and repentance—for repentance would follow.—Or, to reverse the picture, that I should content myself as the hanger-on of your father's bounty, and become a pensioner on my wife's fortune. In neither case could we be happy, nor could I be just in uniting your fate with mine."

Katrina turned her head away, and anguish was for the first time busy with her heart. It was more than a minute before she spoke; then her voice was cold and restrained, and the smile which she strove to force died away in the tremulous motion of the lips. "We have forgotten our lesson—hold the music for me if you please."—And taking her guitar she went over the lesson with a calmness that surprised herself. But she did not sing; that was beyond her power. When she had finished she arose and said, "I think you pronounce me a tolerable proficient on this instrument; call at my father's counting-room and he will reward your services. I shall not require them in future." And with a slight inclination of the head she turned to leave the fountain.

The youth followed her and laid his hand on hers. "Katrina," he said, "forgive me if I appear unfeeling, if"—but she shook his hand off, and with a haughtiness of spirit for the first time called into action, swept by him and entered into the house.

Katrina found her father in the sitting room; his heart was overflowing with kindness and gratitude. "Come hither, child, and kiss me, or if I have determined to make thee happy, happy in thy own way," he cried, opening his arms to embrace his daughter. Kate threw herself on his bosom and burst into a passion of tears; and when the old merchant went on to tell her of the peril he had been in, and of the generous conduct of the foreign youth, the poor girl only wept more bitterly than before.

"Don't weep Kate," said the old man kindly; "I will have no more to do with this foreign marriage; thou shalt wed the youth to-morrow if thou will."

"No, no, father, I will not. I wish to marry Lord Gilbert and make you happy."

"Then, after all, thou wert only jesting this morning, and I, like an old fool, got angry about a shadow."

"Yes, father, it all a jest—a very, very unfeeling one, yet still but a jest;" and Kate's tears redoubled as she spoke.

"Well, then, I will send off my answer to Lord Gilbert, and two thousand guilders to the good youth."

"Send him two thousand—half your fortune! He is poor and proud and"—here Kate began to cry again, and sobbing out something about a head-ache she left the room.

Early next morning Wynbeer Schuyler sent a purse of gold, with a letter of thanks to the music-master; but the servant returned with word that the youth had left Amsterdam.

The preparations for Katrina's bridal were commenced on a magnificent scale. She was to be married in the English fashion; brides-maids were chosen and the trousseau was ordered from Paris. At length Lord Gilbert arrived. Katrina declined seeing him until they should meet at the altar, but the merchant visited him at his hotel, and returned home absolutely beside himself with delight. The wedding morning brought a pretty three-cornered note from the bridegroom, with a case of diamonds, such as had seldom blazed on the brow of a duchess. The brides-maids were in extacies, and even Katrina's pale face brightened a little when she saw them sparkle among her soft, bright tresses, and felt them upon her white arms and neck. She was sitting in her dress of white satin and mechlins lace, when a carriage and four swept up to the house. The brides-maids rushed in a body to the little mirrors in the windows.

"There he is, that is Lord Gilbert—the tall, slender one, with black hair," exclaimed the foremost. "Kate, do come here one moment. Why where has she flown to?"

Poor Kate! she had taken advantage of the confusion and had stolen into the garden, that she might have one moment of solitude before her destiny was sealed for ever. She hurried to the fountain and threw herself on the bench where those dear, dear music lessons had been given.—The place had been neglected of late; the fountain was half choaked up with leaves, and the rose bushes were drooping and out of bloom. Every thing looked desolate, but the heart of the poor bride was most desolate of all. She leaned her cheek against the rough trunk of the elm, and, burying her face in her hands, abandoned herself to sorrow. She was sitting thus, with tears trickling through her slender fingers, and falling unnoticed on her bridal dress, when a hand was laid softly on her arm, and a familiar voice pronounced her name.

That voice—it went to her heart like a gush of music. She looked up, and he whom she had driven from her presence in scorn and anger, was standing by her side. She forgot her engagement, her pride, every thing, in the dear consciousness of his presence, and sprang to his bosom as joyfully as the frightened bird flies to his nest-home in the green leaves. "My own sweet Kate!" whispered the youth, laying his palm caressingly on the warm cheek whose fellow was nestled in his bosom. "Look up, love, and say that you forgive me all the sorrow and anxiety I have occasioned you."

Kate's arms tightened about his neck and she murmured in a soft happy voice, "I forgive all, every thing, only say that you will yet save me from this marriage."

"And has it never occurred to you that you may have been deceived? that your affianced husband may have sought to win the heart before he demanded the hand of his fair mistress? in short, that the humble music-master and Gilbert Foster may have been the same person? Nay, struggle not to free yourself from my arms, sweet bride. Is not your lover the same in all things as when he was used toret your luckless guitar with his unskilful hands?"

