Long before the hour of meeting, both sides of Abbey-street were lined with spectators, and the doors of the hall of meeting were besieged by persons of both sexes, anxious for admis but, according to rule, none were allowed to enter until the arrival of the clubs.

The five clubs were, in the meantime, formed in their several club rooms in the different quarters of the city, from which they left almost simultaneously about seven o'clock, and proceeded towards Abbey-street. They were marshalled by their respec-tive officers, and deputations from the Students' club, appointed for that purpose. The latter appeared to be prime favourites

Mr. John O'Hagan read a letter from Mr. Dillion, in which he said :- " It is plainly in the power of the united repeal party to place the government in that position that it must strike or

Mr. O'Hagan then proposed the following resolution:-"That we hereby repudiate as a great calumny the imputa-tion thrown out upon us by Lord John Russell, that the object of this confederation is social disorder and a violent separation from Great Britain; and we hereby declare that our object i how, as it always was, the legislative independence of Ireland, and thereby the attainment of social order; and we desire that such independence may be attained, if possible, without civil

resolution. I tell the British minister from this place—and a small trumpet may utter a great noise—we spurn his triennial parliament—we spit on his federalism—we want no visits from the Sovereign of the Empire, and none from the Irish sovereign, except she comes to summon her Irish estates in the Irish capi-(Vehement cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c.)

Mr. John Williams rose and said :- Sir, the sovereignty of the people has been long proclaimed by the apostates of liberty, in this and other lands, but such a direct and evident interference of God himself has, within the last few weeks, been given, as must convince any man who regards the divine proceedings, that He has emphatically set the seal of his approval upon this holy doctrine. He, sir, is the rebel—he, sir, is the anarchist who doctrine. He, sir, is the rebel—he, sir, is the anarchist—who impiously presumes to disobey the commands of the country in which God has placed him. (Cheers.) Let not the Protestants fear any conspiracy against their civil or religious liberty; let them not apprehend any interference with their just rights as citizens. No thought is further from the people's minds. But I would warrant them more loyalty to their duty, to their country, and not expose themselves, by and by, to the terrible punishment of treason.

I fear the heart of this tyranny is hardened like the heart of Pharaoh. I wish for peace; but if our Exodus from bondage, this tyrant government merely seeks to hinder, and meets the retribution which the God of right and righteousness has ever inflicted upon the oppressor, on itself and not on us be the responsibility. (Great cheering.)

# The Irish Revolution.

PREPARATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Limerick Reporter, urging the duty of every man to arm himself well and at once, says :-"There can be little doubt that every peasant who has not a

We confess we have great anxiety about them. For their own sakes, and for the sake of the country, it is of the

LIMERICK RIFLE CLUB. - This rifle club has been fully organised with 100 original members. It is open to all citizens. The Sarsfield Club has given one of its committee rooms for the use of this body. The club, we are happy to say, comprehends men of all classes and creeds, and hues of politics.—

FIRE ARMS .- In reply to "A Suoscriber" as to the price of the fire arms and the best description of them, we beg to say that a first-rate single gun (twist barrel) can be had at Mar's for about two guineas, and a gun that would answer good pur-Poses for about £1 15s. For a short distance it would answer as well as a rifle at £7 or £8.

ARTILLERY FOR THE PEOPLE. - Among the weapons im-Ported from Birmingham, the important arm of artillery has not been neglected by the conspirators. Light brass guns, stated to range from four to six pounders, have arrived in London. -Evening Herald.

In addition to the pikes manufactured in Dublin and the neighbourhood, there have been enormous importations from Birmingham. 'Tis stated in two consignments to the wholesale dealers in this town to no less an amount than 80,000. With respect to the home manufacture, we refer the reader to Col Brown's alarming statement in Hepry-street police of the contraction. own's alarming statement in Henry-street police-office.-

on Wednesday evening in D'Olier street. At this meeting a tifle was submitted for approval and adoption by a gunsmith of this city, whom we forbear to indicate, and a proposal to supply similar weapons to any amount required at the rate of 25 s. each. The manufacture of pikes is extensively carried on by a person in Abbey-street. A man named Coogan, in the county of Meeth has reader for a contract to gundly achieved. nt round to draper's assistants and collected them Meath, has made a tender for a contract to supply ash saplings, each eleven feet long, for 106,000 men. One of the gentlemen connected with the United Irishmen has, we are informed, exhibited a broad belt, conveniently fashioned for holding pistols and daggers.—Evening Herald.

regiment of the line. Their practice continued several hours, and exhibited an improvement which must have been highly and exhibited an improvement which must have been highly gratifying to those interested in their military studies. The general proficiency was absolutely edifying, and we regret that our limited space does not permit of our doing justice to all the corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged. The corps are considered to the President, Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and the committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary and the corps are constant. style. Lord Clarendon still continues to occupy a most unenviable position in connection with the "bull's eye;" and an exclamation uttered yesterday by one of the most successful shots, will illustrate the readiness entertained on the part of the mortal enemies to identify with their most brilliant efforts. After

one of these achievements, a bystander observed-"If Clarendon got that in the teeth the devil a much he'd whistle!" With commendable industry the riflemen continued their efforts in the cause of fraternity, undauted by the torrents of rain which occasionally descended, until at length, being unwas continued until a late hour in the evening. The weapons principally employed were pistols, and the Lord Lieut was here, too, represented by a walking stick, surmounted by a cap, of a hearing.

