

merchant in Notre Dame Street, having had a portion of premises repaired, used some of the gully, mixed as customary, with boiled linseed oil and turpentine, to paint a cotton screen. When this was done, the cotton cloth was wrapped closely to the view of the paint penetrating it through, and placed underneath the cylinder. When taken up early the next morning, it was found to be in a state of combustion, throughly charred through, and ready to burst into flames. Had this occurred on a Saturday night, the probability is that the whole premises would have been burned down and the cause of the fire totally unaccounted for. The screen bears all the marks of having been on fire, being in several parts burned completely through; it now lies on our office, and may be seen by any of our readers, who may feel sufficiently curious to assure themselves of the fact.—*Gas-ite.*

EXTINGUISHING OF FIRES—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Thursday Dr. John Ryan, professor of chemistry, delivered a lecture on fire, for the purpose of noting an apparatus invented by Mr. Phillips, of Bloomsbury square, called the fire annihilator. B fore he entered upon the subject of the fire annihilator, he endeavored to explain the nature of combustion, and of fire. At half a minute the fire was completely extinguished. As the apparatus is small, and may be kept charged, on the alarm of fire, it may be carried to any part, and immediately used. It will no doubt, prove of vast utility in ships.

Constitution of the United States.

The House of Representatives have declared in favour of annexing Texas, and organizing a territorial government in Oregon; and they have received petitions from Michigan and Maine praying for the annexation of Canada. The Government of Texas disclaims all desire to be incorporated into the Union; the bill for organizing a government in Oregon is a violation of an existing treaty with England; and the Canadian certainly have evinced no wish to federate. The spirit that animates the House of Representatives is a list of domination, as precipitate and insatiable as that of any crowned tyrant of American history. The rational and honest portion of the United States citizens endeavour to re-assure other countries by protesting that the Senate never will adopt such measures. Let us hope so; matters are already bad enough when one of the three coordinate branches of the Legislature can violate the decorum and respect for the rights of other nations to the extent of passing the Texas and Oregon bills. But how long can the Senate persevere in resistance to these annual repeated resolutions in its virtue? It stands between the two fires; the President is as friendly to the acquisitive line of policy as the House of Representatives, and both are urged on by popular feeling. The House of Representatives is galled by petitions for annexation and appropriation; Gen. Jackson publishes oracles, that if Texas be not acquired peaceably now, it must hereafter by the sword; and even Mr. John Quincy Adams tells stories about pattern young Americans, looking on the St. Lawrence and exclaiming, "It is not must be ours." The Senate is elective as well as the other branches of the Legislature; for how long can the honest Americans guarantee to England, Texas, and Mexico, (California being already evicted wastefully by the annexes) that the Senators who stem the torrent of national cupidity will be allowed to keep their seats? The hardest task of the respectable class of Americans, of late years, has been to apologise for their Government. The Government wished to abolish slavery, the Government wished to preserve national faith, and the Government disapproved of the conduct of the N. Y. State public; but the Government was checked in all its attempts to redress those wrongs by States rights. Foreigners and negroes are not the only parties for whom the United States Government is too weak to procure justice. In North Carolina there is a law that every sailor of colour in a foreign vessel shall be kept locked up until his vessel departs; under this law, free black citizens of Massachusetts have been repeatedly deprived of their liberty. The Government of Massachusetts lately sent an agent to re-constitute against this conduct of the Carolina authorities—the envoy, and (apparently) his daughter also, were only saved from the American accolade of tarring and feathering, by the gentle compulsion of some gentlemen who conveyed them on board and obliged them to set sail. Respectable citizens wish that the Government be thought the best disposed and most honourable in the world; but unfortunately it lacks the power to give effect to its good intentions. It can only give effect to the excess of its subjects (we beg pardon—citizens) not provided check, or punish them. Do the Americans fancy that other nations will always put off with these whining protestations of weakness and regret? That injured, insulted, and sufficiently powerful European states will not some day take in hand to punish those who are too strong for their Government? Do they fancy that when nations see their Government not only tolerating the outrages of the worst class of citizens, but carrying into act its dishonest mandates, suspicious of complicity will not be awakened? In the States are to be found individuals and classes as honourable and intelligent as in any country in the world. And all the obliquities of other departments, the Berch of the United States has maintained its character unimpaired. The officers of the army and navy are, as a body, gentlemen in the strict sense of the word. The educated clergy men of the Union are, in general men of integrity, and set an excellent example; but, year after year, these classes appear to be losing their hold upon the Executive and the Legislature. It is not merely that these are now, as they ever have been, sent to give way before mobs, and content their selves with repairing the damage

