101-566-4

The Republican Guards, a corps formed at the Revolution and only subject to the orders of the Prefect of Police, was ordered by the Executive Committee to be disbanded, but this troop had refused to quit the prefecture, or to allow the National Country and property of the subject; but eventually some such bill will be carried, as as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to province, as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to province, as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to province, as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to provin by the Executive Committee to be disbanded, but this troop had refused to quit the prefecture, or to allow the National flow to enter it. They declined even to obey any verbal orders from their Chief, Causidiere, who was then at the Assembly. This contest continued for several hours, during which a long the several hours, during which a connected with fisheries I may add that it is generally credited. great military force collected around the prefecture. At 4 correspondence of N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

They admitted some detachments of the National Guard within the building. During the night, however, the neighbourhood continued as before to be occupied by the troops, who

bivouacked in the street. The number of prisoners at Vincennes, is 67, and 33 are un-er arrest at the Hotel de Ville. Advices of the 17th state that things begin to assume the

aspect of civil order. The walls have been placarded with an apologetic manifesto from M. Causidiere, in which he endeaours to defend himself. Ledru Rollin was arrested, his name having been in the list

of the pretended government, but Lamartine becoming respon-

On many persons were found pistols, daggers, and on some letters from the Chief of the plot. One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand which he thrust into his mouth and tried to swallow it, but being seized by the throat he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of the chief

The ceremony of the baptism of the infant Princess, fourth laughter of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, May 13th, in the private Chapel of Buckinghan Palace, with great pomp. The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, the foreign Princes in England, the Clergy, the foreign and Cabinet Ministers, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household, assisting in, or invited to the ceremony, arrived at the Palace between six and seven o'clock. The Lord rlain having conducted the Queen to the room in which the Queen Dowager and the other illustrious visitors had assembled, the procession of the sponsors was immediately marshalled by the Garter King of Arms, and passed into the Chapel. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princes of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. The Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the Chapel. The Royal Infant was dressed in a robe of Honiton lace, over white satin, and was attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Royal Highness was carried by the head The baptismal service was performed most impressively by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen Dowager made the responses, on behalf of the illustrious sponsors, and on his Grace asking the name of the child, her Majesty named the Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta .- Correspondence of the

The Queen received an evening party, in addition to the company present at the ceremony of the Christening and the Banquet.

THE COMMISSARIAT OF REBELLION. (By a Correspondent of the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

In the late manifesto of the Dublin Council of Rebellion, the Irish peasantry are instructed that the intended outbreak is to be deferred till after the barvest, in order that, by duly gathering the produce of the season, a "commissariat," as it is termed, may be beforehand provided for the civil war designed at the next convenient period to ensue. And they are earnestly ex-horted to cultivate the ground with unusual diligence for this purpose; to spare no exertion in sowing, tending, and gathering; so that, when the order comes for "all Ireland to rise as nan," as a sacerdotal assassin who has lately made himself conspicuous phrases it, the campaigners may have supplies ate to enable them to maintain the conflict.

Let any man calmly reflect upon this. Here is a people hardly recovered (and that only through prodigious sacrifices on the part of those whom their object is to destroy, from a famine,—a visitation of divine justice I will dare to call it—of a character beyond all record dread and appalling. At this purposes. moment it is tearfully uncertain—alarming indications have 3. I h already occurred-whether a similar disaster may not des again upon the country for the year before us. It is well known that a large venture is being made this spring in the very same precarious esculent, whose loss led to all the horrors of the past years. Under such circumstances it is,—with such a past, and such a too probable future,—that in the face of the living God, the area of the living God. the awful Judge of heaven and earth, the people are delib exhorted to take of that God's precious gifts, if indeed it please Him once more to bestow them, and industriously store the produce of the soil to form the needful basis for a war of Wretched beings, with the impress still in their hellow cheeks of that terrible visitation wherewith He shook the guilty land; themselves at this hour on the edge of the same precipice; they can read with eager eyes, and hear with glad and tumultuous assent, the command that bids them till the earth in the spirit of assassins, and convert the anticipated mercies of God into an element in the machinery of massacre.

If one might venture without irreverence to give expression to such impleties, somewhat thus would the national supplication run.—"Lord, deliver us from the horrors of famine, that we may, in the strength of the food Thou suppliest, be enabled to break the most awful of all Thy commandments! Be merciful to us, and we will duly acknowledge Thy mercies in in due season, that we may be thereby mighty to destroy men toade in Thine image! Lord, who hast secured in the our wickedness, spare us this once, that we may add the last crown. wickedness, spare us this once, that we may add the last crowning guilt to the wickedness for which Thou hast punished us!" The criminal implores reprieve on the plea that it will give him new means and opportunities of crime. In this an exaggerated statement? Or can any one who believes in a righteous Providence be astonished, if such wickedness should eventuate in a new exhibition of divine anger, more appalling than any we have set experienced?

new exhibition of divine anger, more appalling than any we have yet experienced?