Montreal, 21st April, 1848. whose dilapidated condition at the close of the exercises tested the expertness and loyalty of those engaged .- Ibid. A patriotic constable, whose name and address have been

forwarded to us, sends the following interesting "police intelli-

"During the past 10 years, I have seduously devoted my time in eliciting individual opinion among my comrades in Munster, Leinster, and Cannaught, and I now feel satisfied in stating, that out of 12,000, 10,000 would and will fix on bayostating, that out of 12,000, 10,000 would and will hx on bayonets, and vindicate the freedom of their enslaved and suffering countrymen. The men are from profession cautious, and, I must say, even meanly so, in concealing a feeling which God has implanted in all their hearts. At present I could not find more than 20 among them that would come together and avow their sentimeats. They are all determined enough, taking them singly, or individually, on crushing the oppressors of the country; but bring four or more of them together, and a feeling of distrust is immediately perceptible among them—they are afraid of each other, and I fear will continue so, until one among themselves will boldly harangue them, ere long, under arms, in the period, or at the period of smoke and excitement. I don't mean bottles of smoke—but bullets, with fire and smoke, under the protection of the God of battles; and by his divine aid, I fervently hope to be the first man in Ireland to tear down the union jack, and plant or erect the green flag of Ireland on the Castle. This is no enthusiasm—it is the cool, deliberate resolve made years ago, and never altered, nor never shall, with God's assistance, be alrered by me."

Italy-Desertion of the Austrians. The Constitutional has the following from its private corres-

pondence, dated Turin, April 6:—
"It is scarcely possible for the situation of the Austrian army to be worse than it is. Whole battallions are deserting. An Italian regiment, in the service of Austria, after giving a brilliant serenade under the windows of the Duke de Savoy, while liant serenade under the windows of the Duke de Savoy, while

he was at dinner, gave themselves up as prisoners, with shouts of "Long live Italian independence."

The Italian hostages have arrived at Verona, and have been lodged in the fortress of San Felice, and in the Castle Vecchia. Six thousand Venetians have arrived at Montebello; 12,000 Neapolitan infantry, and 3,000 cavalry are en route. The advanced posts of the Austrian army are established between Guito and Perchiera.

Besides the skirmish at the bridge of St. Mark, there have been several others near Castenedoto, which have been all in favour of the Italians. Brescia is full of Piedmontese troops and volunteers. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the Italian army."

Club for the organization of labour, has proposed that the operatives throughout the Republic shall subscribe each one penny a day, which (supposing that 15,000,000 persons should subscribe) would be sufficient to pay off the National Debt in 15 years. This proposition was accepted. years. This proposition was accepted.

### From our English Files.

ENGLAND.

(From the London Times, April 7.) Government has done what a Government should do, and the nation, as well as the metropolis, will begin to breathe freely.— For weeks past both London and Dublin have been suffering anticipation of the horrors of war. Government has set bout actually suppressing the two monster nuisances that have long been plaguing these islands.

The first of these two measures is a proclamation altogether

dding, not merely the march of the intended army through the streets of the metropolis, but even its assemblage on Kennington common. The more one reflects, the more evident it is that Government could not have adopted any other course. This was not a mere meeting of peaceable citizens,—it was the muster and organization of an armed force for the avowed purpose of reducing Queen, Lords and Commons to immediate sub-mission, and thereby virtually, if not actually, deposing them There can be no mistake on this point. A body of persons, describing themselves as "the democrats of England," and pretending to the title the of "National Convention," in a manifesto appealing expressly to the revolutions of Paris and other cities, incited the men of London and the Irishmen resident in the metropolis to the immediate demolition of the existing po-Mr. Mc Gee came forward, amid loud cheers, to second the litical system. It had already warned all who should obey its summons to arm themselves for the occasion. It now directed them to assemble early next Monday, when they were to be marshalled and officered, to march in military array through the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis, right into the heart of that cluster of national buildings occupied by the Executive and Legislature of these realms. If there was any doubt whatever as to the intended operations of the army in this important position, it was removed by the announcement

that this "great metropolitan demonstration shall accompany the people's prayer to the door of the House of Commons."