"Can this be sober truth?" murmured the young girl, doubtingly. "What you, so kind, so gentle and good—*can* you be the proud, fastidious Lord Gilbert whom I so feared? Indeed, I cannot understand it!"

"Do not try, love. Remember we have a whole life-time to explain in. Let us go to the house now. The bishop is waiting. Do not tremble—there is nothing so very terrible in the ceremony."

"No, there is nothing terrible in it *now*," whispered the happy Kate, as Lord Gilbert Foster drew the bridal veil over her face, and raising her hand to his arm he led her from the fountain which had witnessed their first and last quarrel.

## CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

It is with feelings of the most painful character that we see our predictions respecting Canada so fully accomplished. Months back we drew a picture of Canadian prospects, which was thought at the time overcharged and exaggerated. We, from our command of information—from the careful reports of our numerous correspondents, were but too well prepared for the events which have taken place, and for their "*sequelæ*." We have warned the Government repeatedly, we have given them timely notice, but Lord Grey is not the person to take counsel—the most friendly or the most judicious. There is an unfortunate *hauteur* and vanity about the man which is anything but dignified—a petty jealousy of interference or suggestion, which is farthest removed from statesmanship, and which is ruinous to the interests over which he unfortunately for the country has been selected to preside. The seeds of mischief were sown by a former Whig-Radical Cabinet during Lord Melbourne's Administration, when the same temporising with rebels, and covert dallying with traitors was carried on in Canada as in this country, a little insight into which system in England was afforded by the publication of the "*Young*" correspondence.

But for this iniquitous—for we can apply no milder term—system, Canada would not be in its present revolutionary condition. The differences of race or creed are not of themselves sufficient to breed rebellion or excite revolution; but they become fertile elements of mischief and disorder under the crooked policy of *small* statesmen.

The proximate cause of the lamentable and destructive insurrection—the whole details of which we finished yesterday—is, as all our readers are well aware, the Governor-General giving the Royal assent to the Indemnity or Rebellion Bill. But this is only the *proximate* cause—the whole population has been excited and exasperated by the mischievous *system* which has prevailed during the tenure of office by the present Government. The Republican or French Canadian party has been emboldened and encouraged, and the British and Loyalist party has been wantonly provoked and made indignant by the gross partisanship displayed. The utter abandonment of sound and equitable Imperial rule, and the adoption of a petty, intriguing policy, based on a false expediency, and insulting in the highest degree to men of loyal feeling, attached to English interests and devoted to their Sovereign, have produced these results.

In vain have the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament of late questioned her Majesty's Ministers on their Canadian administration. No answer could be wrung from them, but that they had entire confidence in their noble colleague, the Governor-General; and to the repeated demands for official information to be laid on the table of the house, a miserable trick and artifice was resorted to—viz., that the letters received from the Governor-General were of a *private* nature, and that no *dispatches* had been communicated—as if the Governor of a colony and the Secretary of State for the Colonies were entitled to maintain a private correspondence on the affairs of the nation, or to withhold even that correspondence on such a pretext from the scrutiny of Parliament. What kind of *dispatch* will Lord Elgin write now—if he indeed be permitted to remain long enough to write one at a post for which he has has shown himself so signally incompetent? How will her Majesty's Ministers now justify their noble governor, in whose discretion and judgment they had such entire confidence? We certainly do not envy the position of Lord Elgin, or of those who are responsible for his appointment.

A more disgraceful or ignominious position, either for the Government at home or their representative in the Colony, it would be difficult to imagine. There is not even the poor merit of having provided against the outrage and violence their obstinate persistance in obnoxious measures was certain to evoke.

[From the London Morning Post.]

There is, not for the first time, a difference of opinion between Lord Grey and the public at large with reference to the state of affairs in Canada.—The Secretary for the Colonies believes the place in a state of tranquility. The ignorant public without, judging only from the description given by eye witnesses of the scenes which took place before their eyes in Montreal, imagine that the burning of the Parliament House, the destruction of M. Lafontaine's property, and the retreat of Lord Elgin, perfumed with the fragrant missiles so literally showered upon them by a once Loyal and respectful people, are signs of a state of feeling which for the sake of the province and its Government, it may be hoped is not of common occurrence.