Nor can the people at large be excused by transferring the whole guilt of this abomination to the advisers of it. Alas! the miserable men who apparently conduct the conspiracy, dictate only what they well knew to be welcome to their followers; nor has a single reclamation been uttered on the part of those to whom counsel, so unspeakably atrocious, is addressed.

As to the religious directions of the peasantry, the case is as usual. They do not venture (except in isolated instances) to express public adhesion to the rebellion; but (except in isolated instances too) they carefully abstain from doing anything decisive to oppose it. Their loyalty is of its customary negative character; nor do the people themselves entertain the smallest apprehensions of receiving the ultimate approbation of their spiritual guides, the moment the attempt should begin to show any prospect of success. I have admitted that this, however, is not wholly without exception. The unfortunate position of schism (not to speak of yet deeper differences), in which Dr. Murray, of Dublin, and Dr. Kennedy, of Killaloe, stand in relation to that Church which inherits the ancient doctrine and succession in Ireland, should not prevent a cordial acknowledge. succession in Ireland, should not prevent a cordial acknowledg ment of the value of their late interferences in the cause of public peace: the letter of the former, especially, was a document whose unaffected and touching simplicity no person of ment whose unaffected and touching simplicity has person of sensibility could avoid feeling. It were much to be desired that it had carried sufficient weight to have prevented the disgraceful exhibition made by one of his own clergy some days since at Conciliation Hall; a gentleman of sufficient weight to have been sometimes talked of as Dr. Murray's successors; who took upon him to promise (adding an inexpressibly profane allusion to words too awful for me to cite in such a connexion), that the nanist clergy in Ireland would be found ready to imitate the dastardly disloyalty which has characterized their brethren in France. But this is a topic too extensive to enter on thus incidentally; and one which, I would still hope, is not necessarily connected with the general subject of this letter. X.

sen sat under the gallery. After recapitulating these laws, dwelling especially upon the attempts made by Mr. Pitt and the American statesmen to sweep them away as so many barriers to the free navigation of the ocean, and to the more extended in the control of tended intercourse between nations. Mr. Labouchere uniones, the scheme of the Government, which embraces the following details:—The coasting trade is to be preserved inviolable to British interest, as at present; the home fisheries are also to be protected by an indirect mode; but the deep sea fisheries are to be practically thrown open, and American whalers will be allowed to bring their produce to Great Britain for consumption, the preliminary condition requiring these vessels to be fitted out in English ports being removed. With the two reservations of the coasting trade and the fisheries on the home banks, the whole of the remainder of the Navigation Laws are to be abrorogated, including, of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe, the propagation of the present advisers of his Excellance, it appears very plainly that the expenditure of money in the first reception of immigrants can have little beneficial regulations of the population over the lands at present unoccupied diffusion of the population over the lands at present unoccupied and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the land and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the land and provided for the ready diffusion of the population over the lands at present unoccupied and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the land and provided for the ready diffusion of the population over the lands at present unoccupied and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the land and provided for the ready little beneficial regulation. of the coasting trade and the fisheries on the home banks, the whole of the remainder of the Navigation Laws are to be abrorogated, including, of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe, being brought in for home consumption into England. It will form, however, as I always anticipated, a conditio sine qua non, for foreign countries to participate in those advantages, that they should accord to the British an entire and equal reciprocity in all the conceded points of navigation and trade. Thus it is proposed to throw open the foreign trade, the "long voyage," the colonial and the inter colonial carrying trade; indeed, the Queen in Council may, in her discretion, accord a free access to our colonies, to those nations who have no colonies of their own, and the fullest power is given to the British Colonial Legislatures, to throw open their ports in the fullest manner. Legislatures, to throw open their ports in the fullest manner. I should further state that henceforth, after the measure shall be passed, a capitalist may become a ship owner, and buy his ship where he pleases; foreign built, colonial built ships will be entitled to a register, provided the other regulations of ownership, which will not be altered, are compiled with. The regulations of the manning of vessels in the coasting trade will not be altered, and the requirements of three-fourths of the crew to be British seamen in vessels engaged in foreign trade, will to be British seamen in vessels engaged in foreign trade, will soon be enforced; but the laws requiring a certain number of and indefensible as only to require to be stated; and yet such apprentices to be taken in proportion to the seamen will be altogether done with. Lascars will be deemed in future British seamen. It is further contemplated to introduce bills for the regulation of the Merchants' Seamens' Fund; the reduction of