Why, what was the thing here proposed? The occupation of Whitehall, Parliament-street, Palace-yard, Westminsterbridge, and the communications with St. James's, by an army of two or three hundred thousand armed men, simultaneously with the presentation of a petition of the Legislature. Such a proceeding is expressly forbidden by statute, as common sense would lead us to suspect. The right of petition is one thing sedition, intimidation, rebellion, invasion is another.

It is expressly announced by the leaders of this movement

that they are studying and following the example of Paris, and other insurgent cities. It is just conceivable that their army might move off after receiving a civil denial. Two things, however, would easily throw it in a moment into dreadful and overpowering activity—the act of a few desparadoes or an unin-tentional provocation. The last six weeks have abundantly tentional provocation. The last six weeks have abundantly exemplified both these contingencies. The accidental dicharge of a gun, a scuffle with a policeman, a sudden rush, a cry of indignation or terror, might set the whole body in motion, and put it in five minutes beyond human control,—another fatal contingency is even more probable. Some of the avowed leaders publish their preference for a stronger and more violent policy than what that rather mistaken gentleman, Mr. F. O'Conner, seems to have in view. One speaker in the convention compares the number of the intended army, with that of Her Majesty's forces at present in London, and observes that it would be strong enough to produce a change in the govern-ment before 8 o'clock in the evening; while one of the many national weapon.' But there is a large and important Irishmen prominent in these proceedings declares his intention of shedding blood if necessary, and informs the gentle citizens they have done so recently. We mean the middle and farming class. We confer to have been supported by the first of the many intention of shedding blood if necessary, and informs the gentle citizens of London, "that if a single shot is first in the many class. of London, "that if a single shot is fired in Ireland, his party is prepared here to destroy everything or anything."

Here, then, we have a powder magazine big enough to blow up the protocolist and for the protocolist and the

highest importance that they should have the means of self-defence."

up the metropolis, and not a few persons ready to apply the match. In the face of such dreadful possibilities, and in the face of the statute, could government have allowed this formidable and ferocious occupation of a comparatively defenceless metropolis?

The state of Ireland may be gathered by the following from

the London Morning Chronicle, of the 7th April: "Ireland (there is no use in disguising the fact) is on the eve of an insurrection; men are sharpening pikes, and practising with rifles, and organizing street battles, and learning how to erect barricades; and the only thing that can be called a movement on the part of the 'authorities' to meet this rebellion, has been the paltry prosecution instituted against some of the leaders of it for sedition. Now, whether this prosecution will give he allowed to go on, or whather it will fail attack or will ever be allowed to go on, or whether it will fail utterly, or whether it will succeed in producing a short incarceration for its objects, seems to us a matter almost of indifference. It would do very well in ordinary times perhaps; but to talk of it as now proportioned, in any way to the nature of the crisis with which it affects to deal, is simply absurd. All the world laughs at it. Lord Carhampton's famous saying, that 'if one party goes to law and the other goes to war, it is easy to see which goes to law and the other goes to war, to some will win,' never received a more aptillustration. At this time the rebels are strengthening themselves, daily and hourly, before our eyes. They are creating the distress and disorganization by which they mean to profit. Men of all classes are saying, from this insecurity and The Swift Club (Queen-street) have provided an area amply sufficient for drilling. They were occupied throughout one night last week in casting bullets. Pike heads to be manufactured at 3s. 6d. each—have been exhibited at The Nation office. One of the editors of The Nation—of whose name we are in Dessession—went round to draper's assistants and collected them. pronounce for a change—one can but be ruined.' Such is the language now habitually held (as our private letters inform us) by quiet and peaceable men in Ireland, men who would rally at once round a Government that acted and who decides merely against the status quo.

## Colonial.

St. George's Society.—At a meeting of the Committee FINGLAS.—On Sunday upwards of 300 members of a rifle club assembled about 2 o'clock, in the vicinity of Finglas, and having erected fifteen targets, formed into companies, and proceeded to perform rifle exercise in regular rotation, and with an order and precision which might excite the attention of any order and precision which might excite the attention of any order and precision. Their practice continued several hours.