One point, at all events, has been made clear by the accounts which have reached us of the 25th of April. Compensation to rebels, however desirable, according to Lord Grey's principles of Colonial legislation, is an expensive business to those on whom the payment ultimately falls.—The friends of Lafontaine, after what we are now to consider as ten years unjust deprival of their rights, are to be paid for losses sustained by them in the rebellion of 1838. Who is to pay for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1849? The grant which has occasioned all this tumult is of exactly £100,000. Already, within three hours of its passing into a law, more than £100,000 worth of public property, a great part of which cannot be replaced, has been destroyed in one city alone. Setting aside all other considerations, the business of rewarding rebellion seems an unprofitable one. We hope that this fact may have some weight with those—and among the supporters of the present Ministry they are not few—who measure everything by the standard of pounds, shillings, and pence.

With that wanton destruction of property which, in a moment of universal panic, a few rioters were permitted to perpetrate unpunished, we believe that no party had less to do than those in whose name the outrage was committed. The exertions of Sir Allan McNab—here, as everywhere, contrasting with the pusillanimous weakness of the Governor, who sneaked down two hours after the regular time to pass a measure of which he well knew what the results would be—are in themselves sufficient to refute the charge.—But, however blameable such violence may be, we cannot forget that there are wrongs to which no people will submit; and to which if they did submit, their loyalty in other respects would be little worth. A people insensible to insult from their governors would be incapable of repelling insult from foreign powers. It is the penalty paid by all despotic rulers—and in this term we include the despotism of an uncontrolled democracy as much as any other—that they have none under them except those who are not worth ruling.

We do not apprehend that for Lord Elgin personal danger need be anticipated. It is not of practising tyranny, but of permitting the tyranny of others, that he stands charged. The instrument will not be confounded with the hand that wields it; and he may safely take refuge from the popular indignation in a frank avowal of the compulsion under which he has acted. That the people of Montreal are capable of drawing such distinctions, even in the frenzy of a populous tumult, they have already given proof in the care with which, while the Queen's representative was insulted, the Queen's picture was rescued, at no inconsiderable risk, from the ruins of the burning House of Parliament. This is a trifle; but it is not without meaning. The people whom our legislators are goading to the verge of rebellion are driven against their will to acts of disloyalty. They ask only to be preserved from foreign dominion, degrading to themselves and to the British Crown. They ask only to be placed under the protection of their own country; or if, in deference to the commands of M. Lafontaine, that protection be henceforth denied them, to be suffered to protect themselves.

[From the Halifax Colonist.]

The *Morning Chronicle* has taken to a new style of lying. It boldly asserts that the leading English journals are in favor of the French Canadian rebels. Why does it not quote them? It gives us the *Times*, the organ of Earl Grey, and therefore the natural defender of his policy. It gives us a garbled extract from *Wilmer & Smith*, and a leader from the Whig dirty work organ, the *Daily News*, and that is all it can muster. We have often informed our readers that the *Daily News* is avowedly opposed to retaining the Colonies at all, and therefore its opinion is entitled to no weight. So that "all the leading English journals" are narrowed down to one, the *Times*, Earl Grey's own paper. We have the London *Chronicle*, *Herald*, *Post*, *Standard*, *Spectator*, *Liverpool Mail*, and a host of others, all of which unequivocally condemned Lord Grey's conduct in the affair of Mr. Fairbanks. But as we said before let the *Morning Chronicle* quote some "leading English journals" in its favor.

The same *Morning Chronicle* has an article on the letter sent by the Conservatives to Earl Grey touching his falsehoods in the House of Lords, and of course is indignant at its not having been sent through Sir John Harvey, by whom it says "it would no doubt have been treated with courtesy." With all due deference to the opinion of the *Chronicle*, we have our doubts if any thing Conservative would be treated by Sir John with courtesy. We doubt his gentlemanly professions. The letter itself states sufficient reasons for doubts. Whatever his original nature may have been, he would find it hard now to act like a gentleman. He is in the hands of a cabinet who know not the meaning of the term. He has a *thousand* weighty reasons for obeying their dictates. As for Lord Grey his conduct is shameful. He makes a deliberate mis-statement in the House of Lords, and when corrected instead of explaining suffers the English people still to continue under an erroneous impression. He was not addressed in his capacity of Colonial Secretary, but simply as a member of House of the Lords, who was foolishly supposed by the Conservatives of Nova Scotia to be gentleman enough to retract an expression when informed it was untrue.


# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 15, 1849.


The Express steamer with intelligence by the English Mail of 2d June, arrived here yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. We copy from the New-Brunswicker Extra such articles as appear to be most interesting.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Fires have been raging in the woods, in every direction for several days, and to an alarming extent. A great deal of damage has been done by them in various parts of this Province and in Nova Scotia. The present drought assists their progress, and nothing but a kindly rain will stop the destruction. The crops are suffering much for lack of this blessing.

