OBITUARY. - We are called upon to record the death of DOBITUARY.—We are called upon to record the death of pr. John Stearns, one of our leading physicians, and a member of the Church, who for many years has taken an active part in several of its institutions in this city. He was a man universally respected and beloved. A very large number of our most intelligent and influential citizens followed his remains to the church on Tuesday afternoon, where the burial-service was said by the Rector and assistant minister of St. George's—the Rector pronouncing a funeral discourse. The several Church Inuncing a funeral discourse. The several Church Institutions of which he was a member—the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, the Board of Trustees of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, etc. etc.,—were represented in the procession.—New York Churchman

One day later from Europe.

New York, March 30, 7, P.M. BRITISH MINISTRY RESIGNING — Extension of the Elective Franchise.—The Morning Star has received a London paper of Sanday, March 12, with one day later from Paris and London, and several days later from Algiers.

Lord John Russell's resignation was decided upon the 11th. The cabinet had under consideration important concessions to

Douglass Jerrold had visited Paris as representative of the liberals of London, and was cordially received by Lamartine.—
The liberals had triumphed in the election in Lancaster, Armstrong, their candidate, being returned by 16 majority.

At Algiers, on the receipt of the news from Paris, there was

great excitement among the military. They declared unanimously their adhesion to the new order, singing the Marseillaise and Parisienne with great enthusiasm.

The Moniteur Algerine of Feb. 28 contains an announcement from the Governor General Duc de Aumale, of events in Paris

up to the 24th of February.

De Orleans, Algiers, Feb. 22. A second announcement of the Governor General says he has not received from France any official information, but he is informed that the following despatch has been addressed to all public and sub prefects. After giving the despatch announcing the formation of the provisional government, the announcement continues, "Nothing is changed in our duties towards France. The population and the army will wait with the greatest calmages the arder of the mother country." ness the order of the mother country."

De Orleans, Feb. 28. The Prince de Joinville also united in proclaiming the re-

At Brussells all was quiet Rising in Lombardy continually expected.
Successor to Metternich not appointed.
Cortez of Spain on the 3d adopted the 1st article of the bill giving extraordinary powers to ministers, by a large majority.

Details of the News by the Caledonia.

(From the New York Herald.) FRANCE.

Our latest advices from Paris are of the 10th inst. Our latest advices from Paris are of the 10th inst.

The revolution in France is now un fait accompli. The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a provisional government, the erection of a republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titles of distinction, the precipitate, abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family, with their misguided ministers, to the shores of England, or to other places of exile—the immediate recognition of the new republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all followed in such

Cents opened at 85f, were done at 85f, and closed at 74f.— There was no tumult or agitation—all was sad and gloomy;

men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever prices they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraph despatch from Folkestone, stating that the French government had stopped the payment of the Treasury bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting.

habit of discounting.

It is understood that the provisional government has abandoned the idea of removing Gen. Cavaignac from the government guardship of Algiers, in order to place the war department

It is now fixed that Gen. Lamoriciere is to be the minister The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars-Gene ral, presented himself to the provisional government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, in the name

of the entire clergy of his diocese.

M. Duclere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the ministry of France. Numerous diplomatique appointments are announced:—M. ci-devant Duc d'Harcourt goes to London; M. Dalton to Turin; M. ci-devant Duc de Boissy to Rome;

Gen. Faborier to Constantinople; M. de Saacy to the United States; M. de Beaumont to Denmark; M. ci-devant Prince de Moskena to Spain. Forthcoming elections in France excite great attention.— Government aware of the fearful importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile firms,

ted with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional government, to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult., which by decree of government had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being acceded to, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and announced their determination not to ratify their engagements. Three per cents closed at Paris on the 9th at 52f; 5 M. Arago, the Republican Minister of the Marine, sent for

the French Admirals in Paris; they all attended; he then addressed them, and asked if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic, they replied—"All." He then said he required that the serve that he knew them all quired a man of courage and steadiness; that he knew them all to be so, and he was ready to appoint to the commands of the fleet of the republic, any one they might choose to select; they declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice. He then appointed Admiral Baudin, to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved by all the admirals present. Admiral Baudin has left Paris for Toulon; he is immediately to take the command, and to sail for Algiers, his instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algiers an integral part of the French republic.