DEATH OF LORD ASHBURTON.-Lord Ashburton, better known as Alexander Baring, died on Friday last, in the 75th year of his age. During the early period of his life he passed much of his time in the United States where he married the daughter of Gen. Bingham and was connected by comm ties with a vast number of the banks and merchantile establishments in the states. His visit to Washington in 1842 as English Ambassador with a view of settling dary question will be fresh in the memory of your readers. The successful issue of that negociation, and the subsequent settlement of the Oregon dispute, which Lord Ashburton promoted by every means in his power, have for ever removed all possible ground of difference between the two countries, and the part which Lord Ashburton took in these transactions, will be gratefully remembered. He retired from business in 1829, and was created a Peer in 1835. He was a highly intelligent, indeed accomplished man. He was on intimate terms with all the leading statesman of Europe of all paries, his great experience gave him a vast influence. His chief wealth was d from the successful French Loan in 1815. He is succeeded by William Burgham Baring in the title and estates. His second son Francis continues at the head of the mercantile firm; Mr. Mildmay, Lord Ashburton's son-in-law, having retired about two months ago, Mr. Joshua Bates and Charles Baring Young are now the other remaining partners. The death of Lord Ash burton, following so close upon the decease of his brothers, Sir Thomas Baring, and Mr. Henry Baring, both of whom have died within a month, has been the theme of general regret.-Lord Brougham, Lord Lausdowne, and Lord Stanley, paid, lau night in the House of Lords, an honourable tribute to the acute subtle, and well-furnished understanding of the deceased nobleman, whose loss in the political and commercial world will be generally felt.

We have been informed that Mr. Joseph Cox Algar, M. A., late Fellow of University College, whose secession to the Church of Rome was noticed in the Church and State Gazette of last week, has not been resident in Oxford for the last five or six years. Mr. Algar was not in Holy Orders, and he had a few days previously resigned his Eddowship. We understand this event was wholl? his Fellowship. We understand this event was wholly unexpected by Mr. Algar's most intimate friends in Oxford .- Oxford Paper

Malanial.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ELGIN TO EARL GREY.

Montreal, March 17th, 1848.

My LORD, -I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of last year's emigration to this Province, furnished by the Inspector General of Public Accounts, and I beg to call your Lordship's

especial attention to the remarks by which it is accompanied.

2. Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the indications which this document affords of a disposition on the part render the waste lands of the Crown more readily available for the settlement of emigrants. It is most desirable that this osition should be encouraged, and I trust with this view your Lordship will see fit to acquiesce in the suggestions of the Inspector General, with respect to the application of the sums which the Government of this Province is prepared to undertake the responsibility of contributing towards emigration

attention to the financial embarrassment which, in addition to other serious evils, last year's immigration had entailed on the Province, that I can hardly add to the force of the representations which I have already made on this subject. The funds in the provincial chest are exhausted. Warrants on the reasury remain unpaid, and the Government are forced to authorise the sale of provincial debentures in England, at a beavy discount. But its further my duty to submit to your Lordship that these embarrassments are occasioned by an ex-penditure which the people of this Province do not conceive that they can in equity be required to bear. In previous years the expenses incurred on account of immigration have been defrayed out of the proceeds of the immigration tax, eked out by a grant from Great Britain. The instructions which I received from your Lordship at the commencement of the late season, and which, in order to allay the excitement existing at the time, I deemed expedient to communicate to the local Parliament, confirmed the impression that her Majesty's Government would act with the same liberality in meeting the expenditure which might be rendered necessary by the unusual sickness and destitution of the year. Under these circumstances, I trust that your Lordship will discover in the propoof a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially

Excellency the Governor General, a memorandum exhibiting the expenditure up to the 15th instant, on account of the immigration of the year 1847, amounting to £138,871 6s. Id. currency, exclusive of the sum £9,500 sterling, or £11,558 6s. 8d. currency, which was detained by the Commissiariat Department from the sum allowed by the Imperial Government, to cover expenses incurred under its authority; and also an estimate of the amount still due by the Government, for which there is a pressing demand, but which the provincial treasury is wholly unable to meet. From the addresses of the Legislature during the last season, and the despatches of the Governor General, one of which was accompanied by Mr. Inspector-General Cayley's letter of November 20th, addressed to his Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the same time that the Canadian Government ing confident at the same time that the Canadian Government will, in the spirit of the suggestion thrown out by the Inspector on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, or on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, or on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may seem ment, forwarding and location, or otherwise, is to be wholly provided for the canadian Government, either by means of an improvement, either by means of an improvement, either by means Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the very serious inconvenience which has been experienced by the Canadian Government, owing to the immigration of the past

earnest consideration of his colleagues and himself has been given to the entire subject, with an anxious desire to meet what appears, from Earl Grey's despatches, to be the expecta-tions of her Majesty's Government. If the state of the conso-lidated fund of the Province was such that it would bear an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses attending the immigration of the past season, the peculiar circumstances of the case might justify an application to the Provincial Parlia-ment for aid; but, fortunately, that fund is not in a condition meet such a demand.

His Excellency is aware that the late Administration was under the necessity of authorising Bills of Exchange to be drawn on Messrs. Glyn, Halifax & Co., to the extent of £20,000, sterling, for which there is no provision, unless by the sale of debentures in the hands of that firm, the proceeds of which have been appropriated for the public works of the Province,

ment, that the immigrants of last year have been a very serious charge, upon the private resources of the people of Canada, as well as upon the Government, and that the public have placed the fullest reliance that the necessary expenditure of the latter would be repaid by her Majesty's Government.

