where, since his return from India, proposes retiring to his country seat.

ITALY.

The Paris *Universe* has the following :—Cardinal Antejelli has made known to M. Derayareval, that the Holy Father had resolved to leave for Rome in the beginning of April, and that the resolution was about to be communicated officially to the diplomatic corps.

The *Constitutionnel* of the 9th instant, states that the British government has presented a notice to the Tuscan cabinet, demanding compensation for the losses sustained by the British residents in Leghorn. They are apprehensive of a visit from the British fleet. Advices from Naples state that the municipality of Naples presented a petition to the king, signed by 20,000 persons, praying that the constitution might be abolished by law, as it was *de facto*.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Five columns of the *Pesth Zeitung* are filled with the sentences passed by courts martial upon persons who have been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons in the fortifications, for periods of twelve and sixteen years. The Austrian government has repealed Baron Haynau's tax on the Hungarian Jews, and even promised to indemnify those who have already paid the assessments.

An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary, especially at Comorn, Raab and the Kaspar districts. Fifteen thousand persons have taken refuge at Raab, in the greatest destitution.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin informs us that the negotiations between the courts of Austria and Prussia, for the definite constitution of a central government for Germany, have entirely failed. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, says that the French government has received advices from Switzerland, from which it appears that Prussia has abandoned all claims upon Neufchatel, stating explicitly that she abandons all claims, only because she considers the sacrifice one which she is bound to make for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from every part of the Empire speak of the remarkable state of the weather. The alternations of frost have been quite unusual and severe ; the cold has been more intense this year than in the memory of man. It is stated from St. Petersburgh that an ukase has been issued, according to which the Russian and Austrian governments engage reciprocally to surrender the Jews who have passed from one country into the other.

GERMANY.

At the opening of the Chamber, on the 15th, the King of Wurtemberg declared, that a Unitarian state of Germany will be nothing but a chimera, and that if attempted to be carried out, it would lead to the separation and dissolution of Germany itself. The speech was greatly cheered, and produced a favorable effect on the people. Hanover has taken the decided resolution to place herself in the face of rivalries of Prussia and Austria, and to act a passive part amid the internal complications of Germany. It is reported that a Congress of German Sovereigns will be held in April, at Dresden, to hold council on German matters. The Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Bavaria, Hanover, and Saxony, will be present.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Advices from Berlin state that General Rauch has returned from his mission to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, that he has failed in his object, and that the hope of an understanding is farther off than ever. The *Baltic Gazette* states that Denmark will only agree to a prolongation of the armistice, on the following conditions, viz :—A dissolution of the army of Schleswig-Holstein, or its general reduction ; the dissolution of the National Assembly ; a new electoral system, and the occupation of Rendsburgh by Danish and Swedish troops. And she will only conclude a peace on the basis of a re-union of the Duchies to Denmark. There is an apprehension that England will imperiously dictate the conditions of peace, if its conciliatory efforts prove unavailing.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Swisse*, of Berne, says, the Federal Council have decided to accord a subsidy of from 20 to 100 Swiss livres to the refugees gravely compromised, who should select asylums out of Switzerland. The most necessitous are to be transferred to the frontier.

FRANCE.

The elections have closed without any disturbance whatever. The official declarations of the members returned from Paris took place on Friday morning, when the three socialist candidates—Carnot, Vidal, and Defitte—were declared duly elected.

The *Patrie*, which is looked upon as a semi-official paper, intimates that the government will adopt prompt and effective means, by which the ultra democratic party shall be restrained.

The retail trade of Paris has suffered a severe check in consequence of the agitation accompanying the election. The accounts from the departments are more favorable, the manufacturers in the principal towns being fully occupied. There is some difference between the Minister of Finance and his colleagues, as to the amount of caution money to be deposited by the press.

Destructive Flood !

MILLS, DAMS, BRIDGES, AND HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.

From the *Globe* of Saturday.

The neighbourhood of Toronto has just been visited by the most disastrous freshet that was ever known in the vicinity. On Wednesday forenoon last, rain began to fall very heavily, and continued without intermission through the night and during the greater part of Thursday. But little of the ice and snow in the creeks in the neighbourhood, had been melted, the rain and the warmth accompanying, caused them to dissolve rapidly, the streams became swollen to an immense extent, overflowed their banks, and have carried away mill dams, bridges, houses, fences, lumber, trees, cattle—almost everything that opposed their progress. The loss is enormous, so far as known, but no estimate of the total damage can be made, as we have no accounts from distant places, so many of the bridges having been carried away. No mails left the city for two days by land ; and our market is almost deserted, only two or three teams having come in yesterday morning. We give all the information we have as yet received.

