

can the man who sits at ease while such a fearful progress is being made, escape the censure of posterity?

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The case of Mr. Graham, so long before the British public, was viewed with unabated interest when the *Canada* sailed from Britain. By referring to our second page our readers will find an interesting article on this subject, taken from the *British Banner* of the 26th volume. It is a able, and this, decided by the Privy Council.

The establishment of a College, at Norwich, for the education of the sons of the middle classes, was awakening some attention. Edward Lombard, Esq., a benevolent gentleman, it appears has offered to build the lecture rooms, and guarantee the salaries for three or four years.

The principal movements of any general interest in progress in Ireland, are, the disposal of the encumbered estates—an agitation for the restoration of protective duties—and an effort to test the comparative merits of the large in contradistinction with those of the small farm system.

A project for the improvement of the system of primary education in France, was brought into the legislative Assembly, by Mr. Parieu, Minister of Public Instruction; a principle feature of which appears to be, the reformation of the personnel of the teachers. The abolition of the passport system in France is confidently expected, and the expectation is associated with feelings of great satisfaction among the inhabitants of Great Britain. The French Chambers were occupied with the proposal of the Ministers for the re-imposition of the duties on imported liquors.

Germany is in a ferment. Austria continues to protest against the propositions of Prussia for a federal government; and open hostilities are dreaded. The greatest barbarities imaginable, are being committed against the Hungarians by the infamous Haynau. Kossuth's relatives, who were in prison at Pesth, have at length been liberated. The Archduke John has resigned his office as Regent of Germany.

In Italy things remain in statu quo. The Pope appears invincible in his determination to postpone his return to the Eternal City. The Spanish troops in Italy are to be displaced by a volunteer corps of 3,000, to accompany the Pope on his return to Rome, &c. A disruption between his Holiness and the French Cabinet is thought inevitable.

The working of the Jesuitic system is being fearfully developed in Naples. The education of the youth is conducted immediately under the surveillance of ecclesiastics and is hampered by a discipline sufficiently rigorous for a convent.

Between the Russian government and the British Minister at St. Petersburg, negotiations are in progress for the improvement of the commercial relations of the two countries. The reduction of the duties on British manufactures is contemplated; and it is said the Emperor viewed the project favorably.

The probability is said to be strong that the Spanish government will sell Cuba to the United States: an acquisition, of which the American people would doubtless be proud. A systematic and general effort is now in progress in the neighboring Republic for the establishment of an uniform rate of postage at two cents per half ounce.

In Canada a good deal of attention is directed to railway speculations. The Montreal and Portland railway is under contract; and a large portion of the stock of the Great Western route is taken. But the most singular, and we doubt not ruinous project of which we have heard, is the construction of a railway from Toronto to Lakes Simcoe and Huron, by lottery. How Christians can in any way countenance this undertaking, we cannot imagine. The desirableness of increasing travelling facilities, between lake Ontario and the northern lakes, cannot be questioned. But the very improper means employed for carrying out the project, renders it infinitely more desirable that it should be abandoned, than that such an iniquitous precedent should be recorded on the history of this Colony. A public meeting was held in this city on the 25th inst., for the purpose of recommending the Corporation to invest £100,000, in the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron railway, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Several topics of considerable importance are at present occupying the public mind. Retrenchment in the public departments of the country, reform in the courts of judicature, and in the system of elementary education, are subjects which receive a full share of attention. It appears that in consequence of objections alleged by Dr. Ryerson against the school act of last session, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has postponed the carrying out of its provisions. To some, the Doctor's objections do not appear sufficient to warrant this postponement. That the system of education introduced several years ago into this country, possessed many good traits, we do not question; but we consider the centralization of power in the Chief Superintendent, objectionable under any circumstances, and unsafe in any country. The subject will probably, be again introduced into the Legislature, when it is to be hoped, the expenditure, in connection with the Education Office, &c., will be greatly reduced, and the office of Chief Superintendent dispensed with. Such changes would be decidedly popular and beneficial.

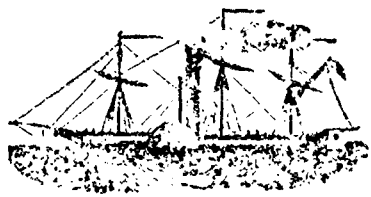
THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

We learn that the following gentlemen are spoken of as about to form the Crown members of the University Senate:

Hon. C. Widmer.
Hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P.
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P.
Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.
Dr. Hayes.
David Buchan, Esq.

And that the following gentlemen are to be named by His Excellency as the Collegiate members of the Board, until the several Colleges shall come into the formation of the University, under the terms of the Act:

John Cameron, Esq.—Church of Scotland.
John McMurrich, Esq.—Free Church.
John Ross, Esq., M. A.—Congregationalist.
Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., Barrister—United Presbyterian.
Oliver Springer, Esq.—Wesleyan Methodist.
James Hallinan, Esq.—Roman Catholic.



ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

New York, January 23—24 P.M.

The *Niagara* reached Halifax early yesterday morning with dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant. Cotton has further advanced 1/4, with a speculative demand. Best brands Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 25s. a 25s. 6d. Western canal flour, 23s. Indian Corn declined 6d. per quarter, and now sells for 30s. for pure white, and 27s. for prime yellow. Beet depressed. Pork dull. Bacon and lard active—the latter improved 1s. per cwt. Sugar advanced 6d. to 1s. with an upward tendency. Tobacco firm. Iron active and higher. Money abundant—Consols 97 1/2-5/8. American Stocks—United States 6's of 1868—106. New York State 9's; city 93.

The *Hibernia* arrived on the 9th instant at Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

Parliament meets for the despatch of business on the 1st February, when it is expected that some important change in the money system will be laid before the legislature. President Taylor's Message, which reached England by the *Hibernia*, has been extensively published and largely commented upon by the English press. The general expression of public sentiment is favorable.

FRANCE.

The Assembly has decided that no more troops shall be sent to the Plate. Various proclamations have been issued against all kinds of clubs and political operations. The *National* announces that 25,000 men of the army employed in restoring the Pope to his dominions are to remain at Rome, the government having concluded contracts for the maintenance of that force in the Pontifical dominions during the first quarter of 1850. A new paper called the *Napoleon*, said to be the organ of the President of the Republic, has just been started in Paris.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market continues to increase in buoyancy. The bullion in the Bank has slightly decreased. Consols are still going up. American stocks continue firm and in fair request.

Boston, 4 45 P.M., January 23.

The *Niagara* has just arrived at this port. The mails will not probably leave for New York before to-morrow, going via Newhaven railroad at 7 o'clock. The southern telegraph worked badly all day and we are without our congressional news.—*Globe*.

General Intelligence.

AWFUL VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.—We record, upon unimpeachable testimony, one of the most singular incidents noted in the history of crime and punishment. On last Tuesday, Happy Jack, a notorious character, and Rice, under the pretence of changing some money, attempted to rob a countryman of twenty dollars. The attempt was made on the Arkansas side, opposite to this city, the parties standing within a few feet of the river. By agreement, Happy Jack quietly got into the skiff whilst Rice was occupying the attention of the countryman. This confederate, then in possession of the stranger's money, rushed down the hill to the boat, which Happy Jack, as soon as Rice had got in, pushed out into the stream. Rice had fallen upon his face in the boat the moment he got in, and lay in that position. A gentleman on shore called to Happy Jack that his confederate was dead, and so it was. The robber of his fellow-man, had in the very act of successful crime, been called by God to his final judgment. The survivor, Happy Jack, alarmed and horrified, returned to the shore, and was immediately arrested.—*Memphis Eagle*.

PERSONAL LIABILITY.—Stockholders of all the banks in the State are now individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares, in addition to the shares themselves, for all debts and liabilities contracted by said institutions, since the first day of the present month, or which may be hereafter contracted by them. In case of the insolvency of any bank, the bill-holders are, by the Constitution, entitled to the preference in payment, over all other creditors. The above provisions are alike applicable to the Safety Fund Banks, and Free Banks. The circulation of our banks is now very well fortified.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

THE BITTER FRUIT OF JEET.—We learn from the Boston paper, that the sentence of death, passed on Milton W. Streeter for the murder of his wife, has been mitigated and that he is to expiate his crime by immurement for the rest of his life within the walls of a prison. This is the murder case on which we commented, at the time of the trial, in condemnation of the heartless and wicked spirit which impels some to make sport for themselves by practising on the weakness of a fellow-being. Streeter was as sanely fond of his wife, and insanely jealous. Some young men amused themselves by contriving to make him believe that his jealousy was well founded; and it was while under the effect of some of their tricks, that he laid violent hands upon his—or their—victim.

PLANK ROAD TO GUELPH.—A meeting was held yesterday at Whaley's Corners, of parties interested in the formation of a plank road through Norval, Georgetown and Acton to Guelph, to connect with the Streetsville and Port Credit line. A company was formed, and the following gentlemen appointed Directors:—Messrs. W. Barber, W. Clay, G. Kennedy, F. Kent and J. Miller. Mr. Gooderham was elected treasurer and secretary. Stock, to the amount of \$350, was subscribed for on the spot.—*Streetsville Review*.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A annual abstract is published by the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, made up from returns of overseers of the poor, showing the amount of pauperism in the State. From that it appears that there are 24,792 paupers in the state; but fourteen towns have made no return. Of the state paupers 10,253 (five-sevenths of the whole number) were foreigners, and nine-tenths of them were from England and Ireland. There were 193 almshouses in the Commonwealth, attached to which are 19,378 acres of land. The valuation of these almshouse establishments, is \$1,185,438. The weekly cost of supporting paupers varies from 81 cents to \$1 33. In Suffolk it was highest, and in Hampshire, lowest. The whole amount of the expense of supporting paupers, \$441,679.—*Buffalo Repub.*

During the last few months, household exemption bills have passed as follows:—Maine exempts a homestead to the value of \$500, and, in the absence of a homestead, personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a homestead to the value of \$500; Iowa and Minnesota, 40 acres of land, or a lot; California, 330 acres of land, or a lot worth \$2,000; Deseret, it is said, secures a home to every family. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Connecticut had previously enacted similar laws.—*Ibid.*

In a recent expedition to search out Sir John Franklin, they were eight days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. They served out thin rations of fifth-proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet.—*Ibid.*

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON.—This much talked of line is now under contract the entire route, and will be in operation early in the summer. We are assured by the contractor that the line between this city and New York will be in operation as early as May next. When completed it will be the most substantial and reliable line in the Union. The posts over which the wires are to pass are much higher and far less than any yet used. Two wires are to be stretched throughout the entire line. The instruments to be used are Burt's latest improvements.—*Albany Journal*.

THE WHALING FLEET.—According to a letter in the *Tribune*, there were in the harbor of Lahrana, Sandwich Island, about the 8th of November, 72 American whalers, returned from their summer cruises in the North Pacific, nearly all with full cargoes. No profitable season never was known before.

TURKEY.

THE PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE REFUGEE QUESTION, &c. &c.

Advices from Constantinople of November 28, state that the following conclusions have been come to as regards the question of the refugees. As the internal dissensions of Austria notwithstanding they have been appeased, have not been settled, the refugees who have sought Ottoman hospitality are to be located, for a term not exceeding one year, in some distant province of Turkey, whereas such as are furnished with foreign passports will be free to quit the country immediately. The Poles who have embraced the Mahomedan faith are, according to the sense of the treaties, screened from expulsion; but they are to be withdrawn from the province of Rumelia, where their presence near the focus of their recent intrigues might be dangerous to Austria. Servia is proposed for the former, whereas the latter will be employed according to their capacities, either civil or military, near this city.

The correspondence of the *London Globe*, writing from Constantinople, under date of the 5th ultimo, say:

You will receive from Vienna and St. Petersburg, the intelligence of the ultimate solution of the refugee question, which, as already announced, has been submitted to the sanction of the Emperors of Austria and Russia. The ambassadors of those powers have already given to the Porte assurances of the unbiased assent of their sovereigns to the arrangements concluded with the Porte. It is given out here that the Emperor of Russia has disavowed the conduct of M. Tioff, but to imagine that the ambassador would have ventured on the serious menaces he put forward a few weeks back, on his own personal responsibility, ridiculous, and, therefore, I at once ascribe his conduct to his instructions. The steps taken by Russia at the present moment to soothe the wounded pride of the Sultan, prove that she was in earnest, and that her manoeuvres were deranged by the combined demonstrations of England and France.

The arrangements which have been made between the Porte and the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg is in a fair way of realization. A number of refugees are at present at Constantinople, ready to avail themselves of the first opportunity of departure that presents itself. Accounts recently received from Adrianople, state that the Italian legion had arrived in that city on its way to Gallipoli. A number of Poles have likewise arrived from Varna by the Danube steamer. The presence in this city of such a number of refugees, without any means of subsistence, but such as they can raise by public subscriptions, renders the misery of their social position very great: indeed, a number of generous and benevolent individuals have endeavored to interest the government and to obtain a subsidy, but without success, the government stating that for some time past, and even at present, it is providing for the Poles, Magyars and Italians, who are in the interior of Rumelia; and that it cannot consent to encourage the arrival of fresh masses, which would be the case were it to aid those at present in this capital. Subscriptions are being raised however, it has been arranged that the most necessitous shall receive five piastres a day, (1s.). On Monday a number of interesting nominations took place, among others Fund Effendi, at present representing the divan of St. Petersburg, has been named Mustehar of the Grand Vizir, which is equivalent to Ministers of the Interior. The promotion of this clever young man is but a just tribute to his patriotic spirit, and to the ability with which he conducted the negotiations with the Russia, both in Wallachia and St. Petersburg.

MAYORS ELECTED.

Hamilton—J. Fisher.
Dundas—James Coleman.
St. Catharines—Bernard Foley.
Niagara—Alexander Davidson.
Cobourg—W. Weller.
Kingston—John Coulter.

ELECTIONS OF TOWN REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES.

[When two names appear for one Township, the second is for the Deputy Town Reeve.]

Vaughan—J. W. Gamble, (unanimously),
D. Bridgeford.
Etobicoke—W. Gamble, T. Appleby.
Toronto—Joseph Wright, S. Price.
King—George Hughes, Joseph Wells,
York—F. Jackson, — James.

Ancaster—John Heslop, — Calder.
Barton—M. Burkholder.

Bevelly—S. Holcomb, John Bennet.
Brimbrook—H. Hall.

Dundas—R. Spence.
Flamborough East—Thomas Smith.

Flamborough West—James Logie.
Galt—Andrew Elliott.

Clandford—J. Hannon.
Nelson—A. Gage, — Douglas.

Paris—Hiram Caprou.
Saltfleet—J. Williamson.

Trafalgar—George Chisholm, — Orr.

Clarke—Allan Whitmot, Andrew Lockhart.
Hope—Alexander Morrow, S. S. Powers.

Hamilton—A. B. Carpenter, J. Creighton.
Haldimand—J. G. Rogers, J. R. Clarke.

Cramah—George Pollock, J. D. Banta.
Port Hope—Dr. Smith.

Cobourg—T. Scott, A. Milne. [Patriot.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1849.

Mr. Jeremie, Chief of Police, has sent us a Table, showing the number of offences apprehended by the Montreal City Police, and how they were disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849. The following is the list of crimes committed:—

Murder 3; Cutting and Maiming 4; Highway Robbery 5; Arson 1; Passing Counterfeit Money 1; Obtaining goods under false pretences 3; Embezzlement 1; Abandoning their children 1; Insane, males 3, females 7; Large, males 113, females 43, boys 54; Suspicion of Larceny, males 64, females 26, boys 24; Drunk on the streets, males 930, females 244, boys 1; Drunk and disorderly conduct, males 405, females 88, boys 2; Branch of the Peace, males 109, females 10, boys 6; Vagrants, males 809, females 108, boys 62; Indecent Exposure, males 18, females 15; Impeding and Incommencing the streets (carts), 43—making a total of

Males,	2490
Females,	612
Boys,	139
—	3241

Compared with the statistics of crime for the previous year, the following increase and decrease are exhibited:—

Increase in 1849.

Murder,	2
Suspicion of Larceny, 1 male, 3 boys,	4
Drunk in the streets, boys	2
Vagrants, males,	357
Indecent Exposure,	10
Impeding,	7
—	382

Decrease in 1849.

Infanticide, 1 male and 1 female,	2
Arson,	1
Passing Counterfeit Money, 15 males and 4 females,	19
Obtaining goods under false pretences, 1 male and 3 females,	4
Abandoning their children,	1
Larceny, 4 males, 14 females, and 15 boys,	33
Suspicion of Larceny, males,	17
Drunk in the streets, males 128, females 52,	180
Drunk and disorderly conduct, 68 males, 24 females and 31 boys,	123
Vagrants, 73 females and 33 boys,	106
Indecent Exposure, females,	1
—	397

Of these there were tried and fined, 232; Committed to House of Correction as vagrants, 745; Committed for trial, 147; Committed for Examination, 4; Bailed for trial, 12; Bailed to keep the peace, 86; Committed in default of bail, 24; Discharged, 1991—in all 3241.

Age of Offenders:

Under 15 years of age,	160.
From 15 to 20 "	409
" 20 to 30 "	1093
" 30 to 40 "	832
" 40 to 50 "	437
" 50 to 60 "	184
" 60 to 70 "	60
" 70 to 80 "	22
" 80 upwards,	8
Total,	3241

Three hundred and ninety-two summonses have also been issued from the Mayor's Court, against various persons, for infractions of the Bye-Laws of the Corporation.—*Transcript*.

The weather is mild. The temperature just on the verge of the freezing point. Such an equable temperature as we have had throughout the winter is rare. We have had cold weather certainly, but few days of intense frost, and no thaws worth speaking of.—*Id.*

THE SEASON.—Has so far been fine, but cold with frequent light falls of snow, giving us on the whole a more than average quantity for the period. The roads are good throughout the district, and the markets in Quebec abundantly supplied.—*Quebec Mercury*.

FIRE AT NIAGARA.—There has been a calamitous fire at Niagara, where, by the way, they have not Water Works. The ice prevented a sufficient supply of water being obtained to arrest the progress of the flames.—*Argus*.

EARTHQUAKE.—We are informed that about three weeks ago, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Prescott. It occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. It lasted a very short time, but it was experienced by several persons.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday last, by R. Young, Esq., Coroner, at Caledonia, upon the body of William James, a Brickmaker. He was found upon the ice of a pond, where it is supposed he had fallen, on the previous Evening, while under the influence of liquor. Verdict accordingly.—He has left a wife and a large family, to lament over their sudden bereavement.—*Hamilton Gazette*.