Toulon papers of the 10th sates that the Dec 3'Appeals and

Toulon papers of the 10th, state that the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port, and made communications to Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorised to place a steamer at the disposal of the princes, to conver the expert they placed the princes,

Convey them wherever they pleased to go.

The Chateau of Neuilly has been sacked and burnt to the ound. There are thousands of caricatures against Louis illippe, in all the print shops, in Paris; they have appeared as if by magic. The whole of the Colonels of the twelve le-gions of National Guards have been dismissed. The Colonels of the 7th and 10th were nearly massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuileries. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into a hospi-tal for workmen, under the name of the Hotel des Invalides Caviles.

The Rouen Railway is stopped; the populace have burnt

be bridge of Amiens.

The statue of the late Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the Court of the Louvre, has been taken down. THE DECREES, ETC., OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

During the revolution, decrees and proclamations on the folowing subjects were issued, from time to time, by the provi-onal government, mayors of arondissements, &c.:—
1st. Interdiction of meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers.

2d. An organization of a moveable National Guard, of 24 3d. Arrest and punishment of deserters.

9th. National workshop to be opened for the unemployed. opposition.—Herald.

17th. Interest of Bons de Tresor fixed at 42 per cent for those of from three to four months to run, and at five per ceat for those of from six months to a year. 18th. An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the colonies.

19th. All taxes to be collected as before.

20th. A budget to be brought forward, in which the system of indirect taxation would be modified. 21st. All prosecutions against the press, and for political offences, to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such

ffences to be released.

22d. Forbids the publication of any placards, without the printer's name being attached.

23d. Restores the old title of Generals of Brigade and Di-

25th Discount banks to be established.
26th. The stamp duty on periodicals suppressed. 27th. All oaths taken by public functionaries to be discon-

28th. The persons, properties, and rights of foreigners to be 29th. All citizens to be armed and clothed as National with it by provisional government.

30th. Diminution in hours of labour—where it was 11 hours

31st. During the 10 days preceeding the convocation of the

primary assemblies, unstamped papers may be published.

32d. The central administration of the Department of Marine and Colonies to be organized on a new footing.

33d. A gradual assimilation of the institutions of Algeria to those of France to take place; the army to be recompensed for

its past services in France.
34th. Property of all kinds, and works of utility, to be preserved and respected.

35th. Royal residences to be sold, and proceeds applied to victims of the revolution, and as some compensation for losses

in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of those streets which had any reference to monarchy, or the members of the fallen king's family. All institutions having the name royal prefixed, to be called National.

Guizot had arrived in England.

Castle of Vincennes surrendered, and most other fortifications Large bodies of people were going from Paris to Rouen and

Orleans, to assist fighting.

Rumour says that the Duc de Montpensier has taken an active part in preparations of the military against Paris.

Louis Napoleon received with cries of "Vive !'Empereur!" All political prisoners to be liberated, and placed under a repub-

The Chateau of St. Cloud has been burned.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EVENTS. The following is a digest of the occurrences in Paris immediately succeeding the accounts brought by the Cambria:

PARIS, Feb. 27.—THE WEATHER.—A tremendous tempest has raged all night. Torrents of rain fell this morning as Lamartine stood on the stair-case of the Hotel de Ville, and

Lamartine stood on the stair-case of the Hotel de Ville, and declared that the national work-shops were open for those without work. This was received with enthusiastic cheers. The death penalty for political offences has been abolished, and 5000 National Guards enrolled to defend the Government.

An order has been made out to arrest the ex-Ministers, who fied from the grand demonstration to-day, in opposition to the Provisional Government, which had enacted rigorous measures against desertion. Lamartine addressed the people five different times, during the 26th Eeb. They wanted a red flag, but he would have none but tri-color. He was for the true republicanism, they for that which was trailed in Champ de Mars, through the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved of the new republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all followed in such tapid succession that the "events of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker," each minute teeming with some mighty occurrence, affecting the destinies of whole nations and dynasties.

The Hon, Richard Rush, Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Dr. Martin and Major Poussin, waited on the members of the provisional government on the 28th ultimo, to whom he delivered a flattering address.