On the River Don and its branches, the loss has been greatest. The North branch of this stream crosses Yonge street at Thornhill, and here 100 feet of the street which bridges the stream has been swept away ; the dam for the mills of the estate of Thorne and Parsons which adjoins the road, and one side of the tannery belonging to the same estate, have been destroyed, and the mill is also injured. Five horses, and two fat cattle, were also carried off by the flood, with the stable. About 1½ miles East of Yonge street, on the same stream, is the mill of Mr. John Brunskill; there the dam and a storehouse have been carried away and considerable injury done to the mill and shop, which were filled with water. Seven dams, besides these we have mentioned, within three miles of Thornhill, have been carried away, but we have no particulars of the loss.

Another tributary to the Don crosses Yonge Street at Yorkhills. This creek broke its bounds, and dividing at the bridge, without injuring it, rushed across Yonge street in two streams, doing a great deal of damage to the road. The whole valley between the two hills, commonly called Hogg's Hollow, was filled with water,—a complete lake,—the houses flooded with water. The dam was not damaged, but the mill was much injured, and a house in the hollow was totally destroyed. Another branch of the Don, which crosses Yonge street about three miles up, was very much swollen, and here, we regret to say, there was loss of life, the only instance we have yet heard of. A named George Atkinson, who lived on Yonge street not far from Eglinton-gate, in endeavouring to cross the stream on a log, fell in and was drowned. The creek at ordinary times is not above two feet in depth. A very small stream which crosses Yonge street immediately above the toll-gate, where the mill burnt in 1837 stood, was so much swollen as to twist a factory completely round which stands a little west of the street. But it is at the lower part of the Don on the main stream that the freshet has done most damage. The heaviest sufferers here have been Messrs. Taylor, whose paper and saw mills are situated about five miles up the river, as well as their large farm steading. The whole of their farm of 600 acres on the flats has been laid under water. Their fences, hay stacks, and cord-wood are swept off,—the mill-dam and three large bridges on their own property are gone, and the mills very much injured. Thirty persons employed in the establishment, were for some time cooped up in one of the houses, expecting every moment that it would be carried away. A raft was made, there being no boats, to bring them to *terra firma*, but it was upset, and five men thrown into the current. They were all ultimately got out in safety.

Further down the stream, about three miles from town, is the paper mill of Messrs. Eastwood, and the flouring mills of Mr. Helliwell. The dam was only partially destroyed, and the mills escaped without much injury. The whole of the flats of the west and north-west of the city, were submerged ; the bridge of the plank road leading to Helliwell's, which runs near the new cemetery, gave way and was carried down the stream, together with lumber and trees, and driven with great force against the Don bridge proper, at the east end of the city, on the Kingston road; about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, it too gave way, and was swept off by the stream. The river was very much swollen at this point,—the neighbouring buildings were flooded, and were even in danger of being carried away.

We are glad to learn that the bridges at the Rouge and Highland Creek have not been carried away, as was rumoured yesterday. The embankments have been somewhat injured, however. Immense quantities of lumber got out for the American market, have been swept into the lake in these streams, and no doubt there has been much damage to other property upon them.

On the Humber the damage done has also been very great. The bridge over the river of the Albion Plank Road has been carried away, but the bridge in the village of Weston still stood at the last accounts. We have no intelligence from anywhere higher up. On Dundas-street the river made two passages of great width across the road, one on each side of the bridge. The bridge was standing at the last accounts, and may now be considered safe. The dam of Mr. Howland's Mill was partly carried away and the mill suffered great injury. Mr. Wm. Gamble's Mill-dam is entirely gone, and the store-house of this gentleman on the flat has been flooded so as to have damaged 3000 barrels of flour. Another store-house, lower down, near the bay, is said to have been carried off altogether. Mr. Howland's loss is stated at £1,000, Mr. Gamble's £1,500.

The city also has suffered somewhat. A small rill which crosses Yonge street, near the property of the late Alexander Wood, not finding a large enough outlet through the culvert, swept down one side of Yonge street, opposite Judge Macaulay's and Elmsley House, crossed the street at Mr. Crawford's and pursued its course till it reached a drain. It destroyed a very large portion of the street, and a considerable sum will be required to repair the effects of its escapade. Another little stream which crosses Yonge street, near Shuter-street, was so boisterous as to lift a house on Edward-street from its foundations, and in its course to the drain flooded a number of houses on Church-street, near Queen-street, under which it is carried by a culvert.