as they best might after the mischief has been done. They are worsted at every election: the degrading sentiments of the mere rabble are unblushingly avowed in their legislatures. The constitution of the United States seems to be in danger of changing from a democracy—a democracy of the whole people—to a kakocracy—*London Spectator.*

Fanaticism and Infidelity of the Age.

From the New York Herald, April 20.

One of the most painful subjects presented in this day to the observation of the enlightened friend of humanity, is the alarming progress of fanaticism and infidelity. Every species of fanaticism appears to be daily acquiring a deeper tinge of extravagance and madness. Millerism—Mormonism—Parkinsonism—and all the isms arising from the folly of weak minds and the knavery of unprincipled adventurers have been congregated, and becoming more and more revolting and demoralizing.

One of the peculiarities of these false and wicked perversions of morals and religion, is their propensity to split up and divide into minor sects, still more deplorable in their original. Thus we see the Millerites now dispersing into small communities of fanatics whose violations of common decency are so gross as to demand the interference of civil authorities. A form which is marked by the most melancholy demoralization. Professing the belief that the end of the world has actually come, and that the human race are about to be led to judgment, these fanatics are giving themselves up to the most revolting practices and obscene ceremonies. They declare that the distinction of sexes has been abolished, and in their private meetings, engage in the washing of each others' naked bodies, and other acts of gross indecency, which exceed any thing perpetrated by the impostor Matthias and his followers. It is stated by the *Morning News*, that the contagion has spread to this city, and that similar meetings have been held here, and that the same kissings and washings, and other filthy rites, in which even negroes have mingled, as characteristic of the fanatical assemblages in Maine, have been perpetrated. This, is indeed, a fearful aspect to the social condition.

Then, again, in a thousand directions, infidelity may be traced like a river of desolating lava—blighting and blasting the hopes, purity and happiness of the souls of men. Under various disguises the spirit of scepticism is at work, unsettling the minds of the young, the weak and the proud—hardening the hearts of the thoughtful and the profane. What is the cause of all this? Where are we to look for the sources of this swelling tide of fanaticism and infidelity?

First among the causes of the fanaticism which is presenting itself under such revolting aspects, and of the infidelity which is corroding the moral and religious sentiment of the age, we regard the conduct of the clergy—both in theological and moral points of view. By their intolerance, sectarianism and polemical controversies, conducted with so much bitterness and rancour, the clergy are demoralizing the popular mind in a degree which is not mere matter of speculation and conjecture, for its extent is but too apparent. The Christian charities and graces—all the fair and attractive fruits of genuine religion—have thus, in many quarters, perished amid the fierce storms of theological dissension. The clergy, the immorality of the clergy have, far and wide, destroyed the influence of Christianity. Every now and then some exaggerated case of priestly turpitude is presented to the public eye, and the fall of a bishop or a priest, vitiates the moral power of an hundred pulpits. Unquestionably, the unfaithfulness, intolerance and immorality of the clergy, have had a most mournfully extended influence in corrupting the moral and religious sentiment of society.

