





CAMP SEBASTOPOL, March 25. The mail due on Thursday, the 20th inst. did not arrive till Sunday, the 23d. The bag reached lead quarters at an early hour of the morning, and no long time elapsed before it became known that the report, which had been prevailing in camp the last two days, of an imperial heir having been born to the throne of France, was confirmed by authorized intelligence from the British embassy at Constantinople to Gen. Codrington, and by despatches to Marshal Pelissier. Orders were sent in conformity with preconceived arrangements, it was understood, to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Dacres to assemble the whole of the Royal Artillery on the open high ground near the guards' camp, for the purpose of firing a salute and undergoing inspection by the commander of the forces. A double object was so effected. An opportunity was afforded of passing in review the whole of the artillery, which has not been done since the grand review in Balaklava in November last, and which was to take place under any circumstances about this time, and a more striking and imposing character was given to the complimentary salute paid to the house of our illustrious ally by the assembling of such a vast array of artillery on the occasion. In the French camps the salutes were fired as usual, by repeated rounds from one or two field batteries. The orders for the parade were received at the stations of the various batteries about ten o'clock, and at noon they were all assembled at the position indicated. This position was in the right flank of the plateau, on the summit of the high ground overlooking the Balaklava and Tchernaya plains with the Fedoukine Heights, and near to its extreme verge. Here were drawn up in line such an array of guns and men, and all in such perfect condition and order—men, horses, guns, and all belonging to them—as it falls to the lot of few to see collected at one spot. The force assembled consisted of thirteen batteries, comprising eleven field batteries, and two batteries of the heavy brigade, and also two and a half troops of horse artillery. Altogether 90 guns looked over the plain, and were pointed towards the lines of hills and mountains rising on the opposite side. The sun was shining brilliantly, and the atmosphere was clear, so that they must have been plainly visible to the Russians in their camps along the verge of the Mackenzie ridge. The salute first fired in the camp was a French salute of 101 guns. A few guns only had been fired from this spot, when the reports of distant guns were heard from the direction of the sea. These were from the fleets at Kazatch and Kamiesh. By a curious effect of echo, sounds were heard as if from guns on the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol, so that many who were not aware of the intention of the salute, concluded that the Russians were firing at the same time as ourselves. Of course, the only common event which could be supposed to interest the allied and hostile armies was an official declaration of peace; and this was consequently imagined by many to be the object of the firing, until its true purport was discovered. The general delivery of letters in the divisional camps only took place shortly before noon, and to the principal part of the troops, the first announcement of any extraordinary occurrence having been communicated by the mail was the sound of the cannon booming in the midst of them, and the sight of the white volumes of smoke which rose from Bosquet's Hill and swept rapidly by towards the plain, driven by a westerly breeze, which was then blowing rather stilly.

After the salute had been fired from the station just mentioned, Marshal Pelissier and his staff descended by the Woronzoff road to the valley in rear of the Fedoukine camps. Here a large body of troops were assembled with some field batteries, and another salute was fired. The English salute was fired about half-past twelve o'clock. The effect was very impressive, as gun after gun in the long row, commencing from the right and following towards the left in regular time and series, discharged its white curling cloud, and sent its roar over the French camp below, to lose itself among the gorges and ravines of the Russian mountains beyond. General Codrington might well be proud of having such a force under his command. When the salute had been fired—and it required a second discharge from a very few to complete it—the order was given for the whole of the artillery to retire to ground at about 200 yards distance, preparatory to marching past. This movement was performed by the immense force in line, and was admirably executed. The guns were then wheeled round and formed up into batteries. The Commander of the forces, surrounded by his staff and other officers, having taken up a favorable position, the artillery prepared to march past for inspection. Lieutenant-General Sir R. Dacres rode at the head of the troops, and having read the customary salute, fell out, and took up a position on General Codrington's side. At first the intention appeared to be to move in distinct batteries, but at an order from the general, this was changed, and men and guns went in single file, at a steady pace, so that an opportunity was given of making a most minute inspection of the whole. The heavy iron eighteen-pounder batteries attracted much notice from every one present, each of these ponderous guns being drawn by twelve horses, four abreast. The horses were in the finest condition, and in every respect the whole force, and in mass or examined in detail, seemed to be all that a commander could desire. The French, who were looking on, expressed their admiration at the condition and discipline of this fine force in loud terms. There

were few strangers present, and comparatively few British officers unconnected with the proceedings, in consequence of the short notice at which the review took place. While the review was proceeding guns were heard across the plain, probably from the Sardinians. The great event of the day, the future importance of which can scarcely be estimated, perhaps, at present, was celebrated, as may be imagined, in a marked manner in the French camps. Mass was celebrated in the morning, and a "Te Deum" sung at the various chapels and stations, when all the troops of duty attended. A triple ration of wine was distributed to every soldier; each ration being distributed at fixed intervals of time, to avoid deserting, as would probably have happened had the whole been given at once. At night there were bonfires in various parts of the camp, and here and there display of fireworks. The bonfires raised by the Highlanders about Kamara, attracted general notice on account of their elevated position, and from their large size continued to burn all night. The Russians also had a series of fires, which appeared at a distance like a festive illumination along the Mackenzie Heights, and the purpose of these lights—it is not being supposed that they would exhibit satisfaction at the event which had caused the congratulations of the allies, even if they knew of its existence—was a subject of curious surmise among all who saw them. It was again imagined that either they themselves had received news of peace, or that they attributed the rejoicings of the allies to having received an announcement of a pacific conclusion to the conferences at Paris.

