





Colonial.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Quebec, March 6. The Hon. Mr. Cautchou moved an amendment to Mr. D'Arche's bill, to compel educational institutions receiving parliamentary grants to report that the bill be read a second time this day months. Yeas 55, nays 39.

The bill to amend the charter of the Harbor Co. was read the second time. On the motion of Mr. Dorion, of Drummond, papers relative to the school commissioners of Grammont, with respect to the school lot in Danmorville, were ordered. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, a bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada. A bill to amend the Temperance Law was read a first time, on the motion of Mr. Laberge.

March 9. The House divided on Mr. Brown's motion relative to the Clergy Reserves, and the division was as follows:—Yeas 41, nays 62. Remarking on this, the British Canadian says:—"The members of the various Protestant denominations are getting daily more and more indebted to Mr. George Brown and the Globe. Not only are they indebted to them for originating the commutation clause, by which some source of income in perpetuity is secured to religious uses, but now, under the friendly mask of reopening the agitation on the question, Mr. Brown has had a special vote of the Legislature granted by a majority of a house of 104 members, affirming the principle of commutation, and fully sustaining the Government in their intention of carrying out the commutation project. The Globe of yesterday makes a great show of anger at the vote, and says that John Nokes, Peter Sillit, and other ten or a dozen of so-called traitors to the cause of faction, had voted the other way, ministers would have been in a minority. Of course "if" they did, and of course "if" they did not, the Globe may catch a kick, even in the Canada. The Globe must be contented that there is a limit to Clergy Reserve lumbago, so long played off by the demagogues."

The first locomotive, the "London," crossed the Niagara suspension bridge at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th amid a concourse of spectators. A great many more would have been there had it not been kept quiet. The engine was driven by Mr. Harrison, of Elgin, and among those who rode on the engine were Messrs. Rubing, Fisher, Buchan, Zimmerman, Shears, and a great many others. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were displayed. The engine was stopped in the centre of the bridge to give three hearty cheers, and then crossed to the American side and back.

Not a single vote was recorded in St. Catharines against the proposed grant of £250 by the Corporation of that town to the Patriotic Fund. PARIS EXHIBITION.—We learn it has been decided to send all the articles selected by the Toronto Local Committee to Paris, except the model of Brock's monument. The articles are to be sent by way of New York immediately. We are not informed whether the decision in regard to the monument is final, but trust there may yet be space afforded for it.

The Galat and Gulf Railway Company, it appears, have got into difficulty for the year which has just closed, stating that there has been raised by subscriptions the sum of £40 2s 7d, but an increase on the previous year of £8 2s 0d, that there has been realized by sales at the Depository, £12 0s 6d; during the same period there have been issued 67 copies of the Bible, and 121 copies of the New Testament. The stock on hand is 130 volumes of Bibles and Testaments, the aggregate value of which amounts to £11 0s 9d.

The County Council of Grey, on 27th ult. granted £100 towards the extension of the Northern Railroad to Owen Sound.

European News.

From the Colonist Extra. BY TELEGRAPH. Via the Great Trunk Line. Montreal, March 14—9.30, A.M. Steamer reported below New York. Will not be up before half-past ten o'clock. Weather cold; thermometer 6 above zero. Wind E. About six inches of snow fell last night—no snowing.

Halifax, March, 15—10, A.M. No sign of the Cunard steamer.

B.Montreal Company's Line. Arrival of the "Pacific."

No York, 14th March—12 noon. The Pacific has just arrived, bringing London dates to the 27th February. The Pacific arrived at New York 27th. The Africa and Sarah Sands had not arrived. In Parliament Joubert's motion of enquiry into the conduct of the war was carried. Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham have resigned. A battle had taken place between the Turks under Pasha and a Russian force under General Liprandi.

The Hussians were repulsed. Lord John Russell has been appointed Colonial Secretary. Lord Bagan is reported to have resigned. Lord Lansdowne has been re-called.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs slightly declined. Consols unchanged.

The Times (Crisis) correspondent reports a deficiency of medicine at Balakava. "A surgeon of a regiment stationed at the cliffs above Balakava, who has about forty sick out of 200 men, has been applied to the 'authorities' in the town for the last three weeks for medicines, all simple and essential, and cannot get one of them."