Our latest advices from Paris represent the city as tranquit, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some emilent houses are spoken of as being in difficulty; but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th inst the Three per Cents opened at 50f, and after having been done at 46f, closed at 47f; whilst the Five per Cents opened at 85f, and closed at 74f.—The National Governments are spoken of as 85f, and closed at 74f.—The National Governments are publicant. The Polis Refugees met, and organized a Provisional Government of the true republicant which was trailed in Champ de Mars, through the streets hounded in Such that the five per close of an hour's age doth hiss the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours the people were moved the blood of the people. After six hours

day re-conquered by liberty. The National Guards having turned out, defiled past the column, dressed in tri-color flags. The Polish Refugees met, and organized a Provisional Government, composed of seven persons.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Thiers-Barrot and Billant parties have united and given in their adhesion to the new government.

During the revolution 428 persons were wounded, of whom 350 were civilians, and 78 were military. The Journal des Debats, the ministerial organ, has joined the republicans.

the ministerial organ, has joined the republicans.

Duelling on the Bourse is altogether suspended.

The stoppage of the Commercial and Royal Banks created the greatest consternation. Commercial transactions are almost entirely suspended. Confidence is totally destroyed by the announcement that two large bankers refused assistance to the public in discounts. So universal was distrust among the compencial classes, that a deputation of bankers and merchants cial classes, that a deputation of bankers and merchan mercial classes, that a deputation of bankers and merchants sought an interview with the minister, that he might devise some plan which might enable them to resume business transactions and prevent the inconveniences which would ensue should they be compelled to suspend business.

A later report announces the failure of De Kinder, the noted banker, but gives a more favourable account of general trade. Victor Hugo was appointed Mayor of the ninth arrondissement of Paris. Cormenin was appointed President of the

ment of Paris. Cormenin was appointed President of the The Marquis of Normanby, of England, was the first to Council of State.

cknowledge the claims of the French Republic, and to recognise

acknowledge the claims of the French Republic, and to recognise
them on the part of his country.

The ambassadors from Russia, Prussia, and Austria, took
time to receive instructions from their governments.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, and Napoleon Louis
Bonaparte, sent in their adhesion to the Republic, offering their Achmel Pecha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the popular

side with great intrepidity. PARIS, March 1.—All titles are abolished, together with all the nobility. The adhesion of Marshals, Generals, and other high functionaries of authorities and inhabitants of France are Marshals Soult, Moliter, Sebastiani, Bugeaud, pouring in. Marshals Soutt, Monter, Sebastian, Reille Dode de la Brunaro, sent in adhesion to the new govern-

The Division Generals who have recognized the Republic are—Gen. Lyon, late M. Guizot's colleague in the War Department; Fabrier Schramm; Auprich, lately Governor of Paris; Grouchy, Prevail, Montholon, Feucheres, Oudinot, Achard, Gourgand, Lafite, and Paixhanze.

PARIS, March 2 .- The public works in Paris have resumed their activity. The cordialities between England and France are confirmed, and a despatch from Lord Palmerston, by Lord Normanby, acknowledging the French republic, is received.

PARIS, March 4.—The funeral procession of the killed of the
22d, 23d, and 24th of February, was a magnificent and solemn affair. The people, troops, national guard, and Provisional Government—all ranks and orders of state—assisted in the de-

Louis Phillippe arrived in England on the 3d March. When Louis Phillippe arrived in England on the 3d March. When he left Paris he had only one five franc piece in his pocket.—
All the members of his family escaped, except the Duchess de Nemours. On the sailing of the steamer, the French Royal family were distributed in Claremont and Buckingham palaces. Several of the English nobility, and many artizans, were obliged to flee from France. At Bordeaux the Paris revolution

at first created great excitement, but business afterward resumed at first created great excitement, out oussides are transfer its usual course, and all was quieted.

Paris. March 5.—A deputation from the Chartists of England has been received in public, and their speeches replied to by Garnier Pages. When they left the air rung with shouts of

Vive la Republique.
PARIS, March 6.—Some heavy failures of large commercial houses have transpired.

Paris, March 7.—The Press states that the Provisional Government intend placing the tomb of Napoleon under the charge of his brother Jerome, who is appointed Governor of

Invalides.

M. Lambert, who was attached to the household of Louis

M. Lambert, who was attached to the first larger of National M. Lambert, who was attached to the household of Louis Phillippe, and was Lieut. Col. of the 3rd Legion of National Guards of Paris, finding the prospects of the monarchy in France very dim, blew out his brains.

Mr. John O'Connel has sent his adhesion to the republic,

Colonial.

ELECTIONS .- Mr. Price was re-elected for the first Riding 3d. Arrest and punishment of deserters.