The Centenary of Halifax was duly celebrated in that City on Friday last. The day was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns, after which the church bells rang a merry peal. Triumphal arches were raised throughout the city, and at 10 o'clock a grand review of the troops took place, followed by a sham fight. A procession was then formed, consisting of every useful and charitable Society, and marched through the different streets, preceded by bands of music. An address was presented to the Lieutenant Governor, and an oration made by Beamish Murdoch, Esq. Altogether it was a high holiday in Halifax, which appears to have formed a source of amusement and interest highly creditable to the proj ctors.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Wm. K. Reynolds has published his Prospectus for erecting a Suspension Bridge across the Falls, under an Act of Assembly obtained for that purpose at the last sitting of the Legislature. He purposes to construct the Bridge and pay all damages for lands required in the vicinity for the sum of £20,000, to be divided into 4000 shares of £5 each; one half the amount of stock subscribed by each shareholder to be paid on satisfactory completion of the structure, the remaining half in three, six, nine, and twelve months. The Bridge and all its appurtenances to be then handed over to the shareholders, free of all claims, and all tolls received to be accounted for to the shareholders.—We sincerely trust that *Mr.* Reynolds will meet with the requisite encouragement to induce him to prosecute the undertaking successfully.

THE INDEMNITY BILL has been published in some of the Canada papers, and in the *Preamble* thereof it is "provided that none of the persons "who have been convicted of high treason, alleged "to have been committed in that part of this Province, formerly the Province of Lower Canada, "since the first day of November, one thousand "eight hundred and thirty-seven, or who having "been charged with high treason, or other offences of a treasonable nature, and having been "committed to the custody of the Sheriff in the "Gaol of Montreal, submitted themselves to the "will and pleasure of her Majesty, and were "thereupon transported to Her Majesty's Islands "of Bermuda, shall be entitled to any indemnity "for losses sustained during or after the said Rebellion, or in consequence thereof."

In no other way is reference made to the rebels in this Jesuitical Bill. Now, let the reader just bear in mind the thousands engaged in the rebellion, at the same time let him consider the portion thereof who were *convicted* of high treason, and he will then be able to conclude whether rebels are to be paid or not—It is even affirmed that although the convicted ones may not personally claim indemnity, their families would still be entitled to the privileges of the Act.

### THE ENGLISH MAILS FOR CANADA.

The Quebec Mercury complains of the delay now experienced in the receipt of letters by the English Mails. Formerly, when the Mails for Canada were conveyed through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the letters were on some occasions, received in three days and a half after the Steamer's arrival at Halifax; whereas, by the present arrangement through the United States, a week had elapsed before the letters by the last Steamer had even reached Montreal after her arrival at Halifax.

The Quebec Chronicle of Monday last remarks—"It is much to be regretted that the route of the Mail from England has been changed; for it not only is a much larger annual charge incurred by the British and paid to a foreign Government—when the same sum disbursed in the Provinces would be of such incalculable advantage to the whole line of route—but week by week, experience proves that no advantage is in reality gained in point of dispatch. For instance, the steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday the 14th, and her letters reached this on the 20th, whereas, had the express come by land, the Mail would have been received on the 18th in Quebec, and 19th in Montreal."—*Courier.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—We are informed that while some parties were engaged in launching a small vessel at Popologan, in the Parish of Pennfield, on Thursday the 31st ult., a young man by the name of Anthony Dempsey, a tailor, who was either assisting or looking on, got his foot entangled with a rope near the stern of the vessel, and the vessel starting at the same time passed over his body killing him instantly, and literally crushing him to atoms.—[Charlotte Gaz.

### PUBLIC MEETING AT WOODSTOCK.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Carleton County, convened pursuant to a Requisition signed, by eight Justices of the Peace and many others, to the High Sheriff of Carleton, for the purpose of expressing an opinion with regard to the present state of affairs in Canada, and held in the Court House at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on Monday the 28th day of May, inst., George W. Cleary, Esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas being called to the Chair, and Mr. Charles H. Connell appointed Secretary,—after the addresses of several gentlemen, who furnished the meeting with ample information, the following resolutions were put, *seriatim*, and unanimously adopted:—

1st. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting the present state of affairs in Canada, calls for an expression of opinion, from every true and loyal man in this Province, who reveres British Institutions and British Laws—honours the Queen and glories in the Name of a British subject.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That while this meeting condemns the indignities lately offered to the Representative of the Sovereign—the violation of the public peace and the destruction of public and private property in Canada, yet they would consider themselves unworthy the name of British subjects, were they to overlook the causes to which those events are attributable.