Opening of the Britannia Tubular Bridge.

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH MENAI STRAITS.

On Tuesday afternoon, the opening of this magnificent structure came off this day with the grandest success at dawn. At half-past six o'clock A. M., three powerful engines, the Cambria, the St. David, and the Pegasus, of from fifty to sixty horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and union jacks, steamed up and harnessed together, started from the Bangor station, carrying Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Bidder, the engineer, Mr. Trevethick, Locomotive manager of the London and North Western Railway, Mr. Edwin Clark and his brother, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Appold, and Mr. Lee. At precisely seven o'clock they swept over the threshold of the stupendous fabric, and progressing at a speed of seven miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the iron corridor. The total weight of the locomotives was ninety tons. They were brought to a standstill in the centre of the great spans, and rested with the weight of all wheels on the floor of tube, but without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The first-process, that of going through the tube and returning, and occupied altogether ten minutes. But another and more critical ordeal had to follow—to ascertain how the vast machine was capable of sustaining the equilibrium of forces ; and the result was such as to prove beyond cavil, the accuracy of the first experimental conclusions arrived at by Mr. Stephenson and his staff of engineers. The second experimental convoy that went through consisted of twenty-four heavily-laden wagons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal ; in all, engines included, an aggregate weight of 300 tons. This was drawn deliberately through at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, the steam working at quarter power. During the passage through the tube, a breathless silence prevailed ; and when the train rushed out on the other side loud acclamations arose, followed at intervals by the rattle of artillery down the straits. Upon the return, which occupied about seven minutes, similar demonstrations ensued, and during the progress of the train, those who stood upon its top to ascertain any possible vibration, reported they could detect no sensible deflection. After this, Mr. S. and his staff steamed up to Plas-Llanfair, Mr. Foster's seat, and partook of a handsome breakfast. Meantime the locomotives were engaged positing up and down the interior of the tube, proving, if it may be so said, its strength almost to provocation, but without eliciting the slightest manifestation of strain or ill temper. An ordeal stronger still was then restored to. A train of 200 tons of coal was allowed to rest with all its aplomb, for two hours, in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube ; and at the end of the time, on the load being removed, it was found to have caused a deflection of only 4-10ths of an inch; and it is a remarkable phenomenon, that this amount of deflection is not so much as one half hour of sunshine would produce upon the structure ; it being, moreover, calculated with confidence, that the whole bridge might with safety be deflected to the extent of thirteen inches. At twelve o'clock, another testing train was prepared to be taken through the tube. It consisted of the three engines, the 200 tons of coal, and from thirty to forty railway carriages, containing between 600 and 700 passengers. It passed through triumphantly at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

The effect of the recent hurricane on the calibre of the tube has proved that its lateral surface strength is sufficient and far more so, to resist the redoubled blow of constant blasts. It is calculated that, taking the force of the wind at 50lbs. on the square foot, an excessive supposition, the resistance offered by the bridge would be 300 tons, multiplied by two equal to 600 tons, which is not two-thirds of its own weight. The wind going at eighty mile an hour, the rush of a hurricane would only press in the ratio of 128 tons on the side. It is intended when both tubes are up to brace them together with stays, so as to counteract all possible oscillation if any.

Death by Spontaneous Combustion.

The following extraordinary occurrence is related in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—"A few days ago, in a tavern near the Barriere de l'Etoile, a journeyman painter, named Xavier C——, well known for his intemperate habits, while drinking with some comrades, laid a wager that he would eat a lighted candle. His bet was taken, and scarcely had he introduced the flaming candle into his mouth when he uttered a slight cry, and fell powerless to the ground. A blueish flame was seen to flicker about his lips, and, on an attempt being made to offer him assistance, the bystanders were horrorstuck to find that he was burning internally. At the end of half an hour his head and the upper part of his chest were reduced to charcoal. Two medical men were called in, and recognized that Xavier had fallen a victim to spontaneous combustion. This conflagration of the human frame is frightfully rapid in its progress ; bones, skin, and muscle, all are devoured, consumed, and reduced to ashes. A handful of dust on the spot where the victim fell is all that remains."