DISMISSAL OF MR. JAS. M. FERRES. - We copy the whole of Mr. Ferres' temperate letter to His Excellency the Governor General, on the strange manner in which he has been dismissed from his situation; and lest our readers should think "one tale very good till the other is told" we also copy an article from the Pilot referring to the same letter—and if the Pilot has succeeded in making it appear "that there has been nothing unprecedented, nothing arbitrary, nothing unjust in the treatment of Mr. Ferres in this matter," we confess that we are as totally unable to perceive it—as the Pilot may be to see the injusting of the proceedings of the Executive, Council. able to "keep their powder dry" any longer, they resolved to injustice of the proceedings of the Executive Council. For, all in, and having formed three deep, they marched into town, although J. W. Dunscombe, in signifying to Mr. Ferres the at 7 o'clock, in military style. At Fort Crystal the operations Inspector General's determination to dispense with his services, commenced so early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and a target does flank his decision by the commands of his Excellency, we having been erected at a distance of 80 or 90 yards, the firing would willingly commit so gross a piece of injustice as the dis-

> Montreal, 21st April, 1848. My Lord, -As one who has been visited with your lordship's displeasure, and with removal from office, and believing myself to be an injured man, I offer no apology for trespassing upon est expectation that any attempt at reparation will be made, faintest expectation that any attempt at reparation will be made;
>
> I venture to hope (and I act upon that hope,) that a calm perrusal of my case by your lordship may shield others—if it be
> but some one other—of the many who, like myself, are dependent on your lordship's pleasure for their means of support, from
> a similar exercise of the power which our sovereign has delegated
> to your lordship in this Province.
>
> The two following letters show the grounds of my dismissal:

I. G. O. Customs, Montreal, 1st April, 1848 Sir,-I have the bonour to enclose a communication from L. T. Drummond, Esq, M.P.P., for any observations you may

wish to make thereon. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

James Moir Ferres, Esq., J. W. Duss

Revenue Inspector, Montreal. J. W. Dunscomb.

I. G. O. Customs, Montreal, 4th April, 1848. Sir, - Adverting to the letter addressed to you on the 1st instant. I am now directed to acquaint you that the Inspector General is of opinion the subject of complaint being a matter public notoriety, it neither requires nor will admit of any explanation. And I have it in command to inform you that his Excelleney the Governor General has been pleased to dispense with your services as Revenue Inspector for the 2nd division of with your services as Revenue Inspector for the 2nd division of this instance of the service of Montreal.

the district of Montreal. Interest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. Dunscomb.

These letters, my lord, were placed in my hand yesterday, having, during my absence from Montreal on official business, been sent to the Revenue Inspector's office. The inclosure referred to in the first (Mr. Drummond's charges,) I have never seen. It was recalled a few hours after it was forwarded, as I seen. It was recalled a few hours after it was forwarded, as I am informed, by Mr. Stuart, inspector of division No. 1, who opened the letter, pursuant to a mutual understanding between him and me with reference to official letters, and handed the enclosure to the Government messenger.

Will no doubt be read with interest, and we trust will be heartily responded to, for although we much regret that it should fall into the common error of attributing happiness to this world's

enclosure to the Government messenger.

The reason for the recal appears to be assigned in the second letter—namely, that the subject of complaint being a matter of letter—second reconstruction in the second letter required reconstruction in the second letters. public notoriety, it neither required nor would admit of any

PLANS OF FINANCIAL RELIEF.—The Moniteur de Clubs pates that citizen Jules Chevalier, President of the Central Club for the organization of labour has represed that the one.

Although the Inspector General neither requires explanation Although the Inspector General neither requires explanation to be made, nor admits it when made, I hope that your lordship is not equally resolute in resisting the means of receiving truth; and I venture, therefore, to explain to your Excellency some facts with respect to my conduct at the election in question, on the presumption that the interpretation of the *Pilot* as to the official "nublic notoriety" is correct.

the official "public notoriety" is correct.

I have the honour, accordingly to state, that I was not in the County of Shefford at all, until two days before the day of nomination, and that up to the latter day, I had not met with any of the electors of that county, except a very few, some eight or ten, whom I saw one day in the conty of Missisquoi.

Being on intimate terms of friendship with the late Mr. Wood,

a gentleman whom as a public man, and a private friend, I ed and revered for his many virtues.) I accompanied him to loved and revered for his many virtues.) I accompanied him to the hustings. Mr. Drummond spoke first, and, in the course of his speech, attacked me by name. Mr. Wood then spoke, and Mr Drummond replied at great length, again attacking me personally, and among a variety of topics, he introduced also your Excellency's name, asserting, in language by no means choice or measured that your Excellency was leagued with your then Ministry to "gatablish a dominant church in Canada, to then Ministry to "establish a dominent church in Canada, to

then Ministry to "establish a dominent church in Canada, to set up a high church tyranny to the Country, and to rob the poor settler on the Clergy Reserves, of lands which he had enriched by his labour; and that your Excellency was to endow that dominant church with the spoil."