Another prolific source of the fanaticism, immorality and infidelity of the day, is to be found in the publications issued by the great publishers. Mingled up with the Holy Bible, we have seen publishing houses like that of the Harpers, issuing cheap editions of the writings of the most licentious novelists. Eugene Sue and the Ducameron of Boccaccio have thus been circulated in the same bundle with the Holy Scriptures. At the same time we see other publishers—Wiley and Putnam, for instance—spreading throughout the community, philosophical works, as they are styled, which profess to aim at overturning Christianity. We have just seen a book entitled "Vestiges of the History of Creation," which appears to have been written by some one in this city, and which issues from the press of Wiley and Putnam. This work attempts in the most ingenious manner to unite the testimony of all the sciences against the truth of the revelations of the sacred writings, and to seduce its readers into materialism. The Apocryphal Gospels have also been recently published in this city, and are strenuously pushed into circulation, for the purpose of advancing secular doctrines, even at the expense of shaking confidence in the authenticity of the canonical books of the sacred volume. The direct and obvious tendency of all these publications is to unsettle the popular mind—to fritter away confidence in Christianity, and to foster a spirit of cold and heartless infidelity.

Thus, in all quarters, we see agencies of demoralization at work. The literature, philosophy, morals, religion, and we may add the politics of the age, are beset by influences tending to unsettle the mind—to obliterate the ancient landmarks—to cast the mind adrift, without rudder or compass, on the great ocean of thought. Need we then wonder at the progress of fanaticism and infidelity? But where are we to look for a counteracting influence? We answer, in the practical good sense of the independent press. The clergy may be unfaithful and immoral—pious publishers, loving virtue and religion much, but dollars a little more, may invade the press with licentiousness and scepticism—but the press will still stand the great bulwark of the good and true—the breaker of intellectual chains—the avenger of injured rights—the moral Hercules that goes forth turning the wilderness into fertility, and smiting the monsters of the world!

A little girl seeing a team loaded with bags of cotton waste, from the factory, passing the house, called out to her little brother, Charley! Charley! there goes a load of bustles.

Punch suggests that it would be a great financial improvement to tax bills, instead of receipts, inasmuch as the former are much more numerous than the latter, whilst tradesmen would not be so pertinaacious in sending in their accounts, if each must be upon a stamp.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I am only like the prodigal son: I shall reform by and by." "And I will be like the prodigal son too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father," and off she went.

The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$10,000 for a Lunatic Asylum, and Pennsylvania \$50,000 for the same purpose.

GENERAL NEWS.

More Steamboat Disasters.

We have received the following additional particulars from the *Swallow*, together with intelligence of two other steamboat disasters:—*The Troy Budget* of Saturday, states:—We have a letter from Capt. Squier, dated at the wreck yesterday, informing us that the necessary apparatus and competent men are on the spot, making active preparations for raising the *Swallow*. Meanwhile, the captain assures us that he has a large number of men still engaged without intermission dragging the river in search of any that may be lost.

The Evansville Journal of the 29th ult., informs us that the steamer *West Point*, bound up the Wabash, burst her cylinder head just above that place, on the 9th ult., scalding eight persons, among whom was a female and her child, deck passengers—the engineer and five others, deck passengers—some of them very severely. The child, about ten months old, has since died, and the mother is still in a very critical situation, having inhaled the gas or steam. It is thought she will recover; the others are out of danger. Those of the wounded who desired it, were removed from the boat to comfortable quarters, provided for them by the citizens, who, especially the ladies, have been unremitting in their attentions upon them.

The New Orleans Pic. of the 12th inst., says:—The *Memphis* reports the loss of the *Kato Aubrey*, at Plum Point, on Monday evening last. She was descending the river, when she was run into by the *Sarah Bladen*, and went down in a few minutes. The *Champion* was alongside taking out whatever furniture, baggage, &c., could be saved. The boat will be a total loss. No lives were lost.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 10th inst. in this vicinity, the particulars concerning which are as follows, viz:—A woman named Harriet Friar, while engaged in the operation of cooking, came unfortunately in contact with a large sheet of flame blown towards her, which igniting her clothes, her body was speedily enveloped in the devouring element, and awful to relate, she was so dreadfully burned before any assistance could be rendered her, that she expired in a state of fearful agony on the 11th. An inquest was held upon the body, by Richard Catton, Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A man by the name of McCrudden, a farmer, of Nichol, was found drowned in the river Speed, near Gulpsh, on Wednesday morning the 17th inst. Deceased has left a large family to lament his untimely end. He was much intoxicated the night before.—*Id.*