3rd. *Resolved*,—That the sacrifices contemplated by an Indemnity Bill of the monies of the loyal people of Canada to remunerate rebels for property lost by them, while in open rebellion against the Government of the Country, and as a reward for the destruction of the lives and properties of their fellow subjects, together with the Governor General's unqualified assent to an act so unusual and extraordinary in disregard of the Royal Instructions and of numerous Petitions, appear to be the principal causes which have led to the recent disturbances in Montreal.

4th. *Resolved*,—That the refusal of the Ministry and their supporters to adopt the proposed amendment, excluding from the Indemnity Bill "any person who aided, assisted or abetted the Rebellion," shews a determination on the part of the Ministry to possess the power of paying rebels, and also their intention of exercising that power notwithstanding the assertions of some individuals to the contrary.

5th. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting the policy lately pursued towards these colonies, by those at present in power in Great Britain, is having a rapid tendency to destroy the vital interests of the country and to damp and discourage that feeling of loyalty in the present generation, which induced our forefathers to sacrifice life and property on account of their attachment to the British Crown!

6th. *Resolved*,—That this meeting declares its loyalty to the Crown and love for British Institutions, and its earnest hope that British supremacy may be strengthened and perpetuated in North America.

7th. *Resolved*,—That the humble Petition now prepared and adopted by this meeting, be forwarded to Her Majesty, praying the disallowance of the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, as the only means, in the opinion of this meeting, of restoring peace to Canada, and inspiring confidence in Her loyal and faithful Canadian subjects; and *Further Resolved*, that the Petitions now prepared and adopted by this meeting be forwarded to the two Houses of Parliament, soliciting them to address Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying the disallowance of the said Bill.

8th. *Resolved*,—That the *Carleton Sentinel* and *Montreal Herald* be requested to publish the proceedings of this Meeting; and *Further Resolved*, that the other papers in the Provinces be respectfully solicited to insert the same.

After the usual thanks to the Chairman and Secretary for their services, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Queen, and three for the Loyalists of Canada.

GEO. W. CLEARY, *Chairman*,
CHAS. H. CONNELL, *Secretary*.

The following is the Address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of Her Majesty's loving subjects of Carleton County, in the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, the subscribers, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty, with feelings of dutiful affection for Your Majesty's person, and hearts sincerely devoted to the honor and well-being of the British Crown.

Having learned of the events which have lately agitated your Majesty's Province of Canada, we deeply deplore them, and deprecating, as we do, in unmeasured terms, the insults offered to your Majesty's Representative, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,—the disturbance of order, and the loss of property which signalized the outbreak, we cannot but feel that the British portion of the inhabitants were goaded to the outrage by the unparalleled steps of the Canadian Government.

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor General, a Bill was presented to the Canadian House of Assembly, to indemnify persons who had sustained losses by the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, and there being a class of traitors, notoriously implicated in that Rebellion, who might receive remuneration under the Bill, if not distinctly excepted, the majority of the Canadian House refused to exclude them, this Bill so extraordinary in its nature, and baneful in its principle, passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, and was unconditionally assented to, notwithstanding very numerous Petitions of your Majesty's loyal subjects, from various parts of Canada to the contrary.

When your Petitioners contemplate the peculiar position of your Majesty's North American Possessions, and the manifest utility of inculcating a faithful allegiance to the British Crown, when we reflect upon the faithless—the unprovoked, and the treasonable course pursued by the disaffected of Canada, in wantonly attack Your Majesty's Crown and Government, and the opposite conduct of the noble-hearted Loyalists, who fought and suffered and died in repressing them, we cannot restrain our indignation at the idea of rewarding the former for their perfidy, and taxing the latter to pay for it, and most respectfully submit that were such a measure countenanced, it would be death to that enduring loyalty so essentially for British rule, and by which Your Majesty's Colonial subjects have been so honorably distinguished.

We, therefore, most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to disallow the Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will Pray, &c, &c, &c.

