for Chester succeeds the Peerage. I have likewise to announce the deaths of Lord W. Beresford, Sir William H. Fremantle, G.C.B., and Dr. Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Louis Napoleon appears to have thoroughly convinced that his intrigues to raise himself to the imperial dignity have signally failed, and he is now confining his schemes to the mere prolongation of his powers as President. Whether he will succeed in his attempt appears doubtful. He may perhaps obtain a four years re-election, but the prolongation of his powers for ten years from 1852 seems exceedingly improbable. M.M. Thiers, Molé, Guizot, and the Monarchists, appear to wish that the country should not again be plunged into anarchy, and they therefore incline to Louis Napoleon as the best alternative under existing circumstances. General Changarnier, however, seems still to hold that commanding and dangerous position as regards the President and the Republic, which renders it absolutely necessary that his views should be ascertained before Louis Napoleon can proceed further. The General refuses to unfold his intentions, and veils his opinions under the most impenetrable secrecy. Dr. Veron, of the *Constitutionnel* has been employed to frame an article to "cram out the General." He has challenged him to declare himself, either one way or the other, and has promised to sacrifice General D'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, Changarnier's resolute opponent. The *Elysee* has since made this sacrifice, placing General Schramm at the head of the War Department, and appointing his predecessor to the Government of Algeria. All this appears to have been without effect, and if the Assembly should prove as distrustful as the Commander-in-Chief of Paris, the revision of the Constitution to satisfy Louis Napoleon, will become problematical. Should the Assembly not comply with the President's wishes for the prolongation of his term of office, Louis Napoleon will make a direct appeal to the nation, and probably bring about another Revolution.

Beyond an occasional affair of outposts, there is not the slightest movement between the contending armies in the Duchies. The affairs of Hesse Cassel remain nearly in *status quo*. The Austrian and Prussian troops are being brought nearer the Electorate, but nothing actively hostile has been done.

The news from the South of Europe is in no way interesting this week, except the continual intrigues which are going on at Madrid, and which keep that Court in a state of perpetual excitement. The Italian Democrats have just issued a manifesto, announcing that they assume these words for device—Independence, Liberty, and Unity, as *objects*—War and the Italian Constituent as *means*. This is the first instance of a vast Secret Society proclaiming its intentions to the world, and its firm resolution to attempt the overthrow of ten or twelve governments together, including the Kingdom of Sardinia, which has sacrificed so much for Italian liberty.

From India we learn by the Overland Mail that Provincial rebellion has broken out in the Southern Provinces. A pretender to the Throne has raised his banner. Serious steps have met with some success. Rebellion, the object of which is to put down the present Tartar Monarch, and to re-establish the old native Ming dynasty.

In England there is a good deal of excitement in connection with the late appointments of Catholic Archbishop and Bishop by the Pope. This distribution of England into Sees, and conferring of titles without authority of law and without previous negotiation with the Government, is regarded as improper and presumptuous, and the authorities are called upon not to permit it to be carried into execution. The tone with which the most ardent Protestant organs regard the matter may be inferred from the following extract from the *Morning Herald*:—

"Unquestionably, the matter is not one which can be allowed to sleep. A calm and serious inquiry must be instituted as to the best method of dealing with these abnormal proceedings. If any good reason be assigned why we should deal more leniently with these cases than we should do if the Emperor of Russia had assumed to confer on his Consul here the title of a British Baron? Already we forbid an Englishman from accepting even an order of Knighthood from a Foreign Prince, unless permitted to do so by his own Sovereign. The reason is obvious; it is both right and expedient that the Monarch should be the sole fountain of honor. But we now discern an actual rival. The Pope does not claim merely to confer an honorable rank or designation—*he claims to give jurisdiction*. He says to Dr. Wiseman;—'I have certain subjects in England—go and govern them for me. They are to obey my orders and *yours* in the first place; after that, they may yield to the heretic Queen of the country such obedience as they find expedient, always remembering that I am the person who can save or condemn their souls, and, that I am, therefore, the person to whom their chief allegiance must be paid.'"

The following from the same paper is full of sectarian zeal:

"Never was there a greater mistake committed by a silly, ignorant, and fallible mortal than by Pope Pius IX., called by his submissive slaves and as-wiseman—a native, we believe, of Seville, and, therefore, an alien and a stranger—to a See unknown to the English law. As though it were not enough to have appointed a man unknown and unasked for by the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland to the See of Armagh—as though it were not enough to have appointed a Priest, ignorant of the Constitution of these Realms—and from an absence of thirty years almost forgetting the language of his childhood—to the principal diocese in Ireland—as though this were not enough, and too much, even in a country in which there happens to be a numerical majority of deplorably poor and wretchedly ignorant Roman Catholics—the silly Italian Priest must go one further, and outrage Protestant and most Anti Papal England by sending to us a Cardinal Archbishop of a See which has never existed in Popish or in Protestant times—a See created in the sight and the view of Papal followers, merely for the purpose of boarding and throwing down the gauntlet to the religion of the State in the very city in which the British Parliament is holden, and in whose venerable Abbey the British Queen of England is crowned."