The Trial of Dr. Webster.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

We present our readers with the last sad chapter of this mournful tragedy, the trial and conviction of Dr John W. Webster for the murder of Dr George Parkman. The verdict of the jury is in accordance not with the hopes, but with the convictions of this community. From the evidence given by the government, no reasonable doubt could well exist as to the guilt of the unfortunate prisoner. The defence set up, was as strong as the circumstances of the case would admit of, but it was weak and inclusive when placed side by side with the long chain of circumstances which the government were able to link together, and which all went to prove the criminality of Dr Webster. This case is certainly one of the most remarkable in the history of American criminal jurisprudence. The high standing which the parties held in the community among whom they lived—the prisoner connected by blood and marriage with our most respectable families—a Professor in one of the most learned institutions in the country—the father of an amiable and beloved family—the centre and source of its dearest hopes; the victim, equally respected and respectable, and well known in this community. Neither the guilty party nor his victim were common men. They moved in the highest ranks of society, and were equally respected and beloved. The result of this trial shows, however, that to no one class of society is crime limited. It prevades the whole human family and is no respecter of persons. People wonder and many doubted if it were possible that a man like Dr Webster could be really guilty of the offence charged; but as the proofs were gradually elicited, doubt gave way and conviction forced itself upon the public mind. Never was there a person convicted more against the popular desire. Every one hoped he would be able to clear himself of the charge; but hope soon faded away. The accused has had a fair trial. His counsel are among the most eminent lawyers at our bar. They have given him the full force of their learning, genius and eloquence. The Attorney General has won for himself high praise for the course he has taken. While he has been stern and true to the interests of the government, he has exhibited no disposition to strive in the race merely for victory. His course has beeen manly and forbearing; yet he suffered no opportunity to escape that would lead to the discovery of the truth. The court and the jury have given new proof of the fact, that equal and exact justice is administered in Massachusetts, and the majesty of the law has been sustained. To the family of Dr. Webster, the hearts of our people turn with responsive sadness. They have indeed been visited with trouble and affliction. They stand as it were in the dark valley of the shadow of death, and there is no one among us who can give them solace. No one can "pluck from their memory this rooted sorrow," or lighten the burthen of their weight of woe. They cannot be comforted, and we leave them in their house of mourning, with the prayerful hope that He who shelters the shorn lamb from the biting winds, will give them of his spirit, that they may bear their load of sorrow and agony in this their day of great bereavement.

The following description of the scene attending the rendering of the verdict by the jury, varies somewhat from that received by telegraph, and we give it :

The prisoner came in at 12 minutes to 11, to meet what must have been the most anxious moment of his life. We never noted such a sudden alteration in the aspect of a living man as the three brief preceding hours had made. His face was deadly pale —literally as wan as if death had drawn his rigid fingers across it. The Jury came in at ten minutes to 11, and the Court immediately followed. The Attorney General and Mr. Bemis, his associate, and Judge Herrick and Mr. Sohier, counsel for the prisoner, were in their places at their respective tables. A breathless silence reigned throughout the court room, which after brief suffrage was broken by Mr. George C. Wilde, the Clerk of the court, who, with evident indications of feeling, arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict."

The response was generally given by the Jurymen "we have."

The Clerk then said "Who shall speak for you, gentlemen."

The unanimous response of the Jury was—"The Foreman."

The Clerk next called on John W. Webster, the prisoner at the bar, to stand up, and hold up his right hand, which he did—at the same time showing much physical and mental agitation.

The Clerk then said—"Foreman, look upon the Prisoner: Prisoner, look upon the Jury.

Clerk.—"What say you, Mr. Foreman, is John W. Webster, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty ?"

A moment of the most awful suspense ensued.—The audience with "bated breath," concentrated their gaze on the Foreman, who firmly, but solemnly announced the fatal word—"GUILTY ! !"—and a sigh of painful relief burst from the heart of every one present.

The prisoner, as this dreadful announcement met his ear, shivered from head to foot. He shut his eyes and his head sunk nervously on his breast. His hands fell with convulsive clutch upon the front of the bar, and he slowly sank back into the chair placed for him, in a condition which being indescribable we we will not attempt to describe.

The pallor which spread itself over the countenances of the spectators showed the depth of the sympathy they felt for the unfortunate man. For a few moments nothing occurred to remove the fixed gaze which connected the sufferings that convulsed the prisoner with the sympathies of the beholders. At last Judge Shaw dismissed the jury and ordered an adjournment of the court until Monday at 9 o'clock, when the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and the audience in the area also withdrew.