PRESIDENT POLK has dismissed an officer of the United States Navy, from the service for fighting a duel. This nonsensical mode of settling disputes is very prevalent in the United States, and we trust that this check from authority may have the effect of putting a stop to the practice. If it were made a rule by all civilized governments that any one in the employ of the State, civil or military, no matter how high his office, should be instantly dismissed, and be rendered for ever after incapable of taking office, this barbarous remnant of the feudal ages would soon be put a stop to. Besides such snublike acts upon themselves to settle their contentions, disputes in this way now-a-days, that the practice is actually getting vulgar. If President Polk can effect no other good for his country during his time of office, than the stoppage of this unchristian and barbarous practice he will deserve well of his country and of humanity in general.—*Mont. Courier, April 15.*

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, or Friday morning last, the Agency Office of the Montreal Bank, in this village, was broken open, and had extracted from it between six and seven pounds in coppers; as also the Store of Messrs. Begg and Allworth, from which was taken nearly £65.—*St. Thomas Standard.*

We regret to learn that during the night of Wednesday last, some villas or villas effected an entrance into the Roman Catholic Church of this Town, and stole therefrom the whole of the silver plate, candlesticks, and Church property of every description within the building. A man was arrested on suspicion, but we have not heard the result of the investigation. It is hardly possible that the real robber can escape detection.—*Kingston Whig.*

TORONTO, April 22 1845.

BESIDES the calamitous fire in London, there has been one also in the village of Bronte, on Lake Ontario. The tavern which lately belonged to a Mr. Thomson the store-house belonging to Mr. Gage—containing several thousand bushels of wheat, and sundry dwelling-houses, have all been consumed. Mr. Thomson, the late owner of the tavern, was previously killed by a fall from his horse, on Good Friday. A singular coincidence connected with his death is, that at the same hour of the corresponding day of the previous year, a man had been killed by a son of Mr. Thomson's on the spot where he had fallen from his horse and met with his death.—*British Colonist.*

The Assembly of Nova Scotia has granted £250 to each of the Colleges in that Province, and £150 to the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville. The Attorney General proposed £300 for the Acadia College, but an amendment for £250 was carried.

The New Brunswick papers contain copious accounts of the recent riots at St. John's. They appear to have been fresh in their origin, and Protestant and Catholic fights in their character. The parties met with fire arms, and in two cases, the authorities are, as usual, blamed. The rioters are always blamed for too little energy to do much. It is equally impossible to kill people to prevent their killing each other, or to let them fight it out, to the entire satisfaction of both parties.—*Montreal Gazette.*

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The *Washington Constitution* says that a rumour is current and generally credited in that city, that the British minister, Mr. Pakenham, is charged with the negotiation of a treaty with the United States, based upon reciprocal advantages to the products of each country in their respective markets.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday the commencement was made to dig the foundation of a new Roman Catholic Cathedral here. There were several hundred men at work, and upwards of a hundred carts employed. We understand that this part of the labour is contributed gratuitously by members of the Roman Catholic Church here. The new edifice will be the largest and most commodious place of worship in the upper Province. The operation of excavating the foundation will be proceeded with daily, by increased numbers of zealous labourers, until completed.—*Toronto Colonist.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8.—WRECK OF THE BARQUE HIBERNIA.—A letter received by Messrs. Chubb & Co., from Briar Island, we regret to state, announces that the barque *Hibernia*, Capt. Lyon, from Liverpool, bound to this port, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, went ashore on the North West side of Long Island, near Briar Island, Nova Scotia on Tuesday night last, 1st inst., in a thick fog and storm, and is a total wreck, only a small portion of her cargo being saved. Crew saved.

A COURAGEOUS FATHER.—The Hartford Times relates a case of wonderful risk and courage of the part of the father. A little boy, the son of a fireman at one of the Rhymer furnaces, was playing about the rails, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the furnace! His father, immediately sprang in after him, in the hope to save his child, and strange to say, he was quick enough to catch and hold him out, but too late, however, for the boy almost instantly died. The father had now exchanged situations with his child, and found the greatest difficulty in extricating himself from his perilous position, which he was obliged to do by catching hold of an iron bar, little less than red hot, and swinging himself out, but as soon as he had done so he was senseless.—The poor fellow was carried home in a dangerous and uncertain state.