THE BRITISH ARMY. From the correspondence of the Times. CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, March 28, 1856. The occupations of an army during a cessation of hostilities differ but little from those of our military training schools at Aldershot or the Curragh, and but for the vicinity of our enemy the traces of the late protracted conflict, and the severity of the Crimean spring, there would be little to distinguish this vast camp of English, French, and Sardinians from the ordinary standing camps which are more commonly seen upon the continent than among ourselves every morning with our battalions at drill or exercise. The day that is not for a divisional inspection is sure to be devoted either to brigade or regimental drill, and there is no doubt but that the British army is now fast assuming that rigidity and regularity which our military men so much admire, but which in this war, at least, has on no occasion been of service to us. The Light Division, broken in two almost by the abstraction of the 77th and 88th of the Alma, charged the Russian batteries under the walls of the city. Brown in every formation and order as would have insured every officer and man weeks of extra drill from that gallant officer in peace time. The 30th, 25th, and 95th of Evan's Division were also speedily deprived of their orderly formation. At Inkermann the regiments were broken up and fought many a man or in little groups, meeting the surge of the Russians by so many shifting points of steel and fire; and in the attacks on the Redan, there was no formation at all, from the time the men left the trenches till they returned, and the place was attacked by a brave and devoted mob. Some considerations connected with those matters might tempt our chiefs to consider whether our drill might not be submitted to some modifications. No military man dares to propose the revision of our squad books, but there is not one of them who could not point out faults and absurdities in them.

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Your theatrical critic would have a busy time of it here, not indeed, in noticing new pieces, but in discussing the merits of new actors. Amateurs disarm criticism generally by their helplessness on the stage; but there are many here who really may bear its utmost severity without any fear of the result. The Commander-in-Chief attends some of these performances, and the theatres are always crowded to excess; nor are they altogether filled with redcoats, for now and then a bonnet or a feminine wideawake belonging to an officer's wife may be seen dimly through the tobacco smoke. The officers of the —th and of the —th, of the — corps and of the — department, who were taken *flagrante delicto* by Sir W. Codrington at the other side of the Tchernaya yesterday, have nearly all been released, after the receipt of what is irreverently termed "a good wiggung," from the Commander-in-Chief. Some of the men, sailors and navvies are still under arrest; the officers have been called upon to give their reasons in writing for disobeying orders, and most of them have stated those reasons to be that the example of the French officers who crossed the river and conversed freely with the Russians led them to imagine that the orders were rescinded for the day.

As yet I have only seen two Russian officers across the Tchernaya, and that was yesterday at the races; but it is affirmed that one or two have ridden into Balaklava, and that some others have been taken to Kamiesh and entertained by French officers greatly to the anger of the Marshal. The Russians do not disguise their joy at the prospects of peace, and indeed, they must have suffered enormously in the siege. They say that the shot of the allies sometimes struck their boats full of men crossing from the north side, and sunk them, and they take pride in relating the horrors of the siege. Some of them will never be known. Mr Deane, the diver, has, however, brought others to light. Close by the ruins of Fort Paul, whence the bridge started to the north side, he discovered, at the bottom of the harbour, a battery of field-artillery, horses, men, and all entangled in the harness, and with their skeletons just hanging together in the network of leather. He has fished up five field pieces and two howitzers. They are filled with mud, but they can soon be made fit for Woolwich. The wood of the carriages has been utterly destroyed by the *terredo navalis*, or whatever it is which lives on such hard fare or in such hard quarters as the best old oak offers. On the skeleton of one of the horses, there were the bones of a driver held together by the rags of his uniform, and with his foot still in the stirrup!

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In this colony the subject of State aid to religion has excited a good deal of public attention, and various meetings have been held, at which resolutions have passed condemning the connection between the State and religion which subsists here. A society has also been formed to agitate for the repeal of that clause in the New Constitution, according to which £50,000 per annum are secured in aid of the various Christian denominations. Mr Embling—a newly elected member, possessing a fatal fluency, under the influence of which he inflicted upon the House an unsuccessful speech of some hours in duration—introduced in Council a motion praying the Governor not to take action on the 53d clause. Mr Embling was, however, defeated, and, whatever may be thought as to the correctness of the views he enunciated, it would certainly have been most improper for the present Council to have dealt with them.