The *Times* discourses as followes on the same subject:

"Is it then here, in Westminster, among ourselves and by the English Throne, that an Italian Priest is to parcel out the spiritual dominions of this country—to employ the renegades of our national Church to restore a foreign usurpation over the consciences of men, and to sow division in our political society by an undisguised and systematic hostility to the institutions most nearly identified with our national freedom and our national faith? Such an intention must either be ludicrous or intolerable—either a delusion of some fanatical brain or treason to the Constitution." * * * * * * * *

"As for the measure itself, it has doubtless been framed in the Councils of the Vatican with an astute consideration of the existing laws of England, and it will probably be found that enormous as this assumption of power by a Foreign Government undoubtedly is, it is not expressly at variance with any statute now in force, though this may form the subject of further investigation. But in these days the main importance of such an act is in its effect upon public opinion, which may either reduce it to its proper proportions of arrant absurdity or exalt it to more importance than it deserves. We hope that its effect will be to bring home more thoroughly to men's minds the degradation of that allegiance to Rome which submits the most sacred interests of life and society to a Power with which we would not intrust in temporal concerns even the authority of a parish vestry; and that this step of the ineffectual assailant of the Church of England may rouse the whole Protestant body in this nation that our own divisions have given the chief signal of encouragement to the aggressions of Rome."

The *Daily News* treats the question in a much more calm and philosophic fashion:—

"The fact is, the country is in progress of being sold to Rome by the very institutions and the very guardians which the State has appointed and privileged, and endowed. And the first inquiry should be into these institutions. It has been their pusillanimity, their monopoly, their overbred distaste and aversion for all that is popular in religion, that has produced the opposite extreme; and that opposite extreme turns out to be Popery. Has the Diplomatic Church of England kept up enough to practice, and have they taught enough to throw open to the middle classes, that wealthy, good, zealous and intelligent feeling which would have acted as an effectual antidote to the revival of supernatural fantasies. But as long as these Colleges are mere seminaries or residences for the wealthy classes, and for those who aim at becoming Clergymen, and benefices of Clergymen, under the patronage of those classes, it is impossible that England should have a truly national Church or a genuinely popular Clergy."

The very Latest.

We are indebted to Captain Eyrie, of the *Africa*, for the following despatch of the latest news:—

By Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, October 26—11, A. M.

The following has just been received from London:

Accounts from Madrid of the 20th instant, state that the regiment of Zamora, waiting for orders for embarkation at Santa Teresa, had revolted against its officers. The revolt, which had not been joined in by any of the officers, was soon repressed. The regiment consists of 1,200 men. The Drum Major, formerly a member of one of the contrabbandista junta, in Catalonia, was the person who put himself at the head of the movement; but, as soon as the men returned to their duty, he was taken out and shot.

The Turkish Ambassador, in Paris, had a long conference with General La Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Hungarian refugees. It is said that the Turkish Government had demanded the good offices of the British and French Governments against the menacing demands of the Austrian Cabinet.

The people of the town of Ouebt, on the Moorish territory, close to the French possessions in Africa, have demanded the protection of the French troops against the Moorish insurgents, who devastate that country. It was thought that, owing to the state of Morocco, the Government of Oranie would have to demand reinforcements from France.

Two stationers were tried in Paris, on Thursday, the 24th, for offering for sale certain symbols tending to excite sedition. The symbols intended to the Count de Chambord's verdict of "not guilty."

PARIS BOURSE.—Fives, 92.5; Threes, 57.45.

Advices from Berlin, of the 23rd of October, say:—The Bavarian troops, which act in concert with those of Austria, had advanced to the frontiers of the Electorate of Hesse. They are commanded by the Prince of Thum and Taxis.

The Elector of Hesse has instructed an ordinance dissolving all the departments of the Ministry of Finance. They will be replaced by Commissioners subordinate to the Finance Minister, who will have the power of taking all the revenues of the country.

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER *is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz.,—from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.*

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☞ *All* LETTERS *must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.*

Parts of the STAR CHRONICLE *solicited from all parts of the Province of Canada. If made use of, the postage transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.*

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

We beg to remind our city readers, who use gas, that, if their accounts are paid to the Company upon or before the 15th, Friday next, they will be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. upon the amounts.

Disgraceful Occurrence.