### THE FUNERAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

*From the Montreal Morning Courier.*

THE last sad honors were paid to the remains of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commanding the Forces of Her Majesty in Canada, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Notre Dame Street, from Donegana's Hotel to beyond Dalhousie Square, was lined by the 19th and 23rd Regiments, and by a Troop of the Provincial Cavalry, dismounted, under the Command of Capt. Walter Jones. The 71st Regiment furnished the Guard of Honor, and this, with its Colors and Band, was statioded opposite Donegana's Hotel. Two guns of the Royal Artillery were stationed on the Wharf, near the Royal Barracks, from which point they fired minute guns during the passage of the procession; two other guns preceded the procession to the Military Cemetery, in the Victoria Road, for the purpose of firing the usual Salute after the Funeral Service.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession, having been arranged by the officers on the Staff of Adjutant General's Department, took its departure for the place of interment in the following order:—The Officers attached to the different Departments of Her Majesty's Service, the Ordnance, Adjutant General's, Quarter Masters General's, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; after them came a large body of gentlemen, residents of Montreal, walking four deep, and we should think about six hundred in number; these were followed by the Students and Professors of McGill College in their Academical habits, by the Clergy, the City Council and Mayor of Montreal; Members of the Bar, of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council. The Bands of the 19th and 71st Regiments, with the Pipers, of the latter Corps, followed, and then the Body of the deceased General, which was placed on a gun carriage, drawn by six white horses of the field-battery, the carriage being covered by the Union Flag, and the hat, sword, and sash being placed on the coffin. The Pall Bearers, who walked on each side of the coffin, were Major General Rowan, Major General Gore, Commissary General Filder, and Colonels Dynely, Holloway, and Wetherall. Colonel D'Urban, Deputy Quarter Master General, the son of the deceased, was the Chief Mourner, and he was followed by the members of the late General's Staff, the Aides-de-Camp of the Governor General, and several other Officers of rank; and by the domestic servants and crew of His Excellency's Yacht. The Charger of the deceased, fully caparisoned, with the boots reversed in the stirrups, was led by two grooms, and the procession was closed by three Companies of the 71st Regiment. When the coffin was placed on the carriage the whole line presented arms, and, immediately after the word being given to lean on the arms reversed, the procession advanced between the lines, the Band of the 19th playing the solemn notes of the "Dead March," followed by that of the 71st playing the well known Scotch Air "The Land of the Leal." After the whole procession had entered between the lines, the latter faced to the right and left, and marched with the procession, flanking it. Thus the cortege passed along the line of Notre Dame and St. Mary Streets until it arrived at the Victoria Road, up which it turned, and continued in the same order, till it reached the Military Cemetery, when the flanking lines halted, fronted, and leant on their arms, while the procession passed into the Cemetery, the coffin being taken from the carriage and borne into the Chapel by twelve Sergeants. Owing to the small size of the Chapel, hardly any one could obtain entrance, but we understand that the Burial Service was read by the Rev. D. Robertson, Chaplain to the Forces. The Guard of Honor of the 71st Regiment was formed in two lines from the Chapel to the grave, and after that part of the Burial Service which is read in the Chapel was finished, the corpse was borne through their ranks to the grave, followed by the Chief Mourner, Colonel D'Urban, and his son, the Ladies of the Officers of His Excellency's Staff, and many Officers and Gentlemen, among whom we noticed, Major Sir James Alexander, Major Talbot, and Captain Kirkland, the Staff of the deceased General; Col. Bruce, Lord Kerr, the Hon. Mr. Egerton, and Mr. Grant, the Staff of His Excellency the Governor General; Lord Errol, and Mr. Gore, the Staff of the Hon. Major General Gore; Col. Lauderdale Maule, of the 79th, Col. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of the 71st, and many others. After the melancholy ceremony was completed, the usual Salutes were fired by the Royal Artillery, and three vollies by the Dragoons, 19th and 23rd Regiments. The Regiments then returned to town.

We have hardly ever seen a larger number of persons collected on any occasion than at the funeral of Sir Benjamin D'Urban; we should think that in and along the line of the procession they could not have been less than ten thousand persons, and all seemed deeply affected; though Sir Benjamin D'Urban was little known to the people of Montreal, yet his character was such, his reputation for gallantry, prudence, and far-seeing wisdom, all those qualities which combine to form a good soldier and statesman, was so widely extended, that his death, so sudden, and under such peculiar circumstances, seemed to make a more than common impression. Almost all the shops on the line of the procession were closed, and there was every where an anxious desire to show respect to the memory of the departed. The grave is fast closing over the veteran heroes of the last war, and this, one of the bravest and best, has found his last resting place in a distant possession of the land he served so well, but where his memory will ever be respected.

The Governor-General did not attend the funeral of Sir Benjamin D'Urban yesterday.

In order that there may be a full record of all that occurred at the obsequies of the late Commander of the Forces, so justly lamented by every man who knew his vast worth and his abilities, so far above the common run, we may mention that several of the inhabitants of Sorel came up to town, in order to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. We can safely say, that no British General ever died in Canada so universally regretted. The death of this wise and truly patriotic soldier and statesman came on us more strikingly at this momentous crisis. He alone prevented, by his decision and sagacity, a violent and most bloody collison in the streets of this city. His truly patriotic and intelligent firmness is not, perhaps, appreciated now, but it will be when the people of Canada have learned all the perils of the five days following the 25th of April; we say, because we know the facts and circumstances, that if one other night had found Mr. Lafontaine's "Specials" in possession of arms served out to them from the Royal Arsenal, there would have been a fight in the streets of this city, in which at least 4000 men would have taken part on the British side, with all means and appliances that would have rendered the struggle a most sanguinary one. We have a confiding hope that his command has descended into good hands in the succession of General Rowan.

The *Pilot* says that the procession at the funeral of Sir Benjamin D'Urban was "*the largest, but one, either civilian or military, that we ever seen in Montreal.*" Why had not the *Pilot* the honesty to say, since he alluded to the fact, that that *largest* funeral was that of poor Lieutenant Weir, hacked to pieces in cold blood, by the bloodthirsty French Canadian Rebels, 1837! We like honesty.

We are unable to find space to-day for the accounts of various meetings held throughout the country, to address the Queen for the removal of Lord Elgin, the dissolution of Parliament, and the disallowance of the Rebellion Losses Bill. Petitions have reached town from Caledon and Chinguacousy with 936 signatures, and from Lloydtown and its vicinity with 630 signatures, and numbers more are on their way. These are noble examples to other townships.

The *Guelph Herald* contains letters and affidavits from many respectable individuals declaring that their signatures were obtained under false pretences to an Address to the Governor-General, and in several instances that they were altogether forgeries.—*Toronto Patriot.*

TROUT FISHING.—On Wednesday last, we saw at the Saloon of T. W. Hastings, Port Hope, seven brook trout, weighing nine pounds. One of them weighing 2 lbs., another 1¾, and another 1¼ lbs. They were caught in Salter's pond, and Mr. Hastings sent them to Rochester, in order that our American neighbors might see the kind of fish we catch in Canada. When any of our Rochester friends are inclined to have a day's sport in the fishing line, we invite them to come here and *angle for trout.*—*Cobourg Star.*

RECALL OF LORD ELGIN.—No less than seven thousand six hundred and seventy-four signatures were got within six days in this District for the recall of His Excellency Lord Elgin from the Government of this Colony. The Petition has been sent to Sir Allen McNab. It measured *two hundred and forty feet* (double columns.) One thousand of the signatures were obtained in Darlington, and comprised many staunch Reformers.—*Cobourg Star.*

## ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Cambria* arrived at Halifax Wednesday at 11 A. M., in 10¾ days from Liverpool, bringing 69 passengers, 13 of whom landed at Halifax.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th May, making the entire run from New York to Liverpool in 11¼ days, including the detention at Halifax. This is said to be the shortest passage ever made from New York to Liverpool.

Since the departure of the last Mail from England, there has been a better feeling in all departments of business. The produce markets have been steady, and a good amount of business has been transacted, at full, and in some instances at advancing prices.

The demand for Flour was dull, and prices are lower, some sales of Western having been made at 22s 9d. per barrel. Ohio is quoted at 23s 6d to 24s 6d., and some very choice brands bring 25s per barrel. Indian Meal is quoted at 16s to 16s 6d per barrel.

Money, in the London Market, can be had on very easy terms. First class merchants bills, at 3 months, are done by the banks and others at 2 to 2½ per cent.; the complaint is that on these securities very little accommodation is wanted. For bills of ordinary character the terms are 3 to 4 per cent. The London bankers compete more than they did for good paper of the second class, as traders generally are held to be in a sounder, if not absolutely in a prosperous condition, while speculators in produce and venturesome shipments to foreign markets are carefully avoided.

Notwithstanding the events which are going on in France and in Eastern Europe, the English Funds have been maintained in a very extraordinary manner.

It appears to be the general belief that the war which is going on in Hungary will involve other powers, and it is expected that the interference of Russia will cause the French people to rush into the conflict.

### IRELAND.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin, but had not intimated the intentions of Government with reference to the State prisoners, so long under sentence of death for high treason. Little doubt, however, exists that the whole of the unfortunate men will be transported for life

The Cholera has appeared in Dublin, and is still continuing its ravages in many parts of the Country.

The accounts of destitution, suffering and death in the Southern and Western portions of Ireland are most appalling, and could scarcely be credited, if there were not the most positive testimony of the facts.

### ITALY.

The *Times* of the 2d inst. says, that advices from Rome to the 23d May had been received.—Provisions were becoming dear, as the French did not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was chiefly confined to luxuries, and bread and ordinary articles were in good supply. It was understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament re-assembled after the Whitsuntide holidays on the 31st of May, and proceeded to vote the miscellaneous estimates in supply.

From the London *Times* of the 2d instant, we learn that on the following evening Lord John Russel, with reference to a statement recently made by a Rev. gentleman, that a corpse cast upon the coast of Ireland had been converted into human food, gave an explanation which divested the occurrence of its most repulsive features. His Lordship took occasion to remark that such exaggerations and distortions of facts tended to shake confidence in reports which might be well-founded.

Lord John Russel then announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on Friday the 15th instant.

The House went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Spooner divided the Committee on the grant to Maynooth College, which was carried by a majority of 69.

The success of the Navigation Bill, which will come into operation on the 5th of January next, has given the present Ministers a fresh lease of power; and it is generally believed if their financial statement in June can be got over satisfactorily, that Parliament will rise early, unless the state of Ireland should require the session to be prolonged, for the purpose of renewing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The total cessation of political agitation is most desirable, and it would be difficult at present to make out any case for prolonging the present unconstitutional state of things. It would, however, prove a great national misfortune if a revival of the scenes of past years were to take place just as a plentiful harvest removed the present pressure of trouble. We trust, however, that the good sense of the Irish leaders will prevail, and render unnecessary the continuance of all coercive measures, and that their energies will take any other than a political direction. The next two months will, however, prove a period of the most severe trial.

Lord John Russell being pressed to answer whether, under any circumstances, no further grants were to be made to Ireland beyond what would be covered by the Rate-in-Aid, finds himself in a position of great embarrassment. He perceives that Parliament is disinclined to make any further advances whatever; whilst the daily increasing destitution, and the contingency of some frightful event occurring, which may raise public sympathy and indignation, compel him to reserve to the Government the power to deal with any circumstances which may arise upon their Ministerial responsibility. Mr. John O'Connel, and the members of his party, who a year or two ago were foremost in their abuse of England, after she had made such immense contributions in aid of Ireland, are now the most importunate in urging the Government to advance a further small sum to help the starving Irish over their difficulties till the period of harvest. At present the prospects of the potato crop, inspited by the luxuriant growth of the plant, are satisfactory.

### FRANCE.

The new Legislative Assembly of France has met, and its proceedings have been marked by scenes of the most violent character. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—

"The Legislative Assembly counts as yet but the half of its first week's existence, and it has already given token of the stormy scenes of which it will hereafter be the theatre. The constituent Assembly disappeared from the world with rage in its heart and menace on its lip, and its last accents were those of impenitence. The Legislative Assembly as yet in its infancy, and even still without its authorization, being yet unconstituted, exhibits in this imperfect condition the vices or the madness of more advanced age. Judging from the maturity of its passions, even in this early stage of its existence, who shall put a limit to its madness when it shall have gathered up all its strength."

The *Standard* (evening paper) of June 1, says: "It is impossible for language to give a faithful description of the violent and disgraceful scenes which are daily taking place in the Legislative Assembly of France. Anything like business is out of the question while the Montagnards, furious with rage, interrupt the proceedings of each sitting with the most frightful and discordant sounds that ever emanated from mortal throats. To talk of discussion in such an Assembly is a farce. The only aim of the extreme party is to overthrow the existing order of things, and they seem resolved to stick at nothing, however base and dishonorable, with the view of ultimately accomplishing that object.—But they will fail, or we shall be much surprised."

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In Hungary the contending parties appear to be on the eve of again changing their relative positions The Austrian forces, concentrated in and near Presburg, and on the line of the Waag, and supported on their left by the Russians, are reported to be on the eve of making a forward movement, which the Hungarians are not likely to be able to resist; and it is supposed, that having reinforced and provisioned the garrison of Comorn, they will again retire behind the Theiss, and trust to the pestiferous climate of southern Hungary to fight in their favour. The alleged victories over the Russians, and their reported capture of Buda, have not been confirmed.

According to accounts from Pesth of the 20th ult Ofen was still in the hands of the Austrians, and the Magyars were still firing on the place. The garrison of Ofen had ceased bombarding Pesth, which had greatly suffered, many of the principal buildings being destroyed.

No certain intelligence has been received regarding the movements of the Russians, large bodies of whom appear to be assembled at Goding and Hradisch. The estimates of the Russian force intended to be employed against the Magyars vary, but most fix it at about 170 000 men, who will be reinforced in case of need, by large reserves assembled within the Russian territories.

It is said that the Magyars have again utterly defeated the imperial forces in the neighbourhood of Odenburgh and, in consequence, Welden has inserted in the *Presburger Zeitung* an order of the day, forbidding the publication of any news of the army, except in an official form. Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what are become of them. Probably Bem and Dembinski could furnish some information on this subject.

A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Austrians and Magyars near Raab, in which the victory is claimed by both sides. Dembinski has, it is said, defeated the Russians on the confines of Gallicia. Baron Haynau has arrived in Vienna from Italy, and is to proceed to Hungary. The Russian Government has issued an order to sus-