Anxious as his Excellency's present advisers are to evince a disposition to meet the expectations of her Majesty's Government, they feel that the sum of £20,000 currency, is the largest ment, they feel that the sum of £20,000 currency, is the largest.

and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the Legislature of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the construction of great public works on the frontier lines of communication; these involved heavy expenditure, almost to the utmost extent of the provincial resources and credit; and the consequence is, that but very limited sums can be spared for objects of scarcely less importance, though of less imposing appearance. If the very limited means at the disposal of the

night several regiments of the line marched to the Capital. — Government scheme, and the consideration of the subject is deforwarding settlement and occupation of its waste lands. It is not practicable at present to communicate, for the information of her Majesty's Government, any digested plan of settlement. Experiments have been tried in Western Canada, and, with comparatively small expenditure, have been found very successful; and if by continuing those experiments, and continuing them to Eastern Canada—by facilitating by every practicable mode actual settlement of the native and in coming population upon the vacant territories, the result should be found of an easy and successful reception of an extended immigration and the increased prosperity of the native population, it is conceived that this would be considered as desirable and important to her Majesty's Government as to the Provincial advisers of the

While, therefore, his Excellency's advisers are prepared, in espectful compliance with the expectations of Her ernment, to contribute, to the utmost extent of the available financial resources of the Province, to extraordinary expenses of the immigration of last year, it is hoped by them that the contribution will not be insisted upon. And, for the purpose of making these suggestions more acceptable to her Majesty's Government, they are prepared to undertake that, if jesty's Government, they are prepared to undertake that, in the whole or any part of the amount which is offered to be con-tributed to emigration expenses should be relinquished, the sum given up shall be appropriated to the extension of settlement, the making the vacant lands of the Crown more easy of access, and more ready for occupation, and in providing for the future comfort and prosperity of those who shall occupy them. His Excellency's knowledge of the peculiar condition and

capabilities of this extensive and important Province will, it is imbly hoped, enable his Excellency to state to her Majesty's Government that the views above expressed are not unjust or illusory; and, therefore, it is with great confidence that they are respectfully submitted for his Excellency's consideration. The total amount of Provincial expenditure, exclusive of that defrayed by the commissariat, and including the outstanding claims for which the faith of the Provincial government is ing claims for which the faith of the Provincial government is pledged, in £157,283 10s. 6d. currency. The total amount received from all sources is £74,358 15s. 10d. currency, leaving a balance due of £82,924 14s. 8d., currency. To cover this it would require an additional grant from her Majesty's Government of £68,157 6s. 3d., sterling, and in case the Province should be required to contribute, £20,000 currency, or £16,328 7s. 1d. sterling, might be deducted.

All which is humbly submitted F. HINCKS, Inspector-General. Montreal, March 17, 1848.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM EARL GREY TO GOVERNOR. GENERAL THE EARL OF ELGIN.

Downing-street, April 14th, 1848. My LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 33, of the 17th March, which contains a statement by the Inspector General of Accounts. I have also referred to your former Despatches, No. 110, of the 8th De-

mber, and No. 15, of the 17th February last, accompanied by minutes of the Executive Council on the same subject.

The whole of these important documents have not failed to receive the anxious attention of her Majesty's Government.— We have witnessed with extreme regret (which I have already more than once expressed) the sickness which attended the migration of last year, and seeing that it was the result of a calamity in the United Kingdom which may be viewed as of an exceptional character, and as not likely, it may be hoped, recur, we are anxious that on this occasion the Province should not suffer pecuniary loss in consequence of the distress which reached it from this Kingdom. We are, therefore, prepared to recommend that Parliament should make provisions fo pense which has been incurred, so as to relieve the Province entirely from any charge on account of the peculiar misfortunes

But in taking this course with regard to the past, we are of opinion that in future all the expenses incurred on account of immigrants arriving in Canada should be provided for by the Provincial Government, by which the entire management of this service should be entrusted. It is only by an authority on the spot that the adoption of measures, at once efficient and economical for affording the necessary assistance for immigrants can be secured; and it would be manifestly inconvenient that an expenditure, over which it can exercise no effective control, should be provided for by the Home Government. It seems to proper that this course should be adopted, in consequence of the law recently passeed by the Provincial Legislature by which such regulations as have appeared to it to be necessary have been enforced, and the tax levied upon all immigrants has been augmented in a manner calculated both materially to increase the receipts, and also to diminish the probable expenditure under the former state of the law there was not, in ordinary years, much excess of expenditure on relief beyond the proceeds of the emigrant tax, there seems every reason to suppose that with the more stringent precautions now adopted, the Provin

penditure which might be rendered necessary by the unusual changes and destitution of the year. Under these circumsances, I trust that your Lordship will discover in the propositions which I have the honour to submit herewith, evidence a desire to promote the general interests of the empire, and a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a servants to the conclusion that, looking to the liberal sympathy to the end of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have distinct understanding that henceforward, with the single exception of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of emigration agents, all expenditure which it may be necessary of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of the usual grant of £1 300 per annum for the salaries of the usual grant of £1 30

cery serious inconvenience which has been experienced by the Canadian Government, owing to the immigration of the past car.