On Sunday night last, during Divine Service in Trinity Church, while the Rev. Mr. Campbell was reading the second lesson, a large piece of wood was thrown against the window in the rear of the Church, by which two panes of glass and a small piece of the frame-work were broken; in a few minutes after, several stones were thrown, breaking more panes, and the missiles falling into the Church—fortunately without hurting any one. The congregation were, of course, alarmed; but Mr. Campbell requested them to remain quietly in their seats, and the outrage was not renewed. We believe that as yet no clue has been obtained by which the perpetrators may be discovered. It appears that Mr. Jamieson was going to Church that evening, he was grossly insulted by three persons, who addressed him in French and English; and Mr. Lafont, the proprietor of the Hotel immediately behind the Church, states that three persons, answering the description of those who insulted Mr. Jamieson, were in his house during the evening; and as it is evident that the stones were thrown from Mr. Lafont's premises, as they could not have struck where they did coming from any other direction, it is most probable that these ruffians managed to get into Mr. Lafont's yard, without the notice of any of his family, and then perpetrated this senseless and wicked outrage. We hope the fellows will be caught, and punished as they deserve, because acts like this are calculated to provoke retaliation from rash and inconsiderate persons.

Ecclesiastical.

The following Congratulatory Address to the newly-appointed Protestant Bishop of this Diocese, from the Mission of Hemmingford, was presented on Thursday, the 17th October, by the Minister and Church-Wardens whose names are appended; and was most graciously received by his Lordship:—

To the Right Rev. Father in God, Francis, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—

We, the Minister, Church-Wardens, and other Members of the Church of England, residing in the Township of Hemmingford, in public meeting assembled, desire to congratulate your Lordship on your safe arrival in this Colony, and to tender you our humble, but hearty welcome, at the commencement of your Episcopal duties in your extensive Diocese.

Firmly attached to the venerable Church of which we are Members, we consider that the division of this Province into two Dioceses, is eminently calculated to conduce to its advancement and prosperity.

We should have been happy to be united in the Address already presented from some of the Clergy and Laity of this part of the Diocese, if timely notice had been afforded us; but as this was not the case, we trust that our greeting, though late, may not be the less acceptable to your Lordship, when we mention as one cause of its delay, that our Minister has been daily occupied in superintending the completion of a new Church, which we hope shortly to have ready for consecration by your Lordship.

Sensible of the blessed privilege of attending the pure administration of the Word of God, as conferred upon us through our Established Church, we pray that God Almighty may abundantly bless and sustain your Lordship in the sacred trust committed to your care, and that you may long be spared to the discharge of those arduous duties upon which you have now entered.

On behalf of the meeting,

JOHN MCILWAINE, Minister.	
G. N. JAMESON,	Church-Wardens.
JOHN C. WYMAN,	

Hemmingford, September 26, 1850.

The Fine Arts.

In the circle which embraces our immediate Civic relations, it is gratifying to find the works of Art, and the exhibitions of Genius, so abundant. On such subjects, economy may preach up that cold indifference which too often degenerates into selfishness; but still we feel every where offered that tribute to Art and surprise which is readily presented by liberal and cultivated minds. The love of the beautiful overcomes the most selfish scruples of parsimony, and vanquishes every suggestion of a cold and calculating prudence. Wealth is the fostering agent that encourages Genius, directs its energies, and rewards its labors. There is something due, from the active and busy population, to those who have distinguished themselves in the labors of Science, the cultivation of Literature, and the patronage of the Fine Arts, and we are pleased to learn that the exhibition of Boydell's Magnificent Illustrations of Shakspere, by Mr. McComber, at Mr. Corse's new buildings, Great St. James Street, has been numerously attended by the citizens of Montreal.

"The first painters of the age, when this great design was planned, were employed to paint these pictures, among whom were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, Fusell, Romney, Northcote, Smirke, and Opie; and the first engravers of England were employed to transfer these gems to copper."

The American edition, from the original improved plates, now being exhibited, is a triumph in the Art of restoring to their original finish and beauty, the incomparable labors of such Artists as Sharp, Bartolozzi, Earlom, Middiman, and others, so eminent in their day.

We trust this effort, by the public spirited Proprietors, to perpetuate this great and magnificent memorial of the immortal Shakspere, will find its proper appreciation in the liberal patronage of every Canadian, whose means, and cultivated taste, will afford such a gratification.

THE LATEST NEWS.—We are indebted to Mr. Doane, Agent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, for late Boston papers.

Rev. Mr. Couper, of Buratisland, lately arrived in this city, proposes to deliver, this evening, in Cote Street Church, the first of a series of lectures "On the prophecies of the Old Testament in reference to the Messiah."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, November 6, 1850.