Judge Merrick then went up to the convicted man, who remained in a fainting condition, apparently, and whispered something in his ear. Whether the words were those of hope or no, the victim of legal retribution became more claim;—and, when the learned counsel took his passive hand and shook it, as he left the dock, a few tears were seen to trickle down the unfortunate man's check, after which he seemed to be more collected. He took out his handkerchief, and putting it to his eyes, he sat in this manner until Sheriff Eveleth gave the order for his removal. On hearing the command he started up, and left the Court with officer Jones, with much of his usual springy gait, and ease of manner, and was instantly conveyed to jail. The crowd around the entrance was not great, as he stepped into the carriage. Among those in the Court who seemed more affected by the scene than others, was Littlefield. We noticed him in tears, and remarked that the scene which had just passed was an awful one. He coincided ; and added —"If I was conscious of having uttered one single word that I had any doubt about, I would never forgive myself." At ten minutes past 11 the Court was cleared, and the crowd around the doors had dispersed to retail the above result of one of the most remarkable trials that ever took place in this or any other country.

The Jury in the Webster Trial.

From the Boston Traveller.

GENTLEMEN:—Having read in several papers what purported to be a relation of the scenes and events which transpired in the Jury Room on the trial of Dr. John W. Webster, I felt desirous (now that the subject has been brought before the public mind) that a plain statement of the more important matters connected with Jury Room should be made, as it might prove interesting, if not instructive, to the community. The Jury was composed of twelve men, from as many different branches of the mechanical and mercantile "professions ;" they were from four different religious denominations, and their ages varied from 28 to 66 years. They were men whom I should designate as possessing good sound common-sense—men capable of judging—of discerning—of appreciating evidence and estimating its importance. The Jurors, after they had become better acquainted with each other, and as the evidence began to bear with crushing weight upon the prisoner, and the "net work of complicated circumstances" seemed to encircle him, felt strongly the need of "that wisdom which cometh from above," to guide and direct their minds aright in the most momentous and responsible situation.

It was then that our worthy Foreman (whom we all most highly respect, and whom we shall ever remember with pleasure,) proposed to the Jury that they should have religious services every evening. The proposition was most cheerfully responded to; and ever after that time, the voice of praise and prayer daily ascended, as we trust with sincere hearts, to the Throne of Infinite Wisdom and Mercy. I need not say that the burden of evening prayer was for wisdom to guide and direct unto a right decision, and for blessings most rich and precious to descend upon the prisoner and his afflicted family.

I now come to the closing part of this momentous trial. When the witnesses for the defence had given in their testimony, and the counsel for the prisoner announced the evidence on their part closed, a feeling of pain and anguish must have come over the mind of every juror—"What! can no more be said,—no more be done in behalf of the unhappy prisoner! Is that the evidence—the *only evidence* on which we are to base our verdict of "*not guilty!*"

At that very time, with the light which the able charge of the Chief Justice afterwards gave us on several points of "the law and the evidence," I think I speak the sentiments of nearly if not quite all the Jury, when I say, that they were as fully prepared for their verdict, as they were when they retired to the Jury Room, after listening to the most able and eloquent pleas of the prisoner's senior counsel and the Attorney General—so strongly, so fully had the evidence pointed to the prisoner as the guilty man—*and to no one else.* After the Jury had gone to their room —with the various evidences of guilt spread out on the table before them, and the door locked upon them; shut out as it were entirely from the world, with nothing but the eye of the Omniscient God upon them, so painful was the sense of responsibility, so unwilling were they to come to the result which *all* felt they must come, that 30 or 40 minutes were spent ere any thing was done—when at last the voice of the Foreman was heard calling them to order, and reminding them of duty, however painful ; and when they had taken their seats around the table—then it was that one of the Jurors rose and said, "Mr. Foreman, before entering upon the further consideration and decision of this most important matter, I would propose that we seek for Divine wisdom and guidance." The proposition met with a cordial response, and the foreman called upon a juror to offer prayer. This was done, most feelingly and sincerely. We then proceeded to the most trying and painful part of our arduous duty. The various articles which were put into the case were examined by the Jury, and particularly those things which seemed to bear most strongly against the prisoner. The final decision of the question was resolved into three parts.

First. Are the remains of a human body found in the Medical College on the 30th Nov., 1849, those of the late Dr. George Parkman?

Second. Did Dr. George Parkman come to his death by the hands of Dr. John W. Webster, in the Medical College, on the 23d Nov., 1849?

Third. Is Dr John W. Webster guilty, as set forth in the indictment, of the wilful murder of Dr George Parkman?

When the vote on the first question was put, twelve hands arose immediately. Some little discussion then took place, when the second question was tested—and twelve hands at once arose. The third—the most important question of all—was next to be tried.—Quite a pause ensued. One juror—in his sympathies of kindness for the prisoner (who was his personal acquaintance or friend) and his afflicted family—shrunk from the "fiery ordeal." "Can't we stop here?—can't the law be vindicated and justice satisfied, if we pause here? Must we take the *life* of the unhappy prisoner?" Some discussion then ensued—the mind of the juror seemed more calm—and he expressed his readiness to vote on the *final* question, which was then put, and twelve hands arose. The die was cast!—and John W. Webster was pronounced Guilty of Murder..