Well, my lord, hearing your lordship's name unjustifiably brought into an electioneering address, and astonished at the unblushing presumption with which acts and intentions were attributed to your Excellency, which I knew were totally devoid of truth, because the law had placed the Ciergy Reserves entirely beyond the Governor-General's power, I deemed it my duty, as beyond the Governor-General's power, I deemed it my duty, as an officer of the Government, to shew the impropriety of bringng your Excellency, without cause, into a party contest, and or a party purpose; as also the absurdity of the motives attributed personally to your Excellency. And finding myself attacked by name, taunted and threatened as a public officer, I saw no reason why I should not defend myself and your Excel-

lency's administration, which had appointed me.

If your Excellency had disapproved of my conduct at the time when, as matter of "public notority," it was fresh before you, when, as matter of "public hotority," it was fresh decide your excellency might have been pleased to give me some notice of your intentions towards me, —probably some opportunity of explanation; but your Excellency must pardon me, for considering myself harshly dealt with, now that months have interested, and the "public notority" of the elections has passed away, I find myself, unconsious of any act of impropriety, and with a precipitate haste totally unexampled, informed that my services are dispensed with. Nay, more, mylord, I have reason to complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage was taken was taken and my absence from Montage was taken and my absence treal, and the first intimation I had of my removal was through

the newspapers. This condemnation, my Lord, upon "public notoriety," without trial, without hearing, without warning, this most unconstitu-tional and arbitary exercise of power stands. I believe without parallel in the practice of the mother country, or in the practice of your Excellency's predecessors in this colony, and appears to be most directly at variance with the spirit of a recent dispatch of your lordship's noble relative the present Secretary for the Colonies. But my lord, if "notoriety" is sufficient proof of guilt, what is the crime of which I have been found guilty, and which has called forth so prompt and severe an exercise of the Royal pre-rogative? The attempt to defend with my humble ability your lordship, and the government whose servant I was, against foul and unwarantable aspersions cast upon it by a political opponent and to justify myself against a personal and unmanly attack,—how unmanly—when defence was punishable by dismissal from

In the absence of all law on the subject, and without any departmental regulation for my guidance, I had laid down for myself the principle, that so long as I remained an officer of Government, I would support those who appointed me while they remained in power, and would do nothing in opposition to their successors, whenever a change should take place, however opposite in political ereed. site in political creed.

This principle I believed, and still believe to obtain in England, and although Mr. Drummond publicly threatened that he would procure my dismissal, if his party came into power, I felt assured that so long as I contravened no law, nor departmental regulation, was knowingly guilty of no wrong, and zealously discharged the duties of my office, I had between me and the ndulgence of political animosity, the Queen's representative as a shield,—nay more, the high personal honour and the inde-endent character of a British nobleman. The letter of the 4th April has shewn me the sufficiency of that reliance.

As your lordship's commands are conveyed in the same com-munication in which I am favoured with the "opinion" of Mr. Hincks, that the subject of complaint being a matter of "pub-lic notoriety," it neither required nor admitted explanation, it may be deemed obtrusive in me to question the doctrine propounded by the Hon. Inspector General, and yet, my Lord, I can scarcely believe that your lordship is prepared to carry out the principle that rumour shall stand in the place of evidence, and notoriety be deemed a sufficient proof of guilt.

Your lorpship in giving it the sanction of your name, cannot have weighed the fearful odds against, and the hopeless position of, any subordinate officer, under the circumstances incurring that notoriety is sufficient for all the purposes of condemnation ney's command to the co As I am referred by your Exc lumns of the newspapers for the charge against me, your lord-ship will pardon me for selecting the same medium for my

I have the honour to be, my lord, Your lordship's most obedient humble servant, JAS. MOIR FERRES. To the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c.

(From the Pilot.) We have been amused, but by no means surprised, at the outery raised by our Conservative brethren in this city about Mr. Ferres' letter to his Excellency, which we have already Mr. Ferres' letter to his Excellency, which we have already transferred to our columns. Really, to read the comments of these gentry upon it, one would suppose that some new light had been thrown upon the transaction by that letter—some glaring piece of iniquity divulged—some gross act of injustice exposed! Not so! At least we cannot perceive it. The case stands precisely as we always supposed it to stand; and we must still insist—aye, even at the risk of raising another of these little tempests of virtuous indignation in the breast of our confrere of the Herald—that there has been nothing unprecedented, nothing arbitrary, nothing unjust in the treatment of Mr. Ferres in this matter.