4th. Articles pledged at the Mont de Piete to be restored to the owners—the minister of finance paying the amount due on them.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Price was re-elected to the fourth riding the owners—the minister of finance paying the amount due on them. 5th. The Tuilleries to be an asylum for invalid workmen.
6th. Capital punishment to be abolished.
7th. All political prisoners to be liberated, and furnished with means to join their families.
8th. Suppressing of Chamber of Peers, and dissolution of Chamber of Deputies; constituting a republic; every citizen to be a National Guard; the liberty of the press guaranteed, and freedom of thought secured.

9th. National workshop to

entire loss of sight!—Herald.

BOOKS BY POST.—The London Gazette, of February 11th contains a Treasury Order authorizing the transmission of books and pamphlets by post, within the United Kingdom, under certain regulations, at moderate postage. The English Newspaper justly hail this as a boon of much value, and calculated to materially increase the diffusion of knowledge throughout the

That this patriotic regulation is a great boon to the literary public of Great Britain no one can controvert, and we trust the day is not far distant when a similar indulgence shall be granted to the Colonies, to whom, under existing arrangements the monthly periodical literature of the mother country is virtually

The connection between the Colonies and the Mother Coun-The connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country must be more than nominal if it is to be maintained. The feelings which are to controul that connection require to be "dug about and watered" to keep them evergreen and flourishing. And in what way, we ask can British principles and British feelings be more effectually cherished and diffused than by means of British Literature, wherein the colonial reader will find illustrated those sound opinions, and that correct information upon which a true knowledge of British institutions and British interests can alone be properly founded.

British interests can alone be properly founded.

Unhappily for the growth of those sentiments which the in 29th. All citizens to be armed and clothed as National Guards; those not able to provide clothing, to be furnished with it by provisional government.

30th. Diminution in hours of labour—where it was 11 hours to be 10, and where 12, 11.

the shape of books, into the hands of Colonial readers, is derivable from American sources, and, as an almost consequence, the minds of the population, of these British Provinces, are becoming every day more and more tainted with impressions founded upon republican statements, and every day more accustomed to shape their proceedings according to democratic models.

It is true that the remission of postage upon English newspapers has rendered this element of British information more available to Canadian readers through the Canadian Press.—But in the impatience for early intelligence, which the introduction of Telegraphic communications has created, the first impression of the news, upon the arrival of the Liverpool steamers, are acquired exclusively through an American channel. pression of the news, upon the arrival of the Liverpool steamers, are acquired exclusively through an American channel. And afterwards, further and more explained information is obtained in most instances, from American papers; for the English mail, by which the neswspapers come, is so long in getting here that, when the papers are received their contents are so stale as to have lost much of the interest, extracts from them would otherwise yield, or the Telegraphic announcement of a fresh arrival with later intelligence has superseded their information altogether.

Besides, were this most tardy means of transmitting the English papers by way of Montreal changed for the better, by sgain resorting to the United States route—and unless that again resorting to the United States route—and unless that facility be arranged, an English Steamer once a week, will be little better than a delusion, so far as Canada is concerned—we are still of opinion that mere newspaper literature, which is chiefly ephemeral and intended only to produce a transient result, does not afford that substantial food for the mind, which

The comment of the United States rough and support of the State States of the States of States o

Your most obedient servant, THOS. REYNOLDS, M. D., Sec'y of the Association.

EXTRACT: "Resolved-That it is our duty as Canadians, to adopt and steadfastly maintain, such principles as will tend most to advance the prosperity of our Fellow Subjects in the Colony.

"That these principles call upon us to foster, to the utmost of our power, all the industrial pursuits and useful arts, that

of our power, all the industrial pursuits and useful arts, that may tend to our support and advancement as a community.

"That any policy, by which adequate protection to Canadian Interests is to be subverted, would be a violation of the rights of our industrious Fellow Countrymeu, whose Capital and Labour are involved in Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical constitutions.

chanical operations.

"That we are of opinion that it is desirable to form Associations throughout the Province, to enquire into the best methods to be taken for the protection of the Interests of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, and Mechanics; to collect information on this important subject, and disseminate the same as widely as possible. "That an Association be now formed, under the designation

of "An Association for the Encouragement of Home Manufac-tures," whose Officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of five.