GENERAL TOM THUMB at the TULLERIES.—General Tom Thumb, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Barnum, had the honor of appearing before the King and Queen of the French and the Royal family, at the Tuilleries, on Sunday night, the 23rd inst. The General was warmly complimented by the King, Queen, and royal circle, consisting of about forty persons. He represented the Grecian statues, danced the sailor's hornpipe, sang a variety of songs, and appeared in various costumes, including his new Highland dress, with which their Majesties were particularly pleased. The King and Queen kissed the General, and the King presented him with a magnificent emerald breast pin set in large brilliants. The Queen promised to send him a present in a few days.

The Princess Adelaide (the King's sister) borrowed one of his rings, in order to have one made to present him. "Do you speak French?" asked the King. "A little," replied the General. "What can you say in French?" asked the King. "Vive le Roi!" replied the General, and a burst of laughter and applause followed. The King and Queen were seated in an audience hall on a high seat, and the General was presented with a handsome dourcel, and the King wished him every possible success, and complimented him on the gracefulness and intelligence of his protegee. After leaving the Tuilleries, the General attended a large party at the residence of M. Galignani, where he was enthusiastically received. The General's miniature equipage traverses the Champs Elysees every day, where it attracts the attention of thousands.

General Tom Thumb calculates that he has kissed two millions of ladies while in England, which, at one shilling each, the price usually charged, would amount to near upon \$500,000!

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Friday last, Captain David Reed, one of the most respectable citizens of Swanzey, went into the woods with his oxen for the purpose of drawing logs. Although he did not return at night on alarm of his family induced a sufficient anxiety to cause him to be sought after until next morning, when he was found with a large log lying across his leg, and frozen to death. It appears from examination made, that he hitched his cattle to a log, which, on starting, had rolled and caught him by the leg and broken it. Unable to extricate himself, he had called for help. His cry was heard by neighbors repeatedly, who supposed it only the ordinary shout to call the while logging, and paid no attention to it. He has left a wife and seven children.—*Keene N. H.*

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The following heart-rending account has been furnished by a correspondent:—The Township of Colborne, in the District of Colbourne, has lately been the scene of a most melancholy occurrence. On the night of Saturday the 22nd ult., John Bentley, farmer of that Township, was awake by a sense of suffocation, and finding the room full of smoke, he sprang out of bed, and awoke his eldest son, who being much frightened also got out of bed, shouting "murder" "murder." The father by this time thought of knocking out the window of his bedroom and throwing out those of the children that were there, but thinking that he might hurt them, he told his wife, who by that time was awake, that he would go outside and receive them from her: he then

with some difficulty made his way out of the house by the only outside door. He broke in the window, and repeatedly called to his wife to hand out the children, but receiving no answer he went to the window of the bedroom in which was the son whom he had awoke, and breaking it also, he called upon the children there but all was silent. There was an answer in that silence more awful than words could have uttered. The father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burnt and repulsed by the flames, and (most heart rending to relate) seven persons fell victims to the devouring element, viz, Mrs. Bentley and six children. Though they all slept on the lower floor escape had been impossible. The eldest was a fine young man about 20 years of age, and the youngest about one year old. After the fire had subsided it was discovered that the mother with one of the children in her arms had followed her husband to within about three feet of the door and there perished. An Inquest was held on the 21st instant, on the remains of the unfortunate sufferers, before C. Knowlson, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable jury, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances of the case, was returned.—*Port Hope Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship *CALEDONIA* arrived at Boston on Monday night, having left Liverpool on the 5th instant. She brought out 134 passengers.

The news is of very little importance. The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to Ireland, was fixed to take place in July. It was said that this would cause an early adjournment of Parliament that the ministers might accompany the royal party. The news from the continent and Africa amounts to but little.