The Inspector General begs to assure his Excellency that the arnest consideration of his colleagues and himself has been

The Inspector General, I observe, expresses an appre that heavy sacrifices may be occasioned by the sale of Canadian debentures, to provide for two drafts which have been drawn upon Messrs. Glyn Halifax & Co., for the sum of £20,000. The upon Messrs. Glyn Halifax & Co., for the sum of £20,000. The remark thrown out on that subject has not escaped my attention and I have caused a letter to be addressed to Messrs Glyn & Co., to ascertain what is the present state of the case, and whether any loss is threatened which can be averted by the interposition of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c. GREY.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—The election of Directors for sarily connected with the general subject of this letter. X.

The Navigation Laws.—I was present in the House of Commons on Monday evening, when the President of the Board of Trade opened the great question of the Navigation Laws.—

Mr. Bancroft, the United States Ambassador, and Count Bunsen, the United States Ambassador, and Count Bunsen, the United States Ambassador, and Count Bunsen, that the immigrants of last year have been a very serious sen sat under the gallery. After recapitulating these laws, viz.:—Col. C. B. Turner, Hon. J. Æ. Irving, Wm. Cawthra, Esq., and Hon. Geo. J. Goodhue; in the place of S. P. Jarvis, W. Camble, Hon. W. Cayley, and F. Cayley, Esquires. The other members of the Board were re-appointed, and the Directors met on Tuesday, to choose a President for the current year. The President and Cashier were re appointed.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the last month, though not very hot, has been highly favourable to agricultural operations, and beneficial to the modern development of vegetation. We are just now suffering from one of our sudden changes of temperature. The thermometer, which on Tuesday was above 80 degrees, sank yesterday to 48, and last night was still lower, and we had a slight frost. The crops are looking remarkably well for the time of year. While we have in this section a small quantity of Fall Wheat on the ground, a large breadth of Spring Wheat of the variety termed Black Sea, has been sown, together with a fair share of coarse Black Sea, has been sown, together with a fair share of coarse grains. A diminished quantity of potatoes has been in, seed being high and yield precarious. Indian Corn seems again to be coming into favour, there being larger quantities under cultivation this season than for some years past.—Brockville Re-

THE SCHOONER "POMONA."-On last Wednesday week, as the Pomona was on her way from Port Dalhousie to Kingston, freighted with timber, she was struck by a sudden squall from the West, while off the Light house at Toronto Point, and thrown on her beam-ends. She remained in this very dangerous way for about 15 minutes, when the exertions of Capt. Young and crew were successful in righting the vessel.—
Two very valuable horses were lost overboard, as well as some heavy timber, which was on deck; the cabin windows were washed to the capture of the cabin. We washed away, and also several articles out of the cabin. We are informed that the Pomona was sailing under a steady east

wind at the time.—Hamilton Gazette. FIRE. - We have just heard of the total loss by fire of "Lawrie Lodge," the property of W. J. Hicken, Esq., at Port Maitland, Canada West. On Thursday, the 1st instant, the house caught fire about half-past 3 P.M., and by 4 o'clock the entire building was reduced to ashes; so rapid was the destruction from the roofs being so dry by the late fine weather, aided by the inflammable material of the sides and verandah, that a great loss has been sustained acceptance of valuable articles and borsehold.

been sustained, consisting of valuable articles and household comforts. Although kind neighbours were promptly on the spot, in ten minutes no one could approach the building, the roof having fallen in and the whole walls in flames.

Such is the fate under similar circumstances of all frame buildings, however costly or carefully constructed, and we make these remarks desirants to impress on our country real articles. regulation of the Merchants' Seamens' Fund; the reduction of light dues and the charges of pilotage on the British coasts.

The alleged inferiority of masters of British sea vessels in point of morals and qualifications will be remedied by encouraging voluntary examinations before a competent Board, and if necessary making those examinations compulsory; and a hint is thrown out that a new department will be added to the Board of Trade, for the purpose of watching over the interests of the British commercial marine. It will coasist of professional men, chiefly half-pay officers. The above points embrace the entire

on one occasion a very lively and substantial interes

A slight accident occurred yesterday morning on the Mon-treal and Lachine Railroad, as the train was about entering the station on Bonaventure street, caused by the carelessness of one of the workmen employed in putting down a new switch, by which the locomotive was thrown off the track, and, we understand, but slightly, if any way, injured. We are happy to add, however, that none of the carriages were thrown off, and more so that no person was in the slightest degree injured. We are trips; and had the Company's engines, which are daily expected from Scotland, been received here, the inconvenience to the public, caused by the present unlooked for occurrence, would have been prevented.—Montreal Gazette. informed that the train will, in a day or two, resume its usual