Thus ended the closing scene in the Jury Room.—What afterwards transpired in the Court Room is already known to the public. When our foreman then pronounced that awful word—Guilty! the Jury, as well as the prisoner, trembled, and grew faint.—And what a relief it was to us when we were again allowed to "go free," and rejoin our families and friends after so long and painful a separation; and there was not a juror's heart but would have leaped for joy could the prisoner have been justly allowed the same unspeakable blessing.

ONE OF THE JURY.

Boston, April 3d, 1850.

Canadian.

Provincial Debentures.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, April 5, 1850.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest, at 6 per cent.

Previously Issued - - - - -	£660,442 10 0	
Issued during week ended this day -	415 0 0	
Total Issued - - - -	£660,857 10 0	
Less received for Public Dues since 1st issue, 17th July, 1848. - -	£447,430 0 0	
Less amount matured and redeemed in Cash, exclusive of interest.	£65,842 10 0	513,272 10 0
In actual Circulation - - -		£147,585 0 0

[Signed] E. P. TACHE,
Certified, *Receiver General.*
[Signed] JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Commissioner of Public Works.

The Hon. William H. Merritt has accepted the Chief Commissionership of Public Works, and will immediately present himself to the electors of Lincoln for re-election. We hope to have the Hon. gentleman's Address for publication in our next. Mr. Merritt's acceptance of this office furnishes conclusive proof that there is no truth in the statements which have been currently circulated, that he and his colleagues are at issue on retrenchment or any other point.

We believe the Assistant Commissionership of Public Works, and the Presidency of the Council will be filled up, without loss of time, by a gentleman from Lower Canada—by which a saving to the revenue will be effected. The Cabinet will thus consist of four Upper Canadian and four Lower Canadian members.—Globe.

Later from the Exploring Party in search of Sir John Franklin.

We learnt on Monday night by telegraph that a letter had been received by the British Consul at New York, dated Fort Snelling, Minnesota, March 16th, which says that the northern coast of America has this season been explored by Commodore Moore of the brig *Plover*, from Behring's Straits to Wainwright's Inlet,—thence to the mouth of Mackenzie River by Dr. Ray, considerably east of the Copper-Mine River, yet neither of those have seen nor heard any thing of Sir John Franklin and party.—*Globe.*

THE Assizes and Quarter Sessions both commenced on Tuesday last. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan presided in the Court first mentioned, William Notman, Esq., appearing to conduct the Crown business. There are few criminal cases on the calendar, and but 46 civil suits entered on the docquet. This is about half the usual quantity of litigation, and the fact, taken in connection with the cry in various quarters about law costs, seems to indicate that the people are taking the most effectual means of diminishing lawyers' profits, namely, by abstaining from going to law. We may notice, as a sign of the times, that Thomas C. Street, Esq., took his seat on the Bench for the first time as associate Judge.—*Niagara Chronicle, April 4.*

FROM our window, we can see symptoms of a commenced traffic on our canals. Just now, a three master has proceeded on her way to Lake Erie. On Monday last, we noticed several vessels in our harbor —their flags floating in the breeze, in honor of the launch from Shickeluna's stocks. Our canal is in excellent condition this year, and very soon, under the active and efficient service of the Hon. H. Killaly, we hope to see the entrance by Port Colbourne completed.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

THE Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick have reduced the salary of Postmaster-General from £600 per annum to £400; unanimously abolished the office of Post-office Surveyor; and, after much argument and many divisions, settled the other salaries in the Post-office Department as follows:—First clerk at St. John, £120 per annum; 2nd clerk, £110; 3rd clerk, £100. The 1d postage on newspapers was continued by a majority of one.

Wild pigeons are said to be quite numerous in the woods back of Detroit. A brace of them were taken recently with rice in their crops. The nearest point at which they could have obtained this food was 700 miles; which distance they had probably flown in less than a day, allowing 24 hours for digestion.

The population of California was estimated at 107,000 in January, and is believed to be 125,000 now —a much larger number than Texas had when she was admitted.

The amount of California gold received at the U. S. Mint and its branches, from the first consignment in 1848, to the 15th inst., is a fraction over $11,000,000. The value of property, including gold and silver, shipped to California from the commencement of the gold fever to the present time, is roughly estimated at $50,000,000.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* estimates that the yearly consumption of cigars and smoking tobacco in that city by citizens alone, (not including strangers,) amounts to $219,000.