There had not been much variation in the cotton market since the sailing of the Great Western. It was dull during the early part of the week, but became more firm on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th—in consequence, it was said, of the steamer having been detained to bring despatches to this country, based on the result of the debate on the Oregon question.

PARLIAMENT.—The House of Commons met after the Easter recess, on Monday night, when Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would bring under notice of the House on the next Friday, that portion of the American president's message which relates to the territory of the Oregon.—The evening was mainly occupied in discussing the navy estimates, naval architecture, and admiralty arrangements. The discussion gave rise to an interesting episode relative to the right of search and what Lord Palmerston contended to be the voluntary surrender of that right by England to France, in which Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell took part. With this discussion all interest in the night's proceedings ceased.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The Texas question is passed over as a matter of perfect indifference. Not so the Oregon question. In addition to a high toned hellogent article in the *London Times* of the 31st ultimo, the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament the same day were of considerable interest. The tone of the Cabinet, as expressed in the Lords, may be gathered from the following extract of the proceedings of the Commons. In reply to Lord John Russell, who went at some length into the history and defence of the British claim, and called upon Government "to maintain the interests of the country and the honor of the crown," Sir Robert Peel said that he still hoped for an amicable adjustment of the question, although he must express his deep regret that he could not see the chief Executive officer of the United States, in a public address, should, contrary to all usage, have referred to any other contingency than the friendly and satisfactory termination of these differences. He went on to say that he regretted not only this reference, but the tone and temper in which it was made, and added:

"As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the difference between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them."

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this announcement. The subject was then dropped, upon an intimation from Sir Robert, that it might be expedient for the House not to express any further opinion upon it at that time.

HOUSE OF LORDS APRIL 3.—Lord Ashburton entered into a defence of the late treaty with the United States, which had been attacked a few nights before in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

Ke King, the Chinese Commissioner who negotiated the treaty, has sent his portrait, painted by an eminent Chinese artist, to Sir Henry Pottinger, as a mark of his friendship and esteem. This picture which was shipped by the Duke of Bedford from Canton has not yet reached England.

IRELAND.—It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure from the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to re-organize monster meetings, on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We copy the following statistical statements from the *British Quarterly Review*:—In 1784, the total official value of the exports of British produce and manufactures from Great Britain was £11,255,057; in 1843, the official value was £117,574,566, and the declared value £51,932,993.—Increase on the latter 361 per cent.

From 1776 to 1780 the average annual import of cotton wool in Great Britain was 6,706,613 lbs.; in 1843, the quantity entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 585,909,184 lbs. Increase 8540 per cent.

The official value of cotton goods exported from Great Britain was £355,060, in 1780; in 1843, the official value was £82,165,291, and the declared value £23,443,039. Increase 73,045 per cent. on the official and 6503 per cent. on the declared value.

The import of foreign sheep's wool was 2,475,332 lbs. in 1781; in 1843, the quantity of foreign and colonial wool entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 48,656,820 lbs.

The linen manufacture of Great Britain

material damage was effected.—*Rock, Dm. Saturday.*

INCENDIARY FIRE IN SALEM, MASS.—On Wednesday morning the Baptist Church in St. Peter's street was discovered to be on fire. The fire was set under the pulpit, which was entirely consumed. The building was much injured before the fire was put out.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Governor General has given ten pounds towards the completion of the Church erecting at Nanticoke, in the Township of Walpole.

FOREIGN.

LANCASTER contained 297,400 inhabitants in 1750, and 1,667,054 in 1841. Increase, 461 per cent. in ninety years.

The parish of Manchester contained 41,093 inhabitants in 1774, and 353,900 in 1841. Increase, 762 per cent. in sixty seven years.

Preston contained 6600 persons in 1750, and 50,131 in 1841. Increase, 735 per cent. in sixty one years.

The population of England and Wales was 7,227,586 in 1770, and 16,071,757 in 1841. Increase 8,844,171, or 122 per cent. in seventy-one years, of which by very far the largest proportion is in the manufacturing and commercial districts.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert to Ireland is definitely fixed to take place in July next. It is said that, in order to allow Her Majesty's Ministers to accompany her, Parliament will be prorogued at an earlier period than has been usual of late years.