Mr. Vardon, of the Indian Department, has been dismissed. The amount of his defalcation is stated at £1,500, which is said to have been made up by twelve of his friends.

A serious difficulty is reported to have occurred in the Cabinet on the question of the Recordership of this city. All the Members of the Government are said to be desirous of appointing Mr. Geo. Duggan, who has been recommended for the office by the City Council, with the exception of Mr. Baldwin, who is opposed to Mr. Duggan's appointment, and is said to have intimated his intention to retire, if his colleagues persist in carrying out their present views. The delay that has taken place since the City Council passed its Resolutions, is owing to difficulties in the Cabinet on the question, why should not the Resolutions of the Corporation be acted upon one way or the other?

So far as I can learn, I am led to believe that the rumor, started by two Toronto papers, of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron having resigned his seat, is unfounded. When last in Toronto, he certainly did talk of leaving politics alone, and attending exclusively to his private business for one year. Besides, it is whispered that he is not at all pleased at his Clear Grit coadjutor, Peter Perry, for purchasing the Whitby Road and Harbor, as he contends that none of the Public Works ought to have been sold, and, consequently, that they ought not to be bought—especially not by Perry.

The Bishop of Toronto arrived here, on his return from Europe, at the close of last week. The mission has been successful, the pecuniary result being announced at £16,000 collected towards the fund of the proposed new Church of England University. In addition to this, and to the subscriptions in Canada, an annuity of £2,000 a-year, from two Religious Societies in England, is secured. So that, on the whole, the prospects of the new University may be regarded as somewhat flattering.

The trial, at Hamilton, of the Brantford Orangemen, Gabriel Balfour, H. Griffith, Robt. Weyms, Wm. Long, C. Wilson, Henry Lemmon, C. Morgan, D. Brooks, and Geo. Renausaux, for misdemeanour, in walking in procession on the 12th July last, has ended in an acquittal.

It is stated that nearly the whole village of Ancaster turned out to welcome Mr. Russell's return home, after his acquittal on the charge of arson.

You will have seen in the papers the Hon. Mr. Sherwood's letter in favor of a Federal Union of the Provinces. It appears that he recommended the same project twelve years ago. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the merits of this project, I think all sensible men will agree with Mr. Sherwood that "the further local self-government can be safely and consistently extended in these Colonies, the more closely will our ties of connection with the Parent State be cemented." The Colonial condition is one of probation, and must, in the natural course of things, come to a close, in spite of all the artificial means that may be resorted to unduly to prolong its existence. What effect, in that respect, a Federal Union of the Provinces would have in a question on which there exists a wide difference of opinion. Mr. Sherwood thinks it would prolong the Colonial state permanently or indefinitely. An everlasting Colony is an impossibility in politics. All history teaches this fact; the tendencies of the present day proclaim it. The thing is so obvious that it is astonishing any one should embrace the fallacy, that the infant condition of a nation can be rendered permanent. However, this point may be passed over in discussing the question of a Federal Union. Such an union might, indeed, produce an effect the very opposite of that to which many of its advocates point. It would certainly teach the Colonists to estimate their strength and importance much higher than they do at present; and would not these very feelings of importance, by a very easy gradation, slide into a general desire for independence? And if independence were asked by the United Provinces, would it be refused?

It is worthy of remark, that the *Patriot* has very considerably modified its old-fashioned Toryism, and come out with a confession of political faith nearly as liberal as that of any paper in the Province. It goes for an Elective Legislative Council; and in case of a Federal Union, which it advocates, it would have no objection to the Provincial Governor being elective. It favors the abolition of the property qualification for Members of Parliament, and thinks there is as much reason for making local officers elective in the County as in Town Municipalities. It would sanction the non-expenditure of public money, without consent of Parliament, except in times of disturbance; and of pensions, it would give only enough to keep the recipients from penury. This is a very sensible move of the *Patriot*. Its new creed gives a very fair expression of public opinion in Western Canada.

Speculators upon the pending Chancery changes state, that Mr. Spragge is to be the successor of Mr. Jamieson, and that Mr. Gwynne is to be the new Master.

The shops in new St. Lawrence Arcade have been rented at auction; they brought much more than was anticipated. It is estimated that the rent of stalls and shops will pay of the entire cost of the building in four years.

The Assizes for the County of York opened here on Monday, before Mr. Justice Burns. There are 25 criminal cases for trial, of which two are for murder, two for arson, and two for burglary. Of civil cases, the docket contains about 200, being something of a falling off in litigation, compared with previous Assizes.