The Canal Commissioners of New York have resolved to open all the Canals of the State, excepting Black River Canal, on the 22d of April.—The Black River Canal is to be opened May 1st.

The Savannah Republican states that in excavating for the foundations of the gas works, near the old fort at that place, recently, three large iron guns, stated to be 32 pounders, were disinterred.

By a report of the Secretary of the State of New York, it appears that there are 2,017 miles of plank roads in that State, in which there is capital invested to the amount of $3,700,800

From a document just sent to Congress, it appears that the production of wool in the United States, during the last year, was 70,000,000 pounds, valued at $25,000,000.

The total number of lives of officers, and men, of the regular army and volunteers, lost in the war with Mexico from all causes, was 12,798.

WINTER QUARTERS.—The Elgin *Courier* says—"On killing a ewe the other day belonging to the Rev. J. M'Ewan Dyke, it was discovered that a mouse had taken the liberty of taking up its winter quarters along with its family in the fleece."

THE END OF A DRUNKARD.—A soldier in the Watervliet Arsenal, in West Troy, was killed on Monday the 11th inst., by impaling himself on one of the iron pickets of the high fence along the front of the Arsenal grounds. Absenting himself without leave Sunday night, and attempting to return by climbing over the iron fence, after having drunk frequently as it appears, he fell upon one of the pickets which entered his thigh to the depth of several inches, producing a wound from which he literally bled to death. His name was Henry Pritchard, a native of Wales, aged 27 or 28 years.

NEW CHURCH AT SHELBURNE FALLS.—An Orthodox Congregational church was formed at Shelburne Falls, Mass., on 6th March, by an ecclesiastical council, being the thirty-fourth now existing in Franklin county. The first church of this order, in that county, was formed in Deerfield, in 1686. During the 164 years since that time, probably about 80 churches of different denominations have been organized in this county. It is estimated, that at the present time, religious worship is held with more or less regularity in about seventy different places among the 30,000 people of the county.—*Puritan Rec.*

REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES FROM VIRGINIA.—The bill which had previously passed the Virginia House, appropriating $30,000 per annum to the colonization of free negroes of that State in Africa, is now a law having passed the Senate, with an amendment, which imposes an annual tax of $1 upon every male free negro in the State from 21 to 50 years of age. The fund arising from this source to be appropriated in like manner with the $30,000 unless the Legislature otherwise prescribe.

CHOLERA ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The St. Martinsville Courier on the 2d. inst., says, that when the steamer Dove reached that place, on her previous trip, eight of her passengers had died; of those who landed at St. Martinsville, thirteen have since died.—Among them are four ladies: Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, wife of Mr. Smith Young, of Clarksville, Tenn.,—Mrs. Martha Tucker, wife of Rev. Robert Tucker, of Christian county, and her two daughters.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On the evening of Saturday, John Beaton, a young man residing at Latheronwheel, while searching for some sheep, incautiously ventured too near the brae head at Knockinnoa, and fell over. The distance of the fall, including brae and rock, is estimated at 300 feet, and is truly surprising that he was not killed on the spot. By the fall, which took place about six o'clock, the poor fellow received a severe cut in the head, and was rendered insensible for a time. On recovering in some degree his self-possession, he became some what alive to his awful position, but the darkness of the night rendered it impossible for him to attempt climbing.—Wrapping a sort of worsted shawl round his bleeding head, he resolved on passing the night where he was; and this he did. On the dawn of the Sabbath morning he became truly aware of the danger to which he was exposed. He then began to attempt scaling the tremendous ridge above him, and after being several times foiled, he at last succeeded, and reached home with his clothes almost destroyed. Dr. Mackay promptly attended him, and dressed the wound, which was found to be a serious one, but the lad is expected to recover.—*John O'Groat Journal.*

ENEMIES.—Have you any enemies ? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk round them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who who has no enemies is seldom good for anything, he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked, that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark—"They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you.

MARRIAGES.—Denmark journals state that the prohibition against marriages between Jews and Christians has been removed; but a Christian clergyman must officiate, and the children be brought up as Lutherans.