Several elections have taken place since the date of our last summary. Mr Murphy (a member for the city, and the gentleman who brewed the celebrated beer which so affected the apocryphal Mr Croons, whom our English contemporaries appear to have wasted so much good sympathy,) not long ago resigned, and went to England. Mr Cruikshank, a wealthy merchant, and an ardent advocate of the squatting interest became a candidate for the vacant seat, but was beaten by Mr Thomas Rae, a man of like standing, but a strong opponent of the extreme claims of the squatters. The constituency of Williers and Heytesbury (becoming unrepresented through the resignation of Mr Claud Fare, the Sheriff) found a candidate for their suffrages in Mr Foster, the former Colonial Secretary, but he was so emphatically not supported that they retired from the field.

The contest then lay between Messrs. Knight and Allan—both gentlemen of local influence. The former carried the day by a majority of 177 to 154. The election of members to represent the various gold-fields Enfranchisement Act, recently arrived here from England with the Royal Assent attached) took place in due course, and the result, we conceive, has decidedly raised the average character of our members of Council. Perhaps the most remarkable election was that of Mr Peter Lalor, the commander-in-chief of the "rebels" at the Eureka stockade last year, who lost an arm in the conflict, and for whose head a reward of £500 was offered by our Governor. Not many weeks ago the placard offering the reward was still to be seen posted against the wall in one of the Government offices, and so far as we know, the tempting offer has never been formally recalled. Those who expected to find Mr Lalor a rude, uneducated demagogue, and trader in agitation, have been disappointed. He has shown himself to be a man of the highest ability, and good feeling; and we trust that the colony may always have reason to congratulate itself that no man ever earned £500 by separating Mr Peter Lalor's praepossing head and face from his stately figure. His empty coat sleeve should operate on the Council, however, like a skein on an Egyptian feast, to check undue levity and the trifling with sacred trusts, and to remind Government, that corruption, and the abuse of power convert peaceable men into "rebels and traitors," to be hunted down and destroyed, if possible, by aid of blood-money.

For Ballarat the second member returned with Mr. Lalor was Mumfry, whose name is also associated with the events of the November and December of last year, but who belonged to the more moderate section of the popular party. At other gold-fields the following members have been returned.—Castleman (Mount Alexander), Messrs. Pyke and J. A. Wheeler; Sandhurst (Bendigo), Messrs. R. Benson and J. M. Grant; Ovens, Mr. D. Cameron; Avoca, Mr. D. Longdon. No CRIME IN OTTAWA.—At the Quarter Session of the Recorder's Court, on Saturday last, not one criminal case could be hunted up. Crime in this city is extinct—*non est inventus*. The High Bailiff presented His Honor J. B. Lewis, Esq., with a pair of white gloves, as is the ancient custom on such occasions. May his wardrobe continue long to receive those quarterly replenishments.—*Citizen*.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. The English proprietors held their ordinary half yearly meeting in London on the 9th inst., J. B. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the English board presiding. The report having been read, the chairman moved that the report of the proceedings of the general Meeting hold here on the 12th March be received and adopted. After some discussion, the resolution was carried, and the remuneration of the 11 Directors in London and Canada increased from £1000 to 2000 currency per annum. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, as recommended by the Directors was agreed to. The following is a statement of the general affairs of the line, the net revenue for half year ending the 31st of January last amounted to £88,924 currency, after deducting interest on loans. This sum is equal to a dividend of 9 1/2 per cent per annum on the share capital entitled to dividend, but there was to be deducted to provide for the repayment of the Government loan £12,775, which leaves the available balance £73,149. Out of this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, which will absorb £72,783, and leave £366. The receipts and the working expenses of the line have both suffered from the unusual severity of the weather during the past winter. From an extraordinary degree of cold, and from a succession of heavy snow storms and drifts, which have on many occasions entirely suspended the running of trains or connecting lines for weeks together, the traffic has been seriously impeded, and the working expenses largely increased. In the locomotive service the destruction of wheels, tires, axles, and other parts of the machinery, has been unduly great. Notwithstanding this, however, the passenger traffic for the year ending the 31st of January last amounted to £383,150, against £262,072 for the year ending the 31st of January, 1855. The passenger traffic for the half-year ending the 31st of January last amounted to £212,249