The *Globe* announces a great increase in the Customs' Returns during the first ten months of 1850 with a great flourish of trumpets. For that period the Receipts amounted to £520,902, being an increase over the whole Revenue of 1848, of £216,544, and over that of 1849, of £108,276. It seems that the whole Provincial Revenue for 1850 is likely to exceed that of 1849 by £610,000. Up to the 31st of October, the Receipts from Public Works were £76,673, being an increase over the like period of last year, of £12,072. As to the increase of Customs' Revenue we do not see much to boast about, unless it can be made to appear that heavy taxes are a public good, for it is notorious that the increase is mainly attributable to the high tariff of 1849.

X.

TORONTO, November 9, 1850.

Cameron *has* resigned his seat for Kent. Nothing is yet known about the candidates for the vacant seat. Rumor has vaguely hinted at Mr. George Brown, of the *Globe*, as being likely to contend the vacant constituency; but some are of opinion that he will not attempt this till a general election. Whenever he offers, if ever, Cameron will take the stump against him, so Mr. Brown's chance of success would not be very flattering.

I observe that the *Journal and Express* attributes the non-conviction of the Orangemen in this city to the "clumsy manner in which the indictment was drawn" by the Solicitor-General. This, however, is not the case. The indictment did not break down; but it was not proved that the emblems exhibited by the Orangemen were "calculated to excite religious animosity." This was the essential point of the case, and it was owing to the want of proof that the parties were acquitted.

A new Medical School, under the name of the *Upper Canada School of Medicine*, was opened on Monday afternoon, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. It is to be in connection with the new Church University. The Professors are Drs. Badgley, Hodder, Bethune, Hallowell, Melville, and Bovell. The Bishop regarded the organization of the Medical School as the opening of the new University. He stated his intention to commence building in the Spring, and to have the University in operation by next October. At the commencement, there will be three faculties—Divinity, Science, and Classical Literature. Arrangements have been made to secure the services of Professors from England for the Classical and Scientific Departments. The certificates of the Medical School will be recognized by the University of McGill College. The *Patriot* charges the *Colonist* with having been, "for some time past, the victim either of wilful deception, or of the most singular and unpardonable carelessness in the reports it has put forth of the proceedings of the (Toronto) University."

Mr. Hoople, of New York, has written a letter to a merchant in town, confirming Mr. Watson's statement respecting the use that has been made of Mr. Hoople's name by Beaty. He states distinctly that he was not a Stockholder when his name was placed on the Register, nor when the roads were sold. The Government must, therefore, have sold the roads to Beaty privately, for it is impossible that they can pretend that the sale at auction to a non-existing company could be a sufficient reason for transferring the roads to another company, formed a fortnight after the sale. While this adds one more to the thousand and one shuffles resorted to in the sale, it will make the bargain binding, inasmuch as the Government had a right to sell the roads privately, either after, before, or without, the mockery of an auction.

At the Assizes for the County of York, yesterday, there was a rather novel conviction for rape—the woman being a prostitute. The proof was clear and positive. This is, I believe, the first case of conviction for rape on a similar character in Canada. The father of a girl, named Curry, obtained from one Penrose £200 for the seduction of his (Curry's) daughter.—The cureties of Hoy, late Surveyor of this Port, are being sued, and the case is to come on in a few days. The Crown has about 30 witnesses. Stanton's cureties are also being sued; but it is doubtful if the case can be got on this Assize.

The City Corporation has resolved to take £50,000 Stock in the Northern Railroad, provided the citizens take a like amount, and to guarantee the Stock taken by the citizens. Whenever 10 per cent. is paid on the £50,000, to be subscribed by citizens, the Corporation will issue its debentures for £100,000. Capreol has offered to give up his share in the management, on the Corporation assenting to the proposition which their resolution embraces.

A Mrs. McIntyre, Eighth Concession of Markham, murdered her husband a few days ago, by striking him over the head with a hoe. She is said to be insane. A verdict of wilful murder against her has been rendered.

A Chair of Agriculture is about to be established in the University; or rather the vacant Chair is about to be filled for the first time.

It is said that the corner-stone of St. James' Church is to be laid on the 20th instant.

The weather has been delightfully fine for the last two weeks.

X.

We very much regret to learn, that on the 4th instant, the valuable mills at Montreal, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Bruneau, were totally destroyed by fire, in consequence of carelessness of servants about the mill. This gentleman has suffered severely from fire of late. It is not long since his extensive clothing mills were burned, and at the last great fire in Montreal, he lost several dwelling houses of great value, which were but partially insured.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN LEEMING.—A number of your leading citizens met at the Shakspeare Rooms, Great St. James Street, on Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode to be adopted for procuring a suitable testimonial to Mr. Leeming, as a mark of respect, for his untiring exertions, &c., as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Exhibition lately held in this city.