"That this Association disclaims and discountenances all discussions of a Political character, as being entirely foreign to its objects and views." SUMMARY OF THE IMPERIAL "NORTH AMERICAN PAS-

SENGERS' ACT."—Clause 1st—No ship from the United Kingdom or Channel Islands to the Eastern coast of North America or Islands adjacent, or the Gulf of Mexico, shall take more than one passenger to every two tons. Space allowed—on the lower deck, one passenger to every twelve superficial clear feet; under the poop, or orlop deck, if any, one passenger to every thirty such feet. Penalty not exceeding five pounds for each passenger beyond proportion allowed. Two children under 14 allowed for exceedings.

"Daily News' for which we are indebted to a friend, are so good that we give them to our readers. Notwithstanding which, it is obvious that the Imperial Government has begun at the right end by regulating the proportion of passengers to space and tonage, and by regulating the provisions. Much will depend on the 'Rules and Regulation' issued under orders in Council. The Daily News notices, most justly, that the same allowances now made for a Superintendent, would secure the services of a Surgeon sufficiently competent for all ordinary cases, who would be also competent to discharge the duties of Superintendent.

Mr. De Vere, siluded to in the Daily News, is well known to many of our friends, and they will all feel that the compliments paid to him in the remarks we quote, are fully deserved. In consequence of the want of sufficient agreement between our Fovincial Immigration Act, and the above Imperial Act, we aprehend a disallowance of the former.

A ery important Bill relative to passenger ships has been under the consideration of Congress. We shall endeavour to give a summary of it in our next.—Patriot.

BRICK'S MONUMENT .- In the recent debate in the House

upon the construction of Brock's Monument, Sir Allan Mc-Nab tated that the arrangements were completed, and that the work would be proceeded with early in the spring. HERRIBLE MURDER .- At the funeral of a child on the 10th inst., in the Township of Wolford, County of Grenville, several uen, after getting infuriated with liquor, fell upon one John Wilson, and beat him almost to a pumice. His skull John Wilson, and beat him almost to a pumice. His sauli was snashed, his ribs all broken, and one of his legs fractured in several places. The man lived until Monday, the 13th.—An inquest was held, and 30 or 40 men are now in pursuit of the mirderers. The revival of an old feud, which originated Irdand, was the cause of this most brutal outrage.—Galt The Market this week is very badly supplied, and pr

GEAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Western Canadian says.—"Sir Allan McNab has written to the Engineer of the Great Western Railroad, assuring him that Government will guarantee £600,000 for the construction of the road."

Reporter.

GROSSE ISLE .- We have all heard of the robbery of the dead in the plague, and it is perhaps not generally known that these poor Irish carry money, and very often large sums, sewed up in their rags: and there was no difficulty in proving that the nurses and stewards robbed not only the dead but dying, as women with their eyes nearly glazed in death had seen nurses creeping under their bed; and it can be proved that many nurses

To me it appears that as far as relates to the gentlemen of the medical professions no well-grounded cause of complaint exists, and consequently, the appointment of all who may be required may be safely carried on upon the principle heretofore practised. As regards the supply of nurses and orderlies, however, the case is altogether different, and I would, consequently, suggest the propriety of the emigrant agent at each post being instructed to advertise, without delay, for applications from such parties as may be willing to fill those situations during the ensuing season. By doing so now, ample time would be given to make enquiries as to the character of the applicants; and a register of their names, and those of the persons by whom they were recommended should be kept, so that when their serthey were recommended should be kept, so that when their services should be actually required, no time might be lost; but, on the contrary, they would be found instantly available. I venture these suggestions with the sincere desire that they may, in some degree at least, obviate the difficulties which were found to exist last season, in procuring the right kind of persons to attend upon the sick, and trust that they will meet with due consideration in the proper quarter. Trusting you will excuse my trespassing upon your columns,

I am, Sir, most respectfully, Your obedient servant, Montreal, March 21st, 1848.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY .- Intelligen of this afflicting event was communicated in a letter to the Bishop of Nova Scotis, from the Secretary of the Society for the propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dated Feb'y 11, 1848.

"I have heavy news to communicate by this mail. The Venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, our excellent President, died this morning. Your Lordship will appreciate better than any words of mine can describe, the loss that has thus befallen the Church and the Society at a crisis of no ordinary character. But our trust must be in God, who ruleth over all. The Archdeacon of Nova Scotia is authorized to make known

The Archdeacon of Nova Scotia is authorized to make known the wish and request of the Bishop of the Diocese, that all the Clergy and their churches (wherever the means may exist) should be in mourning for six weeks. Such tribute of dutiful respect, and affection is especially due to the revered memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and Metropolitan; whose Ecclesiastical jurisdiction extended over all the colonies of the Empire. His Grace was enabled, by Divine Providence, to render essential services to the Church at large, during a long season of extraordinary difficulty and trial; and was eminently passenger beyond proportion allowed. Two children under 14 allowed for one passenger.