The vacancy caused by the death of the late lamented Capt The vacancy caused by the death of the late lamented Capt-Rayside, has been filled by the appointment of Capt. Morin to be Harbour Master. Capt. Morin is one of the exiles lately returned from banishment, the consequences of the sad events of 1837. We are told also that he is the only commander of Franco-Canadian origin ever engaged in the trade between this country and Great Britain.—Montreal Herald.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Chippewa, June 2-1, P.M. The scow-boat Duke of York, Paul Parker owner, bound from Black Rock to Grand River, reached as far as Chippewa Creek, this worning, where she came in contact with a raft and broke her tow line, and drifted down the river with four men

on board, as far as the first rapids.

A young man named Samuel Smith started with a small boal and reached her about three quarters of a mile above the Falla and succeeded in saving the four men. The boat, how-

ever, went over the Falls. The young man Smith deserves great credit for his heroic onduct. A boat with four men in it started ahead of him, but returned being afraid to proceed.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE POOR.

An act of disinterested and praiseworthy benevolence on the part of MR. FURNISS, has been made known to us by the kindness of a friend. The poor people in March Street and its neighbourhood were in the habit of procuring waer for drinking, and other domestic uses, with some fitigue and exertion, from the Bay. Mr. Furniss noticed this, and in a quiet, unostentatious manner, determined to relieve these poor people who had been compelled o procure water-and that of an inferior quality -with so much labour.

Without making known his intention to any one, he placed a hydrant in March-street, for their special benefit. If we have reason to complain of some things connected with the state of our water-works, we must not forget to render praise and honour where—as in the present case—

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. Dear Breihren,—You are hereby respectfully informed that (D. V.) the next meeting of the Association will be held at Richmond, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21st and 22nd, 1848.

I remain, your faithful Brother, Hy. PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Cornwall, May 23, 1848.

TORONTO MARKETS. rley, per 480s
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rains | do | do,

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rd, per 10			0	5	a	0	51
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rkeys, each			3	9	a	4	0
icks, per pair			1	6	a	2	0
raw, per ten			25	0	a	30	0
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Lact Hill It street	THE PERSON NAMED IN	-	-	NFS IN	MILIO	100000	30.70
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On England-Bank	14	@	15	per	cer	rt.	
Private	12	@	13		44		
			THE PARTY OF		46		
On New York-Bank	3	@	31				
Private	11	@	21		**		
	1				40		
On Montreal-Bank	4				100		1000

LIST OF SAILING DAYS BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS,

Date of leaving Liverpool:

SUMMER OF 1848.

Date of leaving America:

SATURDAYS.		Services				
3rd June	Boston.				New York.	
Oth do	New York.	14th	do.	** **	Boston.	
7th do	Boston.	21st	do.		New York.	
4th do	New York.	28th	do.	****	Boston.	
lst July	Boston.		July	****	New York,	
8th do,	New York.	12th	do.	****	Boston.	
5th do	Boston.	19th	do.		New York	
2d do	New York.	26th	do.	** **	Boston.	
9th do	Boston.		Aug.		New York	
5th Aug	New York.	9th	do.	****	Boston.	
2th do.	Boston.	16th	do.	****	New York	
9th do	New York.	23rd	do.		Boston.	
26th do	Boston.	30th	do.	** **	New York	
	New York	6th			Boston.	
2nd Sept	Boston.	13th	do.	****	New York	
	New York.	20th	do.	****	Boston.	
6th do	Boston.	27th	do.	****	New York	
30th do	New York.	4th	Oct.	****	Boston.	
7th Oct	Boston.	lith	do.		New York	
14th do	New York.	18th	do.		Boston.	
21st do	Boston.	25th	do.	****	New York	
	New York.	lst	Nov.		Boston.	
28th do 4th Nov	Boston.	8th	do.	****	New York	
llth do	New York.	15th	do.	****	Boston.	
	Boston.	22d	do.		New York	
do.	New York.	29th			Boston.	
25th do 2nd Dec	Boston.	6th			New York	
9th do		13th			Boston.	
and do.	New York.	20th		****	New York	
and and		27th	do.	****	Boston.	
23rd do	Boston.					

VESSELS DUE:

At Boston	June	18	At Liverpool	June 22
New-York	- 64	27	"	
Boston	July	2	** ****	July 6
New-York	**	11		" 12
Boston	44	16	*****	" 20
New-York	-16	25		" 26
Boston	46	30		Aug. 3
New-York	Aug.	8	"	"
Boston	"	13	** ****	" 17
New-York	"	22		
Boston	46	27		" 31
New-Yerk	Sept.	5		
Boston	8.6	10		" 14
New-York	- 10	19	****	* 20
Boston	46	24		
New-York	Oct.	3	"	Oct. 4
Boston		8		" 1
New-York		17	** ****	" 1
Boston		22	"	" 21
New-York	46	31		Nov.
Boston		5	56	"
New-York	46	14		" 1
Boston		19		" 2
New-York	- 66	28		" 2
Boston	Dec.	3		Dec.
New-York	. 1000.	12		" 1
Boston		17		" 2
*******	*			" 2
1849.			184	9.
New-York	. Jan.	2		Jan.
Boston	· vall.	14		" 1
22 Voyages.			22 Voy	ages.
voyages.				