The list was for simple remedies—for fever, rheumatism, and diarrhoea! Another surgeon steamer was an application to the officer in charge of the Government stores for two or three to put on board the ship to warm the men. "Three of my men," said he, "died last night from choleraic symptoms, brought on in their present state from the extreme cold of the ship; and I fear more will follow them from the same cause." "Oh!" said the guardian of the stores, "you must make your requisition in due form, send it up to head quarters, and get it signed properly, and returned, and then I will let you have the stores." "But my men may die meantime." "I can't help that," said the guardian. "I really can do nothing. I must have a requisition properly signed before I can give one of these stores away." "For God's sake, then, send me some; I'll be responsible for their safety." "I really can do nothing of the kind." "But, consider, this requisition will take time to be filled up and signed, and meantime these poor fellows will go." "I cannot help that." "I'll be responsible for anything you do." "Oh, no, that can't be done." "Will a requisition signed by the P. M. O. in this place be of any use?" "No." "Will it answer if he takes on himself the responsibility?" "Certainly not." The surgeon went off in sorrow and disgust.

It is only fair to say that the Constantinople correspondent of the same paper tells us that the French doctors are by no means willing to admit that efficiency in their hospital service which has been the theme of so much praise in England.

On the contrary, they relate cases of neglect and suffering not to be exceeded in the annals of our own mismanaged department. The sick in the Crimea had, they say, for some time, only pails to drink out of, and each man put his head down and lapped up his drink of water like an animal. These concepts are true, but the sick in the Crimea have only tents for hospitals, though in that respect our men are equally badly off. In the hospital of Gullian, it is impossible to obtain a temperature higher than seven degrees above zero centigrade, while the smells at Daoud Pasha are caused as causing a great mortality among the inmates.

Viscount Goderich has declined to join the ministry as Secretary to the Indian Board. Rear Admiral Richard Dundas has been appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet, with Rear Admiral Michael Seymour as second in command. As Admiral Dundas is only 54, and Admiral Seymour still younger, this is some improvement.

It is reported that Lord Raglan, Lord Lucan and General Airey have been recalled from the Crimea, and that Colonel Chesney's appointment to the Foreign Legion has not been confirmed. The name of Mr. Forbes, M.P. for Strirlingshire, has to be included in the obituary.

The French army has received an important reinforcement. The division has arrived at Kamiesch; it consists of 10,000 good troops. The Ninth Division, under General Brunet, is expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets.

The Turks in the Chersonese do not seem to amount to more than 5,000 or 6,000, judging from the size of their encampments. These unfortunate troops are becoming little less unhealthy. They have received supplies of new clothing and uniforms, and are assuming a respectable appearance. They seem better hands at building tents than the English or even the French, and their covered stations for the officers' lodges are as good as those of our men, and their want of personal cleanliness, combined with the quantities of filth and offal left to accumulate in the immediate vicinity of their encampments, generates and fosters disease.

Lord Charles Wellesley has been obliged to retire from the representation of Windsor. He has been a total depraved man, and of a sight. Mr. G. W. Hope, formerly M. P. for Weymouth, immediately announced himself as a candidate on the Liberal-Conservative interest, but Mr. Mortimer Ricardo was soon in the field on the Whig-Radical interest, and as a personal rival of the Premier. Mr. Hope, however, claims to have the influence of the Court. A severe contest is anticipated.

The Treasurer of the Rotterdam fund for the widows and orphans of seamen has decompared, taking with him about £5,000 of the fund. He is somewhere in England.

The health of Sir James Graham is slowly improving, but still a total depraved man, and of a sight. Mr. G. W. Hope, formerly M. P. for Weymouth, immediately announced himself as a candidate on the Liberal-Conservative interest, but Mr. Mortimer Ricardo was soon in the field on the Whig-Radical interest, and as a personal rival of the Premier. Mr. Hope, however, claims to have the influence of the Court. A severe contest is anticipated.