Rules and regulations for preserving order, cleanliness, &c., and for determining the duties, &c., of the "Superintendent of Emigrants," to be made by her Majesty in Council.

Every ship carrying one hundred emigrants, shall have a "Superintendent of Emigrants"—who shall receive accommodation and messing from charterer or owner—and £20—besides one shilling for each passenger landed alive.

On board every such ship there shall be issued to the passence of extraordinary difficulty and trial: and was eminently a fosterii g father to the Colonial Church, whose extension His Grace most ably and zealously laboured to promote, and by the detention, if any, at any port or place before the end of such such that there shall also be issued at this Grace's lamented death.—Halifax Time:

UNITED STATES.

10th All citizens to remain in arms, and defend their barriages in arms, and defend their barriages in a little system. The control of the c

liable to a penity of £20.

Copies of alstract of this Act, and of the Orders in Council, to be hung up conspicuously in the ship, under penalty of 40s. Same penalty or defacing the same.

This Act not to apply to any ship in which the number of passenge's shall not be more than one to every 25 tons. Onus of proof as to proportion of passengers, to lie upon the person against whom action or other legal proceeding may be brought. Respecting he foregoing Act, the following remarks of the "Daily News" for which we are indebted to a friend, are so good that we give them to our readers. Notwithstanding which,

Toronto, April 6th, 1848.					
	3	d			d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	4	4	-	4	6
	3	9	a	4	0
Oats, per 34lbs	1	5	a		0
Rarley per Aklbs	2	6	a	0	
Paus	2	4	a	2	6
Plour, superfine (in Barrels)	23	0	a	0	
Do. fine do	18	9	a	21	3 5
Do. Beef, per 1b	0	3	a	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs	15	0	a	20	
Vogl nor lb	0	31	a	0	44
Mutton per lb.	0	4	a	0	6
Pork per th	0	3	a	20	0
Do per 100 lps	18	9	a		0
Hams do do servers servers servers	30	0	a	35	
Pagen do do	27	6	a	32	6
Potatoes nor husbal	3	6	a	. 5	0
	1	3	a	1	8
Button twoch may Dr	0	9	a	1	3
Do calt do	0	6	a	0	7
Cheese, do	0	4	a	0	73
Lard, do	0	31	a	0	44
Page pay dos	0	71	a	0	9
Eggs, per doz.,	2	6	a	3	0
	10	0	a	15	0
Straw, per ton	25	0	a	32	6
Hay, do.	45	0	a	55	0
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	13	9
Bread, per loaf	0	4	a	0	6
Bread, per loaf					

On England-Bank 16 On England—Bank 10
Private ... 12½ @ 14½
On New York—Bank ... 4 @
Private 3 @ 3½
On Montreal—Bank... ... 12

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH. A LL Persons transgressing any of the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 8th Victoria, chap. 45, for the prevention of the Profanation of the Sabbath, after this notice, will be dealt with according to Law; and all Constables, Peace

Each Inn keeper in the City of Toronto and Liberties, is required to have one of these Notices at all times in some conspicuous part of his Bar-room.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen in Special Sessions CHARLES DALY,

Clerk of the Peace, City of Toronto. Clerk's Office, March 29th, 1848. MR. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to the North Side of KING STREET, the Fourth House West, of Bay Street.

Toronto, March 30, 1848.

77.5 9-tf

TORONTO LAND AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has opened the Office, No. 108, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West, FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AS

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT. Where he is prepared to receive Commissions for the Sale and Purchase of Lands and other Property, Land Scrip, Bank ruchese of LANDS and other Property, LAND SCRIP, BANK and other STOCKS, and to undertake the management of Land latters connected with the Government Departments. He begs also to offer his services as

WRITER AND ACCOUNTANT. Any business that he may be favoured with shall meet with prompt attention and moderate charges. JAMES NATION.

Toronto, 1st March, 1848. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. obourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortment complete as usual.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF LAW.

HILARY TERM-1848.