of which £119,221 was foreign or through traffic, and £93,028 local traffic. The goods traffic for half-year amounted to £96,038; and the live stock traffic to £21,476, against £48,760 and £2682 respectively at the corresponding period ending the 31st of January, 1855. The goods traffic for the year ending the 31st of January last amounted to £1,616,851, and the live stock traffic to £28,956, against £78,913 and £2809 respectively for the year ending the 31st of January, 1855. The receipts during the past half-year have reached an average of £12,687 per week, or £49,164, per mile per week. The working expenses have not amounted to 50 per cent, upon the gross receipts, although the average expense of working all railways in America exceeds 50 per cent. The experience of the past two years has shown that the cost of maintaining this railway in a thoroughly efficient state will be (owing to the severe changes of climate) greater than was at first supposed. The engineer estimates that after the line is fully ballasted and completed, the cost will be at the rate of £2180 currency per mile per annum, exclusive of the charge for the chairs, spikes, sleepers, tending, &c. A large sum is included in the present charge for removing the heavy falls of snow from the rails. The directors propose to continue to charge the cost of renewals to revenue each half-year as they occur. The locomotive engines for the past half-year amounted to £50,518 currency, the number of miles run has been 627,142, making the charge per mile 8 1/2 d. currency. It is intended, during the present year, to replace the east-iron driving-wheels with wrought-iron wheels imported for the purpose, which it is expected will have a very beneficial result; both in respect to safety and ultimate cost of repairs. The average number of miles run by each engine during the half-year has been 14,710, and the number of engines 76. The 15 additional engines ordered have amounted to almost an entire renewal, and as the full efficiency of the whole stock has been carefully attended to, it is now in a very satisfactory state. The charge for the steam-ferry Windsor includes a sum of £2267 for boilers for one of the ferry boats. An arrangement is now being completed by which all the important steamboat interests upon Lake Ontario will agree to charge a remunerative and of rates of fare and freight during the coming season; and other measures to prevent the charge of running competition will be adopted. The increase of traffic has been so great, that notwithstanding the increased expenditure for maintenance of way and locomotive service, the loss incurred on the steamers, and the fact that revenue has to bear interest or dividend upon additional capital to the extent of upwards of £700,000, besides laying aside a large sum to prevent the charge of running competition will be adopted. 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1856

(REPLY)

My dear Friends,

It affords me much pleasure to receive this expression of your esteem on retiring from the charge of your interesting Parish. During the four years it has been my lot to minister unto you, I have had much to encourage me, not merely from the unvarying respect and kindness you have shown me personally, but what I value more highly, your zeal for the prosperity of our beloved Church, and the regularity and seriousness with which you attended her services.

Your allusion to the manner in which I have discharged my duties, forcibly reminds me of my defects and of the many things I might and ought to have done, for your advantage. It has nevertheless been my hearts desire to deal faithfully with you, and if by God's blessing, I have in any measure succeeded, I pray it may accrue to your eternal benefit, and that you will accept it as the best proof of the affectionate interest I take in you all.

From the acquaintance I enjoyed with many of you in by gone years (which allow me to hope, has ripened into christian fellowship) and from the courtesy and kindness experienced from you all, I need scarcely say, that I part from you with sincere regret. A sense of duty, as you correctly observe, has induced me to relinquish this united and agreeable charge, for one of greater difficulty, and deeper responsibility. In taking this step, however, I beg you will rest assured, as change has taken place in my feelings towards you and that "whether I come and see you" (as our proximity happily admits) or whether I be absent, I may hear of your affairs, and shall ever cherish a lively interest in your welfare.

I beg you will accept the grateful thanks of Mrs Givins and Children to which I desire to add my own, for your kind wishes and prayers, and in reciprocating them, which we do most heartily, I would fervently "commend you all to God, and to the word of His Grace, which is able to build up" and present you faultless in the day of Christ to our mutual and everlasting joy.

SALTERN GIVINS.

THE COBOURG ALTAR.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,--I regret to see in your paper the discussion of a question of local interest only, and from the effects of which we have as a locality long recovered. I allude to the subject of the "Cobourg Altar," so unnecessarily dragged into importance. I was one of the Church-well know what was the mind of the Archdeacon on the subject. He heartily approved of the good intentions of the donors, and considered that the altar itself presented nothing objectionable, the same precise symbols being frequently seen on stained windows; but he often expressed his regret that he had not been consulted before it was ordered, as to its style and character; for that he should undoubtedly have recommended its construction without any other ornament or device than simply the usual monogram in the centre--at the same time he hoped and believed that, with the usual good sense and moderation of the congregation, it would be received in the same spirit in which he had accepted it.

At first, sir, it was so received; and probably the same forbearing and kindly feeling would have been continued, were it not for the rash and unguarded expression of some of the donors, or their friends. An intimation was conveyed by them that this was but the prelude to the introduction of something more, as candlesticks, credence table, &c., &c. Whether spoken in jest or not, this alarmed not a few; the excitement grew stronger, and at last, to allay dissent and maintain the peace of the parish, it was agreed, after mature deliberation on the part of a committee composed of many of the oldest and most respectable members of the congregation, that it was advisable to remove the altar, and substitute something more simple and usual in its stead.

This was done in perfect good temper, without any abatement of good-will towards the donors; and with the belief that they would concur with the large majority of the congregation in yielding what involved no principle or essential point, and would conduce to general harmony and brotherly love.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GRAVELL.

Cobourg, 28th April, 1856.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. J. HICKS.

It is our most melancholy duty to record to-day the sudden death of Captain W. J. Hicks, Superintendent of the Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway; yesterday morning as he was standing near one of the switches at the station in this city, he was struck by a Locomotive that was passing, knocked down, and immediately life was extinct. The injuries received were very severe, the skull was broken, one arm and one leg dreadfully lacerated, besides other injuries.

The deceased was a man whom we have had the pleasure of being acquainted with for many years, and a more noble-hearted gentleman, as well as sincere Christian and friend, we have seldom met with. In the family circle, his loss is irreparable; he leaves three children, and the partner of his bosom, to weep and mourn the untimely and which an Almighty ruler, in his wisdom, has seen fit to inflict.