The Hon. Peter McGill was called to the Chair, and Mr. Andrew Wilson acted as Secretary. The Chairman read a letter from the Hon. A. N. Morin, expressing his entire approbation of the design of the meeting, and regretting his inability to attend. After a few remarks by the Hon. Mr. McGill, Mr. Bristow and Mr. Wm. Spier, regarding the zeal and indefatigable manner in which Mr. Leeming had discharged the onerous duties of Secretary of the Executive Committee, it was,

On motion of William Bristow, Esq., seconded by David Kinnear, Esq.:

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the untiring and indefatigable exertions of John Leeming, Esq., on the occasion of the recent Industrial Exhibition, justly entitle him to the thanks of this community, and that it is fitting that a suitable testimonial should be presented to him, to show the gratitude of his fellow citizens for his conduct.

On motion of Mr. Henry Lyman, seconded by Mr. Wm. Spier:

Resolved,—That a Committee be named to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution.

The Chairman named Messrs. Henry Lyman, John Levey, and Andrew Wilson as said Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Herald*.

Opening of the New School of Medicine.

The Upper Canada School of Medicine, in connection with the Church University, was opened yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute in this city. The Hall was well filled with a highly respectable auditory, admitted by tickets. Soon after one o'clock the Professors entered, viz., Drs. Badgley, Hodder, Bethune, Hallowell, Melville and Bovell, and immediately thereafter the Lord Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Grasett entered. Mr. Grasett having read prayers, the Bishop thereafter addressed the audience. His Lordship observed, that on his return from England he was quite unexpectedly waited on by a deputation of gentlemen, who informed him of the organization of the School of Medicine, and of their desire to connect it with the Church University; and finding their determination to be, to conform to the Christian principles on which that University was founded, his Lordship at once gave his cordial assent to their proposal. The Bishop pointed out a peculiar coincidence between the establishment of this School of Medicine and the School in connection with King's College, London. Some time after the London University was established, the Medical Students of the Institution attending the Hospitals, &c., were not the most exemplary, which was supposed in a great measure to proceed from the want of proper discipline and oversight on the part of the Lecturers, whom they never saw except when reading their Lectures. A Medical Department was thereupon added to King's College, London, and the good effect produced by it was very soon perceptible in the conduct of the students attending the Hospitals, and even in that of those attending the London University. In England religion is always regarded as the most important element in education, and in all his intercourse with the people there, the Bishop observed, that even among Dissenters, he never found any who desired to separate religion from education. He met with the most cordial reception at home, and received considerable pecuniary support. It was his Lordship's intention to commence building in the Spring, and by the 1st of October to have the University in operation. The commencement would be on a scale sufficient for the object, comprising at first three faculties, viz., Divinity, Science, and Classical Literature. He expected two men of eminence, to arrive from England by that time, who will take charge of the Scientific and Classical Departments, his Lordship being here his departure. As the work advanced, and the labor increased, on the hands of these Professors, they would select tutors to assist them. The Professors themselves, will be men whose standing will at once give a tone of celebrity to the Institution. The opening of the Medical School to-day was, in fact, the opening of the Church University, and his Lordship hailed it with delight. The Bishop during his address was repeatedly cheered.

Dr. Badgley next addressed the assemblage. He intimated that the certificates of the Medical School, will be recognized by the University of McGill College, in Montreal, and most of the Colleges in the United States. Also, that the Lectures of the Session will be in accordance with the requirements of all the Licensing Boards of this country. The students would have the further advantage of attending the Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, the importance of which may be estimated from the fact, that since 1846 the number of 3,000 persons were prescribed for there, and 150 poor women received the benefit of a home. The Lecturer continued for a length of time, expounding in an elaborate manner the importance of the subject of medical jurisprudence—the branch of study which Dr. Badgley is appointed to lecture upon in the Institution. He was repeatedly cheered during its delivery.

The other Professors followed in succession, each treating in a general way, the subjects on which they are to lecture; and they were all received with like favor by the audience. They each and all of them declared their firm adherence to the principle of maintaining religion and education, and not suffering them to be separated,—the principle which forms the distinguishing characteristic of the Church University.

After a few words from the Bishop, expressive of the high gratification he had experienced from the Lectures, and particularly so, by the assurance given by each, that this School should be the handmaiden to religion, his Lordship dismissed the audience with the blessing.—*Colonist*.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.—The Church of the 7th contains the copy of a letter, addressed by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, to the Archbishops and Bishops, forming the Council for the erection of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies—recommending the division of the present Diocese of Toronto into three Dioceses.

1st, The Diocese of Kingston, comprising the seven Eastern Districts; containing about 100 Townships and 40 Clergymen.

2nd, The Diocese of Toronto, comprising the seven middle Districts; containing 129 Townships and about 70 Clergymen.