The letter was intended to create and doubtless in som The letter was intended to create and doubtless in some minds it may have succeeded in its design—sympathy for the writer. It was intended to place that gentleman in the position of a martyr—a martyr to his loyalty—to his devotion to the representative of his Sovereign. But how is it attempted to create that sympathy? What are the means employed? We desire to treat Mr. Ferres with courtesy and fairness. If in the heat of the moment we have been led into any expression of heat of the marshness towards him, we regret it to he we can heat of the moment we have been led into any expression of uncalled-for harshness towards him, we regret it; but we cannot honestly characterize his version of the proceedings at the Shefford election in milder terms than as a series of gross misrepresentations. he has put into the mouth of Mr. Drummond language which that gentleman distinctly and emphatically relanguage which that gentleman distinctly and emphatically repudiates: he has represented aimself as present at the election pudiates; he has represented aimself as present at the election by accident, and compelled to defend himself and his Excellency the Governor General from the attacks made upon him.—Granting—for the sake of argument that such was the case, although it was not really the case—will Mr. Ferres inform us although it was not really the case—will Mr. Ferres inform us and the public if it was the same accident which led him to the polling booth, to represent the Conservative candidate, eight days after? Was it in self-defence that, when there, he maligned and insulted electors—so grossly, too, that many of them are prepared to prosecute him for defamation of character? why, the plea is preposterous, and it is an outrage upon men of sense and intelligence to suppose them capable of being de-

ceived by such excuses.

Throughout the whole of this controversy, we have acted entirely upon our own responsibility. We alone are answerable for every thing we have advanced. We have made no assertion that we had not good and reliable authority for, and we have stated nothing that we are now prepared to retract. Mr. Ferres was present at the election; he did interfere with the electors thereby he acted illegaly and improperly. Whether he got there accidentaly or designedly, makes no difference. These facts are notorious: he was seen and heard by hundreds; and, therefore, when the attention of the Government was in a regular way directed to his conduct, at the desire of the parties aglar way directed to his conduct, at the desire of the parties aggreeved, they could not in justice do otherwise than promptly and immediately dismiss him. This is the ground we have all along taken, and to it we are now prepared to adhere. Mr. Ferres and his friends pretend that no opportunity was afforded him of perusing the letter containing the charges upon which the Government acted; but we have the authority of Mr. Drummond for stating that he posted a copy of that letter to him six days before his dismissal.

Our Montreal contemporaries have all taken notice of this

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The following address of the President of this Association

\* Note from Minutes of Committee Meeting;

Resolved.—That an appeal to the several Agricultural Societies of Western Canada be drawn up and circulated, urging the necessity of renewed and vigorous action on the part of the friends of Agriculture Manufactures, &c. &c. throughout the Province, especially, for the purpose of sustaining this association; and that Thomas Page and Henry Ruttan Esqrs., of Cobourg, be a Committee to carry this resolution into effect.

fiton, in October last. It is also decided that the next exhibition shall be held in Cobourg, in the Newcastle District, on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in October next.

The Premiums awarded at the two former exhibitions, amounted to about tweive fundred pounds: of this sum, nearly three hundred pounds remain yet unpaid. The amount required for premiums at the next exhibition, will fall little short of seven hundred pounds.

Thus, Gentlemen, you will see that nearly one thousand pounds will be required for the above purpose, and for this the Provincial Association are wholly dependent upon you.

An application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for a grant fron the public funds in aid of this important Institution, and it is confidently expected to be successful. But it must be clearly inderstood that no part of this can be got for this year's operations; and under these circumstances, the Society must, as on former occasions, appeal to you for the contribution of a sum equal to the amount of Premiums to be awarded at the next Exhibition.

It is proper that you should be informed that, in future, all sums of money, voted or otherwise, raised for this object by the several Agricultural Societes throughout the Province, shall be applied solely to the payment of premiums; and that the local expenses, for enclosures recetion of buildings, and other necessary preparations, shall be borne by the inhabitants of the locality in which the exhibition for the time being shall be sloiden.

Besides the sum necessary for the last mentioned purpose, which will not be less that £250, to be raised by subscriptions in the vicinity of Cobourg, I amauthorized to state that the several Agricultural Societies in the Globorne and Newcastal Districts have appropriated nearly £250 towards the premiums.

Placed, as I lawe the honour to be, at the head of this Institution, which must, if properly supported, command an Influence upon the earthy amaisted practical operations as well as the science o

assistance of the considerations have arisen those numerous public Societies from which so many advantages have been produced,—Societies promoting science and literature, arts and manufactures, and for couraging knowledge, industry, and virtue in general. Foremost orgst these Associations may be classed those for the support of

for promoting science and ilterature, arts and manufactures, and for control of the company is a manufactures and appropriate to control of the company is a subject of all and assist in all measures calculated to benefit the community at the combine with such hodies as are formed for carrying out to interest to combine with such hodies as are formed for carrying out to interest the first of the combine with such hodies as are formed for carrying out to interest the first of the manufacture, and merchant.