ENGLAND.

ECCLIASTICAL.

From the Guardian.

At a meeting of the fellows of Sion College, held on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, and by adjournment on Monday, the 7th instant, the following petition to Convocation, relative to the Wesleyan Methodists, was agreed upon, after a long discussion, and now lies for signature in the library of the college. It is proposed to present it on Tuesday, the 15th instant, together with the other petitions on the same subject, as the Rev. F. C. Massingberd has given notice of a corresponding motion for that day in the Lower House:--

"The humble petition of the undersigned Clergy of the City of London and its suburbs. --

"That your petitioners, seriously laying to heart the great evils which arise from our unhappy religious divisions, are earnestly desirous to promote unity amongst Christians and would rejoice in the restoration of the Wesleyan Methodists, and any amongst the Dissenters, to the communion of the Church of England.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray to advise whether any measures can be taken, which may tend ultimately to bring about such restoration, and especially that of the Wesleyan Methodists, to the communion of the Church of England.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

The painful correspondence between the Bishop of Bangor and Mr Stanley is further continued. In a letter dated April 1st, the Bishop characterises Mr Stanley's statement that his lordship had signified his intention to him and the clergy of the diocese that he intended to prosecute in the Court of Arches any clergyman signing the petition for contempt and insubordination, as "a direct and palpable falsehood," but he admits, further on,--

"I am ready to give you credit for having worked yourself up into a persuasion that you have spoken the truth, and put the only possible construction on my words."

Laying it down as an incontrovertible principle that you must be in the right, and every one who differs from you in the wrong, you brood over your own chimerical fancies till you mistake them for truths and realities."

Parts of this letter his lordship sends to the Times, thus changing the venue, and Mr Stanley rejoins, in a letter to the same paper, giving the whole letter. He states that the Bishop fixed a day and hour for Mr Ellis to attend at the Chapter-room, Bangor, before the Chancellor of the diocese and a few other clergymen of standing, and there to read and subscribe the recantation. Mr Stanley says he never intended to be guilty of like disobedience to him or his successors. "The same threat was sent by the Bishop to the Warden of Ruthin, another clergyman whom the Bishop heard had signed the petition," Mr Stanley adds--

"Mr Ellis is a young man with a small perpetual curacy of £180 a year, and no fortune of his own. He pays £80 a year to a curate, so that he may give two services in each of his churches, having two at some distance from each other, and no glebe house. He has mainly by his own exertions obtained money sufficient to repair Penmon church, one of the most ancient in Wales, and known to all who visit Beaumaris. This is the man so defamed because he asked me to assist him in a laudable object, which I never for one moment considered could give offence to the Bishop of Bangor."

The last letter that has appeared is a very angry one from the Bishop to the Times, accusing the latter of the shameful audacity of publishing wilful and wicked falsehoods from Mr Stanley, who has evidently retained the services of the Times. The Bishop adds, "Mr Stanley, I dare say, pays you for writing his dirty work." The Times appends a note to the letter: "The only comment we need make upon this curious production is to commend this aged and unfortunate prelate to the care of his reverend brethren on the bench."

The noble cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral are beginning to assume a new feature. It is proposed to enrich all the windows with painted glass. A general scheme has been laid down, but each window may be contributed by a distinct individual as a particular memorial. The floor is also to be repaired, and each window contributor may supply his width of mosaic tiling also. "The series of subjects is to be the Life of our Saviour. One widow has been inserted, to the memory of Dr Evans, late Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, in the east-ambulatory, facing the entrance to the chapter-house, now used as the Cathedral library. In accordance with the prepared scheme, the subjects of the new window relate to the "Going up to Jerusalem" and "Christ disputing in the Temple." The window has been extended considerably lower by opening the spaces between the tracery and inserting patterned glass, thus destroying the effect of a high solid wall, which gave a dull appearance to the cloisters, and took away all view of the square green enclosed within. The south porch of the Cathedral is to be restored, and the nave and aisles repaired and cleansed against the approaching musical festival to be held at Gloucester this year.

The beautiful ruin of Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, seems to have been rescued from the destruction that besets so many of our ancient abbeys in the deprivations committed by casual visitors. The Earl of Cardigan, to whom Kirkstall belongs, appointed Mr Bloxham to take an architectural survey of the ruins, and within the last few days has entrusted the care of the abbey and precincts to a committee of five gentlemen of the neighborhood, who hold it under lease for the express purpose of protecting and securing what remains. A small fee charged for admission to the interior will be devoted to the expenses thus incurred, and repairs have already begun. The Rev H. M. Short, Incumbent of Kirkstall, and Mr G. S. Beecroft, of the Abbey House, Kirkstall, are mentioned as among

the lessees, and as actively superintending the good work; but many leading gentlemen of Leeds and the neighborhood are also said to have subscribed largely--Athenaeum

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.--On Tuesday last, Richard Sheridan and Wm. Gardner, both well known in this city, were drowned while out duck shooting near Land's old Wharf. It appears that they had fired at a flock, and were pursuing them, when by some mishap they both fell out of the canoe, and before assistance could arrive, both sunk. The body of Sheridan was found next morning, but as yet Gardner's has not been recovered. The parties being so well known a large number of persons went in search of the bodies, and every exertion was made all day yesterday, and it is hoped that the remaining one will be got to-day. An inquest was held on the body of Sheridan, before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of accidental drowning returned.