3rd, The Diocese of London, comprising the seven Western Districts; containing 112 Townships and about 36 Clergymen.

His Lordship also advocates the establishment of a Fourth Diocese, to be called the Diocese of St. Mary's, comprising the North-West part of the Province of Upper Canada, and intimates that for the present it may remain attached to the Diocese of Toronto.

COMMERCIAL.

The European Corn Trade.

[*From the London Mercantile Gazette, October 28—P. M.*]

The splendid weather with which we have been favored during the greater part of the month has enabled farmers to make great progress with out-door labors, and a very large breadth of land has already been sown in the more forward parts of the kingdom. The work thus far has been generally accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the harvest, autumn labors are quite as forward as is usual at the corresponding period of the year. The rain of the last day or two appears to have been general in most parts of the country. In those districts where wheat-sowing had been completed, farmers were anxiously looking for a supply of moisture; and even in the more backward districts a few days' wet would be useful, as the ground has, owing to the protracted drought, become very hard. The wheat trade has maintained a firm tone since our last, but there has not been much activity in business, and values have experienced considerable difficulty in establishing a higher tendency; still the tone is generally better, and the advance, as yet, is small at the other markets in the agricultural districts, as at the large one in the metropolis. That the rise has not been more decided we attribute to the continued large arrivals of wheat and flour from abroad, and the knowledge that shipments are still being made from some of the near continental ports to this country. We are, nevertheless, of opinion, that the value of wheat will creep up during the next month or six weeks, and we do not expect liberal deliveries from the growers till close upon Christmas, and our impression is that the aggregate supplies from foreign countries will also for a time be more moderate than heretofore. There is certainly little, at the present state of things, to encourage consignments from any of the northern European ports, and though there is a small margin for profit on shipments of flour from some parts of France, the unsatisfactory result of some of the recent venture is likely to render shippers cautious. At the home Baltic ports, good red wheat is still worth 45s. per quarter, free on board, which, with the usual rate of freight, insurance, and sound dues, would cost the cost here above the top quotation in our markets. Holders of wheat in granary are therefore likely to be firm, and as our farmers have still plenty much work to do to bring their wheat to market, the chances are rather in favor of a moderate rise. At Mark Lane, business has not been very lively since this day week, the arrivals from abroad having for some time past been larger into London than at any of the ports on the coast. English wheat has come to hand sparingly, only 3,410 quarters having been reported from Saturday evening up to last night. The show by land-carriage samples from the home counties has likewise been moderate, and the same was less exhibited on the Essex and Kent coasts on Monday last than on any previous Monday for a considerable time. This increased factor to endeavor to establish an advance, in which, however, they failed, but a clearance was made at prices similar to those current on that day week, the attendance, and the operations were on quite a retail scale, in which state of affairs quotations remained nominally unaltered. This morning there was even less inclination to buy than earlier in the week, still sellers refused to make any concession. The country demand for foreign wheat has lately been slow, which has no doubt been partly caused by the fact that the new English has come forward in such good condition as not to render a large mixture of old necessary. Damp, wet weather, would probably have the effect of increasing the inquiry for old, but hitherto the sale has not improved. The transaction on Monday were of only a retail character, and since then the demand has rather taken off that impulse hitherto given to the market, however, remained very firm, and previous prices have been steadily supported. No change has occurred in the value of flour, and though the receipts of the article from France have rather exceeded expectation, full terms have been demanded for good qualities. There was rather an increased show of English barley samples on Monday, on a small portion of which proved of fine quality, and which the best malting parcels commanded the extreme rates of that day week, secondary and inferior sorts hung on hand, though offered at rather reduced terms. On Wednesday sellers were not pressing sellers, and this morning prices were quite as high as in the beginning of the week. The arrivals of barley from abroad have not been so large as last week, and the best heavy grinding samples have brought former terms; out of condition and light qualities have, in some cases, been sold rather lower, to avoid landing expenses. Malt has been in fair request, and its previous value has been well maintained. The market has been scantily supplied with English and Scotch oats, but from Ireland and from abroad we have had good arrivals. The best corn has sold quite as well as at any period of last week, and even the commoner kinds have been held with a good deal of firmness. The new Irish are of fine quality, some of the best parcels weighing from 42 to 43lbs. per bushel. Beans have sold nearly at about former terms. White peas were parted with on Monday at 1s. per quarter below the rates of that day se'nnight, and have since moved off lastly at that abatement. We have heard of no sales of floating cargoes of wheat, but Indian corn to arrive has been in lively demand for Ireland, and has advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter within the last eight or ten days.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
November 8.