In proportion as we can raise amongst ourselves those necessaries which all demand, and shose supplies which the more wealthy requires the such proportion as we can raise amongst ourselves those necessaries which all demand, and shose supplies which the more wealthy requires the such proportion as we can raise amongst ourselves those necessaries. Wealth, in whatever shope, must company to the company of the following centremous to the combine with such bodies as a "The Provincial Assistation" are formed for carrying out to interest of all concerned in the Institution of the Annual Prevailable and the provincial Agricultural Association" are formed and in the headits arising from such institutions, every class as "The Provincial Agricultural Association" are formed, and in the headits arising from such institutions, every class as the provincial Agricultural Association" are formed, and in the headits arising from such institutions, every class and the provincial agricultural association in the form of about twenty years, a part of all miperfect organization has indeed been going on in lindicated situations within the Provincial Association; and the provincial agricultural association and extension of Dilar provincial agr

Institution.

It remains, therefore, for you, Geutlemen, and indeed the whole of the population (for all are interested.) to say whether you will apply part of your means, either public or private, to the support of this your own Agricultural Society, and thereby place it on a fair basis, —or whether, by withholding your aid at this critical juncture of its history, you will ruin the prospects now opening before you.

Such a result I cannot by possibility anticipate, and in the fullest confidence of your support, commit the interests of the Institution to your keeping.

President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, C.W. + True happiness and independence does not depend upon temporal

NOTICE. An Adjourned Meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese, will be held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of bringing the subject of the Widows and Orphan's Fund. The usual Monthly Meeting has been adjourned, in order that further time may be afforded for com-munications on this subject from the District Branches through-

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

Midland Clerical Association. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, on Wednesday the 10th, and Thursday the 11th, of May next. SALTERN GIVENS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 17th April, 1848.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Establishment is to be closed on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, and that no WIDOWS OF ORPHANS can be admitted after this date.

J. S. HOWARD, Secretary

Toronto May 3rd, 1848. T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Trimmings in all their variety.

—ALSO—
Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware. Britannia & Plated
Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

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### NEW DICTIONARY, ILLUSTRATED. NOW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 112d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d.

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English, Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the present state of Literature, Science, and Art, comprising all words purely English; and the principal and most generally used Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymologies and their pronunciation according to the best authorities.

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London, Eninkural, 1988.

Also Globes, Miss M'N, has taken care to provide herself.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various hranches of study, by which method the rapid improvement of the Pupil in each department is secured.

TERMS.

Per Quarter. THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY:

ACKIE & SON.

London, Eninburgh, and Glasgow.

THOMAS MACLEAR, the Province without extra charge. May, 1848.

BAZAAR.

in the month of September next ensuing, for the purpose of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.

Contributions of Fancy and other Work will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly constant to president of the contributions. nted to preside at the Tables :-

Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Boulton,
Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Boomer,
Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. F. Tench, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Creen. Niagara, April 20th, 1848.

Apper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the EASTER VACATION, on SATURDAY, the 6th of May.

TERMS: Day Scholars. £ s. d. Associations:—

To the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Directors, Secretaries and College Forms

Preparatory Form - - - 6 0 0 per annum.

College Forms - - 9 0 0 " Boarders. £ s. d.

> Ornamental Drawing
> Vocal and Instrumental Music
>
> - 1 0 0
> - 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector U. C. College. MR. DE LA HAVE, French Master in U. C. College has vacancies for four Boarders. 87-562-4in.

### Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION.

October, 1848, to April, 1849. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry .- Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. - Fixe Lectures in the week. JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five

Lectures in the week WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week. W. B. NICOL, Esq., Materia Medica and Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.-Five Lectures in the week. HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. - Five

Lectures in the week. The Fees for each of the above are £3 10s, per course of Six Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

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

perpetual. LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.-Three Lec-

The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848. H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar, K. C.

THE

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in

At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be

OFFICE:-4, Duke-Street.

UPPER CANADA

BUILDING SOCIETY. NGORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAM 18TH MAY, 1816.

> President: HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON. Vice-President : W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL, Esq. Directors:

GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., JOSEPH BECKETT, Esq., JOHN CAMERON, Esq., C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., GEORGE HERRICK, Esq., M.D., ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,

MESSRS. CAMERON, BROCK & ROBINSON.

Bankers: TORONTO BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK. E. SHORTIS. Secretary & Treasurer.

The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society, Toronto, 22d April, 1848. 85-562-tf. TORONTO, April, 1848.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MISS MACNALLY, DEGS to announce, that her Seminary for Young Ladies re-opened, after the Easter Vacation, on April 27.

Miss M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampron, Bart., and several eminent persons of learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to ber zenlous attention to the advanceas an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance-

ment of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, is based unhesitatingly reposed in him since he has been engaged in the tuition of youth, Mr. Clarke will exert his most earnest endeaupon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who, having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons feel happy in devoting their time exclusively

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, have the advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable. a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking, is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. They also have access to a well as-Tuesdays and Fridays. They are sorted library, comprising the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also Globes, Miss M'N, has taken care to provide herself.

Piano Forte and Thorough Bass ..... Italian ... Dancing English Language, Writing, Arithmetic and Plain Work 1
Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements 7 Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements 7 10 0 less than a year.

J. S. CLARKE. Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of Miss M'N. gives Private Tuition, at her own Residence, in the French, Italian and German languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of

an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figures. References. The Hon. & Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The Rev. Dr. McCAUL, President K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. The Rev. D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. The Rev. BENJAMIN CRONYN, Rector of London.

36. Wellington Street West, next door to the Residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman. N. B.-MISS MACNALLY can receive a few additional Day Pupils after Easter.

INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U. C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto.

Toronto.

Toronto.

Toronto.

The Church Society's House, King Street, by the Church, Rev. H. Ripley, Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. Robt. Blakey, rem.; Rev. H. J. Rhodes, add. sub.

Toronto, April, 1848.

### A GOVERNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI-DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Musse, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Teronto. 95 563-7 Toronto, May, 1848.

# MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this City and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKFATRICK. Esq., Kingston. Hon. George S. Boulton & Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., Trent. J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of tures in the week.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Anatomy.—Three Lectures in

20. William Street. 93 563-tf Toronto, May, 1848.

### MRS. JAMIESON,

TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men.of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the FRENCH ACCORDEON,

IN TWELVE LESSONS. Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance.

have resolved that in consequence of the high literary character of the applicants, the choice of a Candidate for the situation of Master of the Hamilton Grammar School, will be decided on their respective Testimonials, as to Moral Character, Scholarship, Experience, and success in Teaching.

CANDIDATES are requested to forward their Testimonials before the 23d May, on which day the Trustees will meet for

the election of a Teacher. WM. CRAIGIE, Secretary

Hamilton, 13th April, 1848. BOARDING. RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted

to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847. 355-46

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS. Oth and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWNOS, SCULPTURE,
MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD
CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in June next.

Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists,
intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before
the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, un-THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in less by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts,

No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously By order of the Committee. PETER MARCH, Secretary.
Toronto, April, 1848. 79-561

QUEBEC ACADEMY, 14, Esplanade. A PRIVATE AND SELECT SEMINARY.

THE undersigned, PRINCIPAL and PROPRIETOR of the above Institution, designs (D.V.) opening on the 1st May next, the capacious and commodious premises connected with it, for the purpose of BOARDING, AND EDUCATING A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN in the various branches of Classical, Mathematical, and Polite Literature.
Unaffectedly grateful for the kind and generous confidence so

vours faithfully and conscientiously to fulfil his increased responsibilities, and will scrupulously make it his undeviating aim, so to train up those who may be entrusted to his care, that they may realize the combined character of the Christian, the Scholar and the Gentleman.

The discipline of the Establishment will be strictly parental and an affectionate family intercourse will be assiduously culti-

and an affectionate tamily intercourse will be assiduously cultivated within it, thus divesting it, as far as practicable, of the atmosphere of a mere Boarding School, and diffusing around it the comforts of a Home.

Its situation is one of the most delightful and salubrious in the City, and enjoys, in the public grounds which front it, very agreeable opportunities of exercise and recreation.

There will be an USHER resident in the Iustitution, and faci-

lities will be afforded by competent Masters for the attainment of the usual elegant accomplishments.

Each Young Gentleman will be furnished with a separate apartment, but will be expected to provide himself with a bed, bedding, and towels.

Fifteen Pounds will be charged quarterly, payable in advance, but there will be extra charges for instruction in Music, Drawing, and the Modern Languages, and also for Pew Rent and

Washing.
There will be a Vacation of Six Weeks at Midsummer, and a Fortnight at Christmas; during which, should any Young Gen-tlemen remain in the Establishment, they will pay at the rate of One Pound a Week;—and none will be received for a period

LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Sir.—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing diserder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself as cured of this most disheartening malady.

alady.
I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgement, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

Argus Office,

Portland, March 26, 1846. C. D. MAYNARD.

MARRIED.

At Port Whitby, on the 1st. inst., by the Rev. John Pentland, B.A., Bernard Frey Ball, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Whitby, to Emily, only daughter of L. P. Church, Esq. On the 27th ult., at Trinity Church, Cornwall, C.W., by the Rev. Joseph Antisell Allen, brother of the bridegroom, Wm. Cox Allen, Esq., M.D., second son of the late Henry F. Allen, Esq., S. I. C. D., Barrister-at-Law, &c., Ireland, to Harriet [562-83 2 Louisa, second daughter of Col. the Hon. P. Vankoughnet.

DIED. In Kingston, on the 21st ult., Marianne, eldest daughter of Alfred Todd, Esq., of Montreal, aged 3 years and 11 months.