CORPORATION SALE.

O'N FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, will be Let by Public Auction, to the Highest Bidder, for One Year from the First Day of July next, the

MARKET FEES OF BOTH THE OLD AND NEW MARKETS, Including the Rental of the stands underneath the Archways, at the Chamberlain's Office.

and the Gardeners' Stalls.

The Fees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the Clerks of the Markets, amounted to £926 16s. 8d.

The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Sureties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the performance of The said Sureties to be approved of by the Market Committee.

The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 30th May, 1848.

SITUATION WANTED.

A S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man H. J. GRASETT

Toronto, 31st May, 1848. REV. SIR,-I am directed to inform you, that, during the Summer Season, the Pleasure Grounds attached to the Provincial Normal School will be open to the Public on Tuesdays (commencing on the 6th proximo) from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M.; and that, by the kind permission of Major Eston, the Band of the Rifle Brigade will play during those hours for the amusement and gratification of the citizens of Toronto.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

Your very obedient Servant, J. GEORGE HODGINS, Rec. Ch., B. of Ed.

The Editor of "The Church,"

T. BILTON

BEGS to intimate that he has received, ex Great Britain' his usual Choice Assortment of SEASONABLE 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848.

NOTICE. THE OFFICE of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY is REMOVED to the East Wing of the Bank of British is REMOVED to the East Wing of the Bank of British North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets. W. C. ROSS.

Secretary & Treasurer. 106-568-4 Toronto, June 5, 1848. TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of retired and domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire Charge and Education of a little Girl or Boy, who may be bereaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, she is fully qualified to fulfil the duties of such a responsible situation. She being fond of Children, she would ensure a Happy and Comfortable Home to any Child placed under her

REFERENCES can be given. Apply by Letter only, (Postaid,) to A. B. C., at this Office. June, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.

A LARGE ADDITION to the BOOKS in the DEFOST-TORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DrOCESE OF TORONTO, have just been received from the Society for Promot-ing Christian Knowledge, including the following New Publi-

PERMANENT CATALOGUE. NEW TRACTS.

SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE.

Peggy Bowen; or. The Sponsor.....

Peggy Bowen; or. The Sponsor
Persia, (with cuts)
The Two Johnsons
Useful Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain—
No. 1. Manufacture of Paper

2. Manufacture of Glass
3. Manufacture of Glass
4. Manufacture of Sugar.
5. Manufacture of Cotton, Part I.
6. Do. do. Part II.
7. Manufacture of Linen Yarn
8. Manufacture of Woollen Goods
9. Manufacture of Woven Goods, Part I.
10. Do. do. Part II. Bleaching
11. Do. do. Part III. Bleaching
12. Do. do. Part III. Calico Printing
12. Do. do. Part IIV. 19. Do. 8. 1 to 12. cloth boo

Lessons derived from the Animal World—the Rook...
the Dog
the Spider
the Lark
the Rein Deer, the Horse, the Camel the Ant
the Bee, Part I.....
Part II... A fine Edition, in 2 vols., with additional cuts A fine Edition, in 2 vols., with additional cuts
Life of Alfred the Great (Sketches of)
Eastern or Western Hemispheres (from Cruchley's
Atlas), on a Sheet, 14 in. by 14 in., plain

14 in. by 14 in., coloured
on Millboard, both sides, 14 in. by 14 in., coloured
one side, 27 in. by 14 in., coloured
Educational Maps for the use of Schoolmasters, in 3
Parts
Ditto. Introduction from ditto., 18mo. cloth
Alice Forester, or the Old Nurse.
Country Walks in the Seasons
British Colonies, (Canada, with Maps)
Forest Trees of Great Britain, Parts 1 @ 5
Do. do. Bound in 1 Vol., Cloth
Wonders of the Sea Shore. Do. do. Bound in 1 Vol., Cloth
Wonders of the Sea Shore.
Do. Animal Kingdom
A Peep at St. Petersburgh.
Do. Constantinople
Arthur Granville, or the Gifts of God, (addressed to o Theology... eken Burners, a Tale by Lady Calcott.... Bracken Burners, a Tale by Lady Cateor
The Water Course
Widow Gray and her Son Harry
Wilmot's Life of Jeremy Taylor
Scripture Natural History
Norway, &c.
The Thunder Storm

The present Stock of BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS, is very Toronto. 1st June, 1848. UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

First Loan Meeting. TNSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every month. The First Instalment will be Due on the 1st June.