Brigt Irene, Picton, coals
Schr Lady Sale, Boucheau, Arichat, H J Noad & Co, 6th
Brigt Scotia, Abbey, 19 days, Boston, (via Shediac, order, (Montreal,) general cargo
10th.
Brigt Dandy Jim, Vigneau, 14 days, Halifax, H J Noad & Co, general cargo, 1 pass

CLEARED,
November 8.

Bark Falcon, Hutchins, Gloucester, Renous
.... Lady of the Lake, Duncan, Greenock, LeMesurier & Co
.... Sons of Commerce, Wells, Sunderland, H & E Burnsall
.... Helen, Foster, Cowes, Symes & Co
.... Wolfe's Cove, Cummings, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
Schr Martha Sophia, Boudreau, Dalhousie, Symes & Co
.... Intended, Rive, Arichat, D Fraser
7th.
Bark Clansman, Fordyce, Greenock, Burnsalls
.... Cassandra, Elliot, Androssan, Burnsalls
Schr Mary Ann, Cochrane, Miramichi, Noad & Co
8th.
Ship Mountaineer, Harrison, Newport, G B Symes & Co
Bark Jane Brown, Leitch, Glasgow, A Burns
.... Rankin, Lawson, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
Brig Thorney Close, Young, Newport, W J G Thomson
Schr H R S, Bourdages, Bathurst, G B Symes & Co
9th.
Bark Henrietta, Anderson, London, LeMesurier & Co
.... Andromeda, Peat, Dundee, J Low
.... Renfrewshire, McNeil, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
Schr Pioneer, Turner, Halifax, Berwick & Co
.... Margaret, Querre, Dalhousie, Dean & Co
.... True Friend, Gedier, Bathurst, C Meehan
.... Jane, Sims, St John's, (Nfld.) W Hunt & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British bark Mary Bulwer, of Sunderland, Nicholl, Master, from New Haven for St. John, N. B., on a voyage, was totally lost at Great Wass Island, Petit Manan, on the night of the 20th ultimo—crew saved with sails and rigging. Insured £2,200 Sterling.

The schooner Mina, Toby, from Pictou for Quebec, with 77 chaldrons coals, went ashore on Red Island, and afterwards got off; but having received considerable damage, and making much water, the Master was compelled to run her ashore off St. Roche on Friday last.

Halifax, October 26.—Arrived—Brigt. St. Croix, Barnes, Quebec. 28th—Schr. Maria, Blair, Jamaica 20th—sailed, Quebec. 29th—Schr. Maria, Blair, Jamaica 20th—Schr. Mary, Banks, Quebec. Cleared, October 26th—Schr. Josephine, Langlois, Quebec and Montreal. Miramichi, October 24.—Cleared—Schr. St. Jean, Hoffman, Quebec, with passengers.

The brig Kate, Anderson, cleared at Bangor, on the 2d instant, for Chagrese, with two steamboats and furniture for the Chagres River, in connection with the Panama Railroad.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., Nov. 7—10, P. M.

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT—EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER "TELEGRAPH"—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—The propeller steamer *Telegraph*, Capt. Claypoole, of the Kerkhoff Line, on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boiler off this place about seven o'clock this evening. So far, at least 24 persons killed and wounded have been brought ashore from the wreck.

Some five or six have drifted ashore and been picked up. It is supposed that a great many were blown overboard.

The Captain and crew are among the missing.

The boat has drifted two miles below, and there is no steamer here to tow her in.

Charles Hogan, one of the passengers, who has just landed, says the boat had two much steam up.

About forty passengers have just landed—among whom are a large number scalded and otherwise injured. There are about twenty more on board suffering badly.

The United States Arsenal has been thrown open for the accommodation of the sufferers.

Among the wounded are five ladies.

There are six medical men here from Wilmington, who, with the physicians and inhabitants of the town, are doing everything in their power to help the sufferers.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

9½ P. M.—The steamer has just been towed to the wharf. The cabin floor is strewed with the scalded passengers, who are suffering the most intense agony.

Captain Claypoole has been found, but he is very badly burned.

There are seven dead bodies on board, so far as I could see.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

10 30, P. M.—The names of the sufferers, so far as could be learned, are:—James Handley, Margaret Dixon, cook, Mr. Borden, Michael Scotfire, Patrick Blanchfield, and Daniel McCarty, all of whom are badly scalded.

The boat will be towed to Philadelphia by the steamer Tow-in-night.—*Philadelphia Ledger of the 6th.*

PASSENGERS.

In the bark Lady Sight, sailed from Quebec for Liverpool—Thos. Curry, Esq., Mrs. John Jeffery, two children and servant.

MARRIED.

At Philadelphia, on the 5th instant, by Rev. ALBERT BARNES, PRESBYTER H. STARR, ESQ., of Montreal, Canada,