R. ESTEN will continue during the present term, the Course of Lectures commenced by Mr. Justice Draper, by proceeding to treat of the Doctrine of Uses, and the Statute of Uses; and, if time should permit, of the General System of the Law of Real Property.

The Lectures are to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M., commencing on Wednesday next,

Registrar King's College

EDUCATION.

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Biockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

There and what restingless made known upon application.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

BOARDING. MRS. 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. TO TEACHERS. WANTED, for the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of the City of Hamilton, a Principal or First Master, com-petent to teach the Classical Department of the said School. The day for the Examination of Candidates will be subse-

quently announced; meantime, Candidates may apply, and forward certificates of character and qualificatious, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Chairman of the Trustees, or to W. CRAIGIE, Secretary.

TUITION. THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON, RECTOR OF ST.

CATHERINES, will, in the course of a few weeks, have a
vacancy for one pupil, of the age of ten or eleven years.

St. Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550-58 tf.

A S AN ASSISTANT in a School of the highest respec-tability, a Lady, competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION. A knowledge of

Music will be requisite.

Address—Post Office, Box No. 88, Belleville.

March 16, 1848.

71-556-tf SPRING FASHIONS. THE Undersigned is now opening a choice assortment of Goods, selected by himself in the British markets, and imported late last fall for the early spring trade, comprising:

Ladies Mohair. Barege, Bulzarine, Cashmere, Muslin, and Muslin de Laine Dresses,— Filled, Printed, Barege, Crape. Satin and other Shawls,—Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.

Gentlemens' and Youths' LONDON and PARIS HATS, CAPS, Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

Albert Buildings, Toronto, ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 10.0 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the

Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; r for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cosh and

Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest, at 6 per cent., upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS RE-QUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from FURTHER but these payments will FREE the Settler from FURTHER calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

Settler.

A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before entering the tenth year. Settlers' or Savings Bank Account. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provi-lent Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEROSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times he at the disposal of the interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leuses, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should had harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

the continuance of their Lesses. Printed Lists of Lands and any further information can be obtained by application (if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices in Toronto and Goderich; or of R. Berdsall, Esq. Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. Alling, Gueiph; or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

10th March, 1848. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It is not often that we find amongst the Medical Faculty sufficient andour to accord any merit whatever to "Patent Medicines," as it onflicts with their interest so to do—but below we give an exception conflicts with their interest so to do—but below we give an exception oppinion of a regular physicians.

Exeter. Me., Sept. 30th, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past; an many bottles, to my knowledge have been used by my patients, al with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

None genuine, unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co.
and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Robt. B. Denison, of a daughter.
On Friday, the 24th uit., the wife of G. C. Horwood, of the North American Hotel, of a son. At Cavanville, C.W., on the 27th ult., Mrs. Dundas Mac-

lagan, of a son. MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 22d ult., at London, C.W., by the RevC. C. Brough, B.A., George B. Scott, Esq., of Montreal Banks
to Emma, third daughter of the late Richard Richardson, Esq.,
formerly cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada at London.

At Hillier, on Mouday the 20th of March, by the Rev. Mr.
Cox, Mr. William C. Knapp, of Kingston, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Abraham Kemp, of Hillier, C.W. MARRIED.

DIED.

At Cobourg, C. W., on the 11th ult., Thos. York, a coloured At Cobourg, C. W., on the 11th dit., 110s. 10rs, a coloured man, aged about 104 or 105. We are informed that Mr. York was born in Guinea, and was seized and sold as a slave in New York. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war his master came to Canada, and Mr. Y. was for several years held a slave in this Province. At the time Prince Wm. Henry was in Montreal, Mr. Y. headed a number of coloured persons, who applied to the Prince to know if they were rightfully held in bondage. He replied, they were not, and that he would represent their case to the king, his father, on his return; which he did, though Mr. Y. was held in slavery seven years longer. He was at one time a follower of General Burgoyne's army, and as his memory has been much clouded for several years, we have probably lost much that would be interesting.—Provincialist.

In Gower-street, Belford-square, on the 13th of February, in his 59th year, the Rev. George Foster Maynard, Rector of the parish of St. James, Barbadoes.

LETTERS received to Thursday, April 6:

9-546 Rev. Wm. Ritchie, add. subs. and rem.

NARY.

DRONTO. AY, 1848. pels, and Toronto, sionaries

LL, easurer.

Barwick, from the d., for the Widows

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