HAMILTON ARTILLERY COMPANY.--Last Tuesday this company turned out for drill, on the open ground near Dundrum Castle, between King and York Streets. The day was fine, but hot and dusty, which however did not prevent a large concourse of spectators. Their four guns as well as their equipment of horses and men were in perfect order, and the rapidity with which the firing and various evolutions were performed, would, we are assured by men who have witnessed the Royal Artillery practice--have done credit to that efficient corps. Nearly the whole company were present, and their military appearance and efficiency have gained them and their esteemed captain great credit.

GREAT FIRE OF CORDWOOD.--We are pained to learn that Mr Applegarth of Flamboro' East has had a severe loss of the destruction of 3000 or 4000 cords of pine wood which was stacked up to dry, not far from the margin of the Bay. It is supposed to be caused by the foolish act of some person setting fire to the brush heap during the high wind which was blowing and which rendered fruitless all efforts to extinguish the devouring element.

ROBBERY.--The house of Mr J. Barron, Dundas Street, Toronto, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and two coats and a pair of trousers containing \$50 carried off. It is stated that Mr Barron and his wife occupied the room, and were asleep in it at the time.

DUST.--The streets of Toronto are stated by the Globe to have been in a very dusty condition on Monday, and no watering carts at hand. The denizens of this city have the same complaint to make, but will probably, as in past years, have to grumble and put up with it.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."--New York, April 29. The steamer "Persia" arrived off the light ship at 9 1/2 o'clock last evening, and remained overnight and reached her dock at 6 1/2. She made the passage in 9 1/2 days. Liverpool and London dates are to April 19th.

NEWSPAPERS.--The chief features are the closing of the Paris Conference, and the postponement of the debate in Parliament until the return of Lord Clarendon.

At the banquet given in London to Mr. Dallas, explanations were given by Lord Pamunne as to why troops were sent to Canada, and the slight defeat met by the government in the vote against the grant to Maynooth College, and of strengthened rumors in consequence that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Cotton very active at an advance of 1/2 over last week's prices. Sales of the week 12600 bush, including 40,000 to speculators and 5000 for export. Market closed firm, but less active. Breadstuffs depressed. Flour declined 6d. and 1s. Wheat declined 3d. Corn unchanged. Weather favorable. Beef quiet. Pork and Bacon firm. Lard in demand at a slight decline. Money tight, discounts range at 5 to 7 per cent. Consols 93 1/2 to 93 1/4.

American securities generally quiet. The "Monitor" announces that the Conference closed its sittings on Thursday. The ratifications are to be exchanged at the end of the month. Immediately after the promulgation of the general Treaty, the protocols will be published and the labors of the Congress made known in detail. The questions considered at the last sitting were:--

1st 'The free navigation of the Danube.' 2nd 'Interior regime of frontiers.' 3rd 'Situations of Christians in Turkey'--for these purposes Commissioners are appointed.

It is reported in Paris that diplomatic movements of importance are on foot respecting Italy. An Austrian Ambassador is to go to Rome immediately on a special mission. It is rumored that the mission refers to the concordat, but Italian journals say it refers to the general state of Italy.

Count Orloff goes to Naples immediately after the exchange of ratifications, to see his son who was wounded in the Crimea.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.--An Act to incorporate a new banking company, under the above title, in this city, has been introduced in Parliament by Mr. Freeman, and will doubtless become law.

The new bank is intended to supply additional facilities, now much needed by this growing commercial community, and we trust the shareholders will find the result alike beneficial to themselves and their customers.

The following well-known gentlemen are named in the act as the principal promoters:--

The Hon. Sir Allan Napier McNab, The Hon. Walter Dickson, Jasper T. Gilkison, William Dickson, Hugh Bowlsby Wilson, Thomas C. Street, Samuel Black Freeman, Richard Porter Street, George William Burton, Edmund Ritchie, Hugh C. Baker, Daniel C. Gunn, James D. McKay, James D. Pringle, James Adam, John Osborne, John W. Willson, John F. Moore, Thomas Davidson, Nehemiah Merritt, Valentine H. Tisdale, Thomas Stinson and Edward Jackson.

The capital is to be one million sterling, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, and it is understood that Hugh B. Willson, Esq., will go to England to influence British capitalists in favor of the enterprise.

Speculators in Corn along the Washbasin Valley are stated, by the Louisville Courier, to have suffered heavily by the fall in price from 40 to 25 cents a bushel.

The Correspondence relating to the Commutation of the Clergy Reserves, is printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, and embraces a large amount of interesting matter.

Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of the Colony of South Australia, died on the 31st December last. He had an arduous position during the gold license riots, and conducted the affairs of the Colony with skill and discretion.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.--The traffic for the last week is over £18,625. Number of passengers carried 17,381. Showing an increase of 25 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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ENGLAND.

The Lord Mayor entertained Mr Dallas, on Thursday, at the Mansion House, in honor of his arrival as Minister from the United States. 200 guests were present. The Lord Mayor toasted Mr Dallas, prefacing it with a speech full of generous sentiments towards America, and regretting that any question should ever arise between the two countries, which should threaten the dreadful alternative of war. The Mayor's toast was the health of Mr Dallas and the prosperity of the great Republic, to which he has the honor to belong.

Mr Dallas made a felicitous reply--reciprocating the generous sentiments of the Lord Mayor, and assuring him, he was not authorized to feel, and to feel any desire either, than that of giving his best energies and exertions unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations.

Other speeches were made, after which Mr Dallas gave the health of the Lady Mayoress, and the Lord Mayor responded, telling Mr Dallas that he was authorized by the Lady Mayoress to say if his diplomacy equalled his gallantry there could be no fear of success in his mission.

In the House of Lords, in reply to the Earl of Elgin's question touching reports that large bodies of troops and quantities of

ammunition were about to be despatched to Canada, Lord Pamunne said it was true that the Government contemplated doing so, but the impression that they were to be sent for purposes of aggression was unfounded. The Government intended sending troops provisions of war, and stores, in place of those previously withdrawn for Crimean services.

FRANCE.

A splendid fete was given at Paris on Monday, in honour of the Plenipotentiaries.

HAVRE, April 16.

Breadstuffs declined in all the markets. Provisions declined owing to very heavy receipts.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

PARIS, Thursday.

Count Cavour leaves this afternoon for London, for a few days, and then will return via Paris, to Turin.

The Cabinet of Vienna is bent on occupying every corner of Italy where political excitement can be got up as an excuse for their presence.

Events in Italy are daily increasing in interest. It is quite possible the Duke of Tuscany will be again compelled to demand German troops and additional Austrian forces are under orders for Roman States, and garrisons in Lombardy are to be increased.

Austria evidently intends to permanently occupy as much of Italy as she can, in order to insult or intrigue against Piedmont--in fact Austria is at war with Piedmont, although their armies are not face to face, and it is impossible to say what event may bring about a fresh struggle--that struggle cannot long be delayed. Austria, however, will strive to put off a quarrel on the field until the policy and attitude of France and England is regard to the wars in Italy, no longer coincide. The work towards division had already commenced in Paris.

M. Buol seems to persuade the Emperor that any change to Italy would tend to open rebellion.

VIENNA, Friday.

The Emperor signed the ratification of treaty on the 16th. Public thanksgiving was ordered throughout the country.

LONDON, Saturday.

A report has been circulated by a Tory evening journal, that Lord Palmerston and Mr Labour here are about to retire, and Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham take the reins of government. There is not the slightest foundation in the report.

LONDON, Friday.

English funds remain steady, and without animation. Discount market easy.

The Persia made the trip from Liverpool to the Bar in 9 days 10 hours and 15 minutes. On the night of the 19th, off Inskad, she passed the Canada bound to Liverpool; also, on the 27th, last, 43, 1000, 66 raised

PARLIAMENTARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TORONTO, April 21.

This day at four o'clock p. m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Chamber, in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:--

An Act to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of Durham.

An Act to amend the Act for establishing Freedom of Banking.

An Act to provide for the holding of an additional Term of the Appeal Side of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, in the present year.

An Act to facilitate the disuniting of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize the commutation of claims on Ordnance Lands, upon the transfer of such Lands to the Province.

An Act to repeal in part an Act to provide a remedy against the City of Quebec in case of injury to property by riot.

An Act to remedy a defect in the Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, to amend and extend the Acts incorporating the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Port Darlington Harbour Company.

An Act to explain and amend the Charter of the City Bank.

April 23.

The Speaker took the Chair at half-past three o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Executive Council Bill as amended.

Hon Mr McGill stated, that the first clause which set forth that no Legislative Councilor shall be appointed by the Crown, had been expunged as disrespectful to Her Majesty.

Hon Mr DeLaquiere congratulated the House on not infringing on Her Majesty's dignity.

The first four clauses of the Bill met with a good deal of opposition, as also the last five, but were finally carried.

The Committee then rose and reported the adoption of the Bill as amended. It was then ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

A message was received from the Legislative Assembly announcing the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railroad; also, the Act to change the name of George Byron Lyon to Fellows; also, an Act to remedy a defect in the patent of Lot No. 4, in the Township of Hamilton.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, April 23.

Mr Brown moved his resolution on the subject of Representation based upon Population, and supported it at great length. Mr Cartier raised a point of order, that the question had already been considered by the House on a motion introduced by Mr

Mackenzie, in amendment to the answer to the Speech from the Throne. Mr Solicitor General Smith contended that the greater proposition involved the lesser.

