquire, M D.
To be acting Quarter Master:
James Walsh, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to confer the rank of Major in the Militia of the Province on Captain Robert B. Denison, commanding the Volunteer Company of Foot Artillery of Toronto.

ERRATA.—In General Order, 12th March, 1857, for "Doctor Martin to be Assistant Surgeon to the Volunteer Field Battery of Ottawa," read "Dr. James Martin to be Assistant Surgeon;" for "William Bishop to act as Quarter Master to the said Battery," read "Richard Bishop;" and for "2nd Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brockville," read "1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brockville."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the 'ASIA.'

NEW YORK, April 4.

The *Asia* arrived at 8 a. m. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of March 21st. The *Fulton* touched at Ancs on the 20th. The *Circassian* sailed again on the 19th for Newfoundland.

Messrs. Biglar & Co., report as follows:

LIVERPOOL, March 20—BREADSTUFFS—Depression continued [illegible] On Monday the Market was [illegible] and as holders of [illegible] larger [illegible] at a decline of 2d, [illegible]

Western Canal flour sold at 28s *a* 28s 6d Ohio only saleable at [illegible] Corn a fair business at 32s *a* 32s 3d.

At to-days [illegible] was very [illegible] to move, and also [illegible] decline of 4d on the week [illegible] cheaper. [illegible] 6d, making a decline [illegible] week.

Richardson Spence & Co, report as follows for *Asia*:

Breadstuffs market very slow in transaction. Provisions without change.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

It was announced in Parliament last evening that it was the Queen's [illegible] Parliament [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Paris said [illegible] the Neuchatel [illegible] the time of Prussia [illegible] the Prussian Crown, [illegible] years the revenues [illegible] the Canton, and all [illegible] to be paid [illegible]

The final sittings of the Paris Conference on Turkish affairs, chiefly concerning the Danube politics, will be held in June.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have voted five millions of francs, to put the fortifications at Alexandria in an immediate state of defence, in view of approaching hostilities with Austria.

Full instructions were sent from Cadiz on the 12th of March to the Governor General of Havana respecting the difficulties with Mexico.

The Irish Liberals have adopted their electioneering programme, of which the following are the leading points:

1st. Tenant Right as recently modified.

2nd. Disendowment of all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish Church as a State establishment.

3rd. Religious equality in everything, and the repeal of ecclesiastical titles.

CHINA.

Private letters to Paris says, four persons had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British charge and family at Hong Kong.

It is said a great portion of Canton, both within and without the walls, has been destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, asserts positively that negotiations are going on between England and France, to send a French army of 20,000 to China.

LATEST FROM LONDON.—Parliament was formally dissolved by a speech from the throne, the Lord Chancellor acting as proxy to the Queen.

The *Asia* passed off the Tuscan light on the 22nd inst., the steamship *City of Washington*, on the same day off *Kingsale*, the *Niagara*.

EXCITEMENT AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

From the Boston Atlas, March 17.

The receipt of the official intelligence of the details of the convention between England and France relative to the fisheries off Newfoundland appears, from our telegraphic despatches, to have occasioned the most intense excitement at St. John's. An abstract of the provisions of this convention was printed in the *Atlas* of March 3. It was signed in London on the 14th of January. It conceded to French subjects the exclusive right to fish during the season on the east coast of Newfoundland, from Cape St. John to the Quirpon Islands. They will also have the right to fish, and to use the strand for fishery purposes, to the exclusion of British subjects, on the north coast of Newfoundland, from the Quirpon Islands to Cape Norman, and on the west coast in [illegible] and upon the [illegible] harbors of Port au [illegible] Port [illegible] Port [illegible] Island, and [illegible] from the [illegible] to Cape Norman and extend a [illegible] from a [illegible] to Cape Ray, [illegible] harbors, to within a radius of three miles [illegible] directions from the [illegible]

[illegible] concurrent right with [illegible] the west coast of [illegible] to Cape Ray, [illegible] mentioned, but [illegible] have the exclusive right to use [illegible] the season, from Cape Norman [illegible] Point in the bay of Islands, north [illegible] Ray, in lat 49 deg. 5 min. (abt 1), in addition to the strand of the reserved harbor. The French will have a concurrent right to fish on the coasts of North Bellisle, and [illegible] any of the portions of the coast of North Bellisle not included when this treaty shall [illegible] The British government, however, reserves the right to erect thereon [illegible] purposes. From [illegible] Ray, [illegible] with the exception of the points [illegible] French [illegible] with her at Cape Ray, a strange [illegible] west [illegible] Cape Normans, a line thence due [illegible] St. John's, to be deemed here [illegible] Cape Charles, a line thence due east; [illegible] the general outline of the coast as may be. From Cape St. John to Rock Point the French will have [illegible] rivers and creeks as high as salt water, and from Rock Point to Cape Ray the right will be limited to half a mile [illegible] above the outlet of each river or creek. The French fishing season will last from Apr. 5 to Oct. 5. These are the principal points of the Convention.

From the St. Johns' Commercial Journal March 5.

The Country was startled by the astounding intelligence brought by the February mail, that the Imperial Government had entered into a Convention with France, in which it had agreed to transfer to that power the valuable privileges of the fisheries of Newfoundland; the result of which must be, if that convention be carried into effect, to deprive at one single blow, this ancient and truly loyal Colony of its natural and most sacred rights, and to sever the tie which has hitherto bound it to the Parent state.

The official announcement of these most fearful tidings was received with one universal feeling of alarm, astonishment and indignation—one fixed and firm resolve to resist unwaveringly one of the vilest and most impolitic acts on the part of the Government towards one of its dependencies, which has ever left a stain mark on the page of history.

The Legislature and the Press took up the question in an earnest and determined spirit; all shades of opinion or difference on other subjects, were absorbed in the deep and gloomy one which threatened the destruction of this country and its people, had thrown over the public mind.

A general meeting was immediately called, the requisition bearing the signatures of the two Bishops and of men of every profession, class, calling, in the community.

The day of meeting was indeed a day of gloom and sadness. The Bristol flag, at the mercantile establishments and elsewhere, was half-mast, Union down, and even the Black flag, hung droopingly in the oppressed and heavy air. The stores, shops, and other places of business were closed, and the troops, it was said, were confined to Barracks, and the result of the meeting was the unanimous determination of a wronged and down trodden people to arise in the majesty of their might and demand—legitimately, but firmly—that the gigantic evil with which they are threatened shall be averted—that the monstrous wrong about to be imposed upon them, shall not be permitted to be perpetrated.

The Legislature and commercial body &c, are sending Petitions to the Queen and to Parliament, and Delegates will proceed both to the Colonies and to England to prevent if possible, the consumation of the Convention.