The Thames above Greenwich is much covered with ice; the navigation is completely stopped. In many parts of the river below the bridge, the ice has set in so firm between the shore and the vessels, that it is not possible to get the crews walk to and from the shore.

Sir James Graham has made the announcement to Parliament that next year the naval expedition to the Baltic will consist of 20 steam line-of-battle ships, with the addition of 20 steam gun boats, and ten floating batteries; as experience shows that sailing vessels cannot be well maneuvered together.

Russia.—The Gazette d'Anvers states that, according to Russian accounts, the total forces of Russia now in the field amount to 695,000 men, and that before the lapse of six months a reserve force of 200,000 bayonets will be established. The Russian army is already in the east space of territory in Europe and Asia. To this gigantic army, however, Austria can oppose one no less redoubtable. The first Austrian army is composed of 144 cannon and 67,600 bayonets; the second of 186 cannon and 121,900 men; the third of 252 cannon and 226,000 men; and the fourth of 54 cannon and 119,800 men; together 594,000 bayonets and 686 cannon, without counting the reserve, which in two months, including the frontier regiments, will exceed 200,000 men.

An account from Warsaw, under date Feb. 5, says:—"The Government has dissolved the Jewish Association in the Government of the Jews. The missionaries attached to this establishment have been sent out of the country, and their property sold."

THE SKELETON OF A REGIMENT.—The 63rd Regiment, or rather the remains of it, marched on the 21st to Balakava, there to embark either for Scutari or Malta. It left the Fourth Division at 30 strong, and with a regimental staff, and all hands included (scarcely a sufficient escort for the colors), after landing in the Crimea about 970 strong, and having since received a draft of 30 men. There was one sergeant to represent the grenadier company remaining out of 120.

THE WOUNDED AT PORTSMOUTH.—The sick and wounded landed from various ships at Portsmouth, and quartered in the new garrison hospital, are all doing well under the skilful and unremitted attention of Dr. Lawson, Ordnance Medical Officer, and Assistant-Surgeon Henry Bishop, of the Royal Wilt Militia (a volunteer, who considers himself amply rewarded by the thanks and smiles of the gallant patients for anything he does for them). Lady Smith, and Sir Frederick Smith, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, go repeatedly, and with their own hands dispense liberally such delicate luxuries as Scotch whisky, blackberry brandy, biscuits, buns, sponge-cakes, and such like refreshing confections. Lady Smith also gives those who can write memoranda books, pencils, postage-stamps, and paper to write to their friends.—Times.

MISCELLANEOUS. India.—The first mail of the new year brings us the intelligence that the Durand Expedition, from which so much was expected, has ended in disappointment. "All their little interviews the ambassadors demanded nothing, and declared their only object was to cultivate friendly relations with the Afghans." "On the 22nd of the month of the usual complimentary language had passed that is stereotyped for State interviews, the Burmese Envoys proclaimed that he had come by command of the King of Ava, to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces in Burma!" "We are informed that, despite this unforeseen explosion, the Governor-General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Major Phayre to effect the following reply, or words to this effect:—'Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over those possessions.' The Envoys, it is said, scarcely expected any other answer; but having been entrusted with the mission, he was of course compelled to perform it to the very letter.

Cardinal Wiseman has given another instance of the little connection there is between sound good-sense and ordinary piety and religious faith; by sending a letter to be read in London on the Pope's stereotyping the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Protestant England than such dogmas appear beyond the Alps. As his Holiness has done in the abyss of Divine mysteries, so the Cardinal imitates him by giving his opinion of matters utterly beyond human ken. For instance, he thus speaks of the effect produced by the singing of the immense crowds assembled in St. Peter's: "It was grand beyond conception; it was sublime; and the music, to the realization of what St. John heard of heavenly music than anything which he or others have ever before listened to." Who told him this? But anything to be expected now that the dogma is affirmed; anything may be uttered by one who can speak of the event of St. Peter's such language as this:—"Rejoice, then, dearly beloved; again we say rejoice. Rejoice in the Lord, who has so graciously bestowed upon his Church so signal a blessing, whereby the piety of her children has been wonderfully excited, and their love for their Mother in Heaven greatly increased."

—Clerical Journal. In glancing over our European files we find that one of the first things which have been in his new head is that of augmenting the Crimean army—a very necessary business, as things stand. All the regiments are to have their strength raised to 2000, with twelve companies of rank and file in the field, and four companies at the depot at Malakoff, or the former depot of the companies of the Dragon Guards, the Hussars, and the Lancers, are to be raised to the extent of seventy-five men per troop. The Sappers and Miners are to be increased 50 men, and other augmentations, which is needless to describe here, will be speedily carried out. Our Indian empire is also to be laid under contribution for soldiers. The 10th Hussars are now on their way to the Crimea, and other drafts from India have received orders to move towards Southern Russia.—Hamilton Gazette.

MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Mary Anna Billington, of Davidge-terrace, Lambeth, has bequeathed the whole of her property, after making provision for her relations and domestics, to the following public institutions:—The Female Orphan Asylum, Westminster Road, £2,500 Consols; to the Rector of Lambeth, £1,000 Consols, the income to be applied for aged persons not receiving parochial relief, or recipients of the Lambeth Pension Society; to the Incumbents of St. Mary's District Church, Lambeth, £1,000 Consols, the income to be applied for fuel and clothing in the winter months for the poor of his district; the residue of her property, amounting to about £7,000 to be divided among the following institutions:—The Blind School, St. George's-fields; the Aged Deaf and Dumb Children; the Charing-cross Hospital; the Samaritan Institution; the Philanthropic Society's Farm School; Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest; the Cancer Hospital; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandsworth; the Lambeth Boys' Parochial School; the School of the District; the Incumbent of St. Jude's, Southwark, in aid of the expenses of Divine worship and of the schools attached to the Church; and the Incumbent of St. Michael's, Colm, in aid of the lowest mark of which we have any record. It is now 9-12 feet lower than in June last, and 5-12 inches lower than on the 1st of November.

Her Majesty is about to found an Order of Military merit, open to the lower as well as the higher ranks of the army.

MARRIED. On the 5th, by the Rev. C. Pettit, B.A., of Burford, Francis George, of Pinetown, merchant, to Zeriah Elizabeth Martin, daughter of the late John Martin, Esq., of the 7th, by the same, Edward Farley, of the town of Paris, to Ann Abraham, of the same place.

At his residence in Belvedere, C.W., on Tuesday 20th February, aged 56 years, Thomas Willis, Esq. (formerly of Newbold), whose sudden and lamented decease is preserved in our columns, died at his residence in Belvedere, C.W., on Saturday the 10th instant. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Alexander Sanson, and daughter of James Dalrymple, Esq., Orlins, aged 22 years. At Niagara on the 6th March instant, fever, Agnes Maria, wife of the Hon. Walter Hamilton Dickson, aged 26 years, died at her residence in the city of London, in the residence of her late husband, Benjamin Geale, of the 41st regiment, which served in this province during the late American War, and grand-daughter of the late William Jackson, Esq., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. The decease was attended by the late William Jackson, Esq., and was apparently recovering her usual health until fever appeared, manifesting all human efforts of her attending physician, and ending in death.

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The ways of Providence are inscrutable. The fairest flower is the first to fade; and such visitations by which the unexpected and wayward and wonderful are mingled to be at all times watching—so that their lamps are never extinguished, and their flames are never quenched. "In the midst of life we are in death"—Com.

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The Church.

A letter from Paris speaks of the Emperor Napoleon's fall of visit to the Crimea, says:—"The project, however unlikely it may appear, was actually discussed in the Council of Ministers; and Admiral Hamelin was consulted as to the time the voyage out and back would occupy. It appears that even now it is not certain that Louis Napoleon will not persist in this idea, for, although the ministers have unanimously disapproved of it, the Emperor has not yet intimated that he has abandoned his determination. At a diplomatic dinner given yesterday by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the conversation turned almost entirely on the Emperor's proposed voyage; and some of the ministers present seemed disposed to doubt if the plan had been abandoned, as they received no express intimation to the effect from the Emperor himself. I think it right to add, that in official quarters there has for the last few days been a feeling of deep discouragement as to our prospects in the Crimea. It is feared that