The Speaker ruled in favor of the objection of the Provincial Secretary. The resolution was consequently rejected.

Mr Huot moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the propriety of abolishing capital punishment.

Messrs. Brown and J. S. MacDonald were in favor of capital punishment, and opposing the appointment of a Committee.

Mr Cartier was in favor of the Committee though he could not go so far as to abolish capital punishment entirely.

Mr Pavin spoke in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

Mr Marchand thought the law very good as it stood.

After some further discussion, the motion was put and carried.

Yeas..... 55

Nays..... 34

The House proceeded to appoint the Committee.

Mr Mackenzie moved a resolution declaring the expediency of a dissolution of the Union, supporting his views at considerable length.

Mr Cartier, however, moved the previous question, and the House adjourned.

April 24.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of.

Some discussion arose upon the motion for the second reading of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Bill, which contained an amendment repealing the Charter of the South Western Railway Company. It being stated that the amendment was introduced at the request of the parties interested, its effect being to incorporate the two companies. The motion was agreed to.

The Committee of the Whole on the North Western Railway Company, it was objected by Mr Holton, that the amount payable before the Company should go into operation being only £15,000, was not in accordance with the rule adopted last year, which required £3,000 a mile to be subscribed, and ten per cent paid in.

The objection was sustained and the sum of £400,000 substituted, making the amount to be paid in £40,000.

The Legislative Council Bill, as amended by the Council, was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The debate on Mr Mackenzie's motion of yesterday, for the repeal of the Union was resumed.

Mr Felton opposed it, and asserted that Upper Canada was rescued from debt and bankruptcy by Lower Canada, and ought not now to want to get clear of her.

Mr Hartman, Mr Mackenzie, Mr Marchand, and Mr Dorion advocated the dissolution.

Mr Thompson said, if he wanted a change he should advocate a Union of all the Provinces.

Several other members spoke pro and con on the subject, after which the House adjourned, the debate being postponed to Monday next.

Before the adjournment, the loss of time from debates like the present, from which no practical result was intended, created a warm discussion.

April 25.

Several petitions were presented. Mr Attorney General McDonald moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Clergy Reserves Act.

Mr Hartman objected to placing the funds in the hands of the Township Councils. He thought they should be placed under the control of the County Councils, to be appropriated for the sustenance of Grammar Schools.

Mr Chisholm was in favor of the Bill. The Grammar Schools were not the Schools of the people. The Common Schools were under the control of the Township, and might be well supported by these funds.

Mr Gamble said the Grammar Schools should be made the Schools of the people. Under this Bill the money could be frittered away, and no permanent advantage would be gained by it.

Mr Robin said the Bill had the full approbation of the Council of his County.

Mr Foley supported the Bill.

Mr Mackenzie opposed the Bill. He feared the money would never be distributed among the Municipalities.

Mr McDonald replied.

Mr Scatcherd thought the proposal of the Attorney General a sunny spot in the Clergy Reserves Bill.

April 28.

In the House yesterday, Mr Holton drew the attention of the Government to the fact, that in the Montreal papers it was stated that information had been received from the Provincial Secretary, to the effect, that the tariff was not to be put in force until the 15th June, and enquired whether the information was correct.

Mr Mackenzie moved for an address to the Governor General for a pension to the widow of the late Corrigan.

Mr Drummond opposed the motion as establishing a dangerous precedent. A Commission had been appointed, and the House should wait its decision, before again discussing the question.

Mr O'Farrell moved an amendment, that a pension be also granted to the widow and orphans of Dennis T. Emery.

The motion was put and lost.

Mr Mackenzie moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on a resolution (or an address to the Queen for an annuity to William Smith O'Brien and John Frost, and their restoration to this country.

Mr Drummond opposed the motion. He would gladly sign any petition to the Queen for the purpose sought, but the House should not take action upon it.

Mr Bowes supported the motion.

Mr Turcotte thought the motion would establish a bad precedent if passed. Mr Brown thought that to pass this address would be interfering with the prerogative of the Home Government; he opposed the motion.

Mr Mackenzie, said Mr Brown had opposed his return, and he could not expect him to do less by the exiles on whose behalf he desired to petition the Queen.

Mr Dewitt was in favor of the motion. The motion was put and carried:-- Yeas..... 40



THE EXILES OF SIBERIA.

Whilst Russia and the Russians are the prevailing topics in all circles, a few gatherings...

his breast, and his head was shaved in the form of a cross...

A RAINY DAY.

The man who does not admire and welcome a rainy day...

In the first place it fills the water tanks and washes the streets...

Dr Mackenzie looks out for some unfortunate author who has got a life to take...

The following impressive passage is from a charge to the Grand Jury...

TESTIMONY FROM THE BENCH.

The children of convicts, after five years of age, become parish property...

NAPOLION'S PLAN OF PARIS.

It seems the Minister of State, to whom the Emperor occasionally discloses some of his schemes...

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG PUTTING OUT A FIRE.

One of the most astonishing instances of the sagacity of the dog transpired this morning...



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