The cost of Algiers to France, during the present year, has been fixed at 74,465,527 francs, which is an increase of 7,687,817 on the preceding year.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, 29th March.

FLOUR, per 106 lbs.—United States—sweet, new, duty paid, £1 6s 1d to £1 7s 6d; sweet, new, in bond, 15s 6d to 18s 6d; sour, duty paid, £1 4s to £1 5s. Canadian—sweet, duty paid, £1 5s to £1 6s 6d. Wheat—per 70 lbs.—Canada, 6s 4d to 7s. Foreign—5s 9d to 7s 1d.

BEES, per barrel of 200 lbs., in bond—United States—mess, £1 13s to £1 18s; prime, £1 4s to £1 6s. Canadian—prime, £1 5s to £1 6s.

PORK, per barrel of 200 lbs., in bond.—United States—mess, £2 4s to £2 6s; prime, £1 17s to £2.

HAMS, per cwt duty paid.—Dry, £2 6s to £3 3s.

CHEESE, per cwt duty paid.—Fino, £2 8s to £2 12s; middling, £2 4s to £2 6s; ordinary £2 a £2 3s.

LARD, per cwt duty paid.—Fino, £1 18s to £2; ordinary, £1 15s to £1 17s; inferior and grease, £1 10s to £1 12s.

BUTTER, per cwt duty paid.—Fino, none; Canadian, £3 16s to £3 18s; grease £1 17s to £1 18s.

APRIL 5.—Considerable sales of Beef, and would have been larger, had not holders advanced their rates in consequence of the light stock. Pork—With increasing stocks in Ireland an improved demand for American is anticipated, and present rates at least well maintained. Cheese in better demand, and now firm at quotations; stock not over 10 tons and in few hands. Supply of Grease Butter small, and demand now coming on. Lard—We look for a continued demand for prime throughout the summer, but middle sorts must be dull. Tallow again lower.

The imports of North American produce from 1st to the 31st March, 1845, inclusive, were as follows.—Beef, 169 tons 521 lbs.; Pork 901 lbs.; Hams, 3 casks; Tallow, 409 hds. 251 lbs.; Lard, 968 lbs 5235 cks; Butter, 879 cks, Cheese, 491 cks 1094 lbs; Ashes, 62 lbs; Hides, 4017.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 5.—Weather fine. No change in prices.

The Rev. W. H. Henslowe, of Tottenham, says, in a published letter to an Anglo-Catholic in his orders I shall be forever; but of the Church Establishment of England I foresee that I, and every other faithful priest or bishop of the order of Melchisedec, must one day cease to be."

The amount of Bank of England notes lost and destroyed, and for which the Bank will never probably be called upon to pay, is estimated at nearly £700,000.

In consequence of the explosion of a steam-engine boiler on the Lea river, near London, three men were blown into the air and killed, and 5000 panes of glass were shattered in the neighboring houses.

A fire broke out in a rope factory at Greenwich, by which property to the amount of £40,000 was destroyed.

The fate of the missing packet ships, the United States and England, which left Liverpool on the 26th Nov., and 1st Dec., and had not arrived at New York in the middle of March, continues to be the theme of deep anxiety on the part of the owners and the public—for besides the valuable cargoes which the vessels had, there were on board the two ships about 164 souls.

The Queen of Madagascar recently caused Captain Croft, an Englishman, and Mr. Heppick his mate, to be sold for slaves for thirty dollars each, and justified the act on the ground that they themselves had been guilty of manstealing. They were ransomed by Captain Kelly, of H. M. frigate Conway.

The emancipated Christian negroes of the West Indies have resolved to send a missionary to their native land, and a colored clergyman, named Waddy, who has been stationed at Montego Bay for the last fifteen years, has sailed for Africa under the charge of the Presbyterians of Jamaica.

NEW MISSION IN AFRICA.—The English Church Missionary Society have lately begun a new mission in benighted Africa. The mission is large, and appears to