VISIT TO JERICHO.—This village is but a squalid group of shapeless stone hovels, but its vicinity is watered by a beautiful little rivulet, which imparts fertility and verdure to the soil. On the bank of the stream we pitched our tent for the night, and at an early hour the next morning we turned into the highway between Jericho and Jerusalem. This road is as much infested with robbers as in Scripture days; but, thanks to our Bedouin guard, we did not "fall among thieves." The country for the most part is extremely rough and sterile, and does not afford a single object on which the eye can rest with satisfaction. Numerous cells in rocks, where authorities and hermits have dragged out their solitary lives, only added degradation to the scene.—*Scenes in the East.*

THE MANKS CAT.—The only animal peculiar to the island is the tailess cat, called in Manks, Stubbin, and in English, Rumpy. Professor Forbes states it to be "an accidental variety of the common species "Felis Catus," frequently showing no traces, of caudal vertebra, and in others a merely rudimental substitute." The witty author of A Six Days' Tour in the Isle of Man, p. 152, says:—"But as they inter marry with the more favored English breeds, they have a quarter tail, half tail, three-quarters of a tail, and full tail, according to some scales of deserts with which I am unacquainted." Some affirm that this is the genuine aboriginal cat of the island: and there is a tradition that the first Stubbin, or Rumpy cat seen in the island, was cast ashore from a foreign vessel, wrecked on the rocks at Spanish Head, "shortly after the creation of the world." This breed of cats are considered good mousers, and many are annually carried out of the island as curiosities, by the visitors who frequent it.—*St. James' Magazine.*

Markets.

TORONTO MARKET.

PIONEER OFFICE, TORONTO,
April 9, 1850.

Wheat Fall, per bushel.....	3 9	@	4 3
Spring, do.....	2 4		4 0
Flour, per barrel	18 9		20 0
" in bags, Miller's extra sup'	19 0		20 0
" Farmers' fine, per 196 lbs.	15 0		16 0
Rye, per bushel.....	2 0		2 3
Barley do.....	1 8		2 0
Pease do.....	1 8		2 3
Oats do.....	1 0		1 3
Timothy Seed, per bushel.....	7 6		8 9
Hay, per ton	40 0		50 0
Firewood, per cord.....	11 3		15 0
Turkeys, each.....	2 0		5 0
Fowls, per pair, ...	1 8		2 0
Butter, in tubs.....	0 6		0 7
" fresh in rolls, ...	0 7		0 9
Cheese.....	0 3		0 5
Eggs, ₱ dozen.....	0 6		0 7
Pork, ₱ 100 lbs.....	20 0		25 0
Beef	20 0		22 6

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1850.

Ashes, Pots	$6 50	@	6 87½
Pearls.....	5 00		5 87
Flour—Canadian.....	5 25		5 37
Pure Genesee.....	5 58		5 68
Corn meal	2 75		3 00
Wheat—Genesee.....	1 20		1 45
Southern	1 00		1 14
Ohio.....	1 00		1 05
Corn—Southern & Jersey red..	0 50		0 56
Jersey White.....	0 51		0 56
Western	0 60		0 62½
Round yellow.....	0 00		0 63
Ohio Pork, Prime,.....	8 26		9 00
Mess, old.....	10 39		10 50
" New.....	10 75		11 50

MARRIED.

At Port Rowan, the 21st inst., by Elder H. Fitch, Mr. Frederick Lafortune, to Miss Hannah Backhouse, daughter of the late John Backhouse, Esq., both of Walsingham.

At Port Rowan, C.W., on the 30th of March, William Jagoe, Esq., Dunmanway, Cork, Ireland, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Captain Fletcher, of that place.

DIED,

In this city, on Monday, 8th April, aged 58 years, Mrs. Priscilla Whittemore, relict of the late Thomas Whittemore, Esq., of Montreal.

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School!!

That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

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FOREST PILLS.

(*A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.*)

These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla combined with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nauseating or weakening: can be taken at any time without hinderance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste or smell of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the course of disease than any Pills in use.

But a short time has elapsed since these great and good Pills were first made known to the public, yet thousands have already experienced their good effects. Invalids given over by their Physicians as incurable have found relief, and been restored to sound and vigorous health.

Salts and Castor Oil.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gall ducts and carry all morbid bilious matter from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant, mind clear, producing permanent good health.

Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills are unlike all others. They act directly on those vital organs of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, &c., which secrete the fluids of the body and separate the impurities from the blood. While they purge all bilious and morbid matter from the stomach and bowels they cleanse and renew the blood, thereby destroy the seed of disease. The Forest Pills do not weaken but give strength and animation to both body and mind. They neither cause griping or any inconvenience whatever, and the patient is better able to attend to business while under their influence than before taking them. They are mild in operation, yet powerful in restoring health.

The great amount of good these