A LOAN MEETING Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on the First Tuesday in July, at Seven, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Pounds (or such further sum as may be decided upon) of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer. By Order, E. SHORTIS,

Secretary & Treasurer. Albany Chambers, Toronto, May 26th, 1848. Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the former it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by

CORPORATION SALE.

the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper

THE following Lots on the MARKET BLOCK, the proproperty of the Corporation, will be Leased by Auction, on MONDAY the 5th day of JUNE next: On East Side of Church Street :

ON FRONT STREET: Lots A, B, C, D, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. on Colborne Street: Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The Leases will be for a period of 42 years; afterwards re-

newable for terms of 21 years, continually, otherwise the Lessees Buildings to be erected according to Plans adopted by the Common Council, before the 1st day of November, 1849. Any further information may be obtained, upon applicatio The Sale will take place upon the Lots at 12 o'clock noon.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURE, Auctioneer. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, May 23rd, 1848. THE SALE, as Advertised above, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 13th JUNE, at the same Time and Place.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED in a Private Pamily in this City, a RESI DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, May, 1848.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW HATS.

JOHN SALT, (LATE ROGERS,) HATTER, &c.,

THANKS the Clergy and Gentry of Toronto for the Liberal Patronage afforded him for the last Twelve Months, and would now inform them that he is unpacking his

SPLENDID VELVET NAP HATS,

Light, Elegant, and Durable, Imported this Spring, Direct from Europe, to which he solicits their attention.

P.S.—Geutlemen's Summer Hats on hand. London Hat Warehouse,

REMOVAL.

Toronto, 25th May, 1848.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their Mesic Establishment to the new and large Premises lately occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-

nist Office.

They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musical Instruments, which will be offered at the lowest Manufac-A number of Second-hand Fiano Fortes will be sold cheap, or Let on Hire.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large-collection of

NEW MUSIC, Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillest Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of all lovers of good and new Yord and Instrumental Music.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

To Millers, Merchants, and others. OR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON, and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for mit-rs or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers. Price,—£57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved ceurity. Apply to

Yonge Street, Toronto.

To Market-Gardeners and others. TO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head of

Mr. CRUMPTON.

Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivation; and worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession given 1st September. Apply to Yonge Street, Toronto.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION. October, 1849, to April, 1819. H. H. CROFT, ESQ., Chemistry. - Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. - Five Lec-

tures in the week. JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine .- Five Lectures in the week.
WILLIAM BEAUMONY, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.
W. B. Nicol., Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the week.

HENRY SOLLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anstomy. - Five Lectures in the week. The Pees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week. The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4.

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lectures in the week. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry .- Three Lestures in the week

erced on October 23rd, 1848. H. BOYS, M.D.,

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, cor-

responding to SEVEN YEARS.

The mode of dividing the Fronts of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the fustitution.

THE BONUS, when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Premium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling : and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-

preciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada. AGENT AT TORONTO: JAMES HENDERSON.

OFFICE: -4, Duke-Street. TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS. THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in

THE SECOND EXHIBITION or PAINTINGS, in OTL and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURE, MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, Tokonto, on the first Monday in Jana next. Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists, intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, unless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously mentioned.

By order of the Committee.
PETER MARCH, Secretary.
79, 561 Wistur's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

MARYLAND.

HAS THE GREAT AUTHOR OF NATURE provided us with no remedy for Consumption—and the diseases leading thereto which are so fearfully common in our country? Has He left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, it is not so. The best—Nature's own remedy, is ready at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, formed by shemical extracts from Wild Cherry bark and tar, relieves all cases of consumption, and effectually cures it where it has not progressed so far as to be beyond cure—subduces the most inveterate cases of the Asthma, even of 30 and 40 years standing—stops raising of blood, after other remedies fail—and removes every kind of affection of the Lungs and Liver which our climate induces. The remarkable efficacy of this wonderful medicine, in many diseases hitherto deemed incurable, has excited among physicians great curiosity as to the precise nature of its ingredients. Let purchasers beware of finitations and counterfeits.

eits.
None genuine, unless signed f. BUTTS, on the wrapper.
For sale, Wholesale and Retait, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co.,
and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also Druggists by generally.

BIRTHS.

In St. John, N.B., on the 18th May, the wife of G. M. Jarvis, Esq., of a son.

May 4, at 51, Torrington-square, London, the wife of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, a daughter.

May 3, at the Parsonage, St. Peter's, Stepney, the wife of the Rev. T. Rowsell, M.A., a daughter.

At St. George's Square, Toronto, on Friday, the 2nd inst., the lady of John Beverley Robinson, Jr., Esq., of a son.
June 3, at H. M. Observatory, the wife of Capt. J. H. Lefroy Royal Artillery, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, on the 2nd May, by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, Lieut. Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Grenadier Guards, to Catherine Mary, Second daughter of the late Sir M. 95-563-7 S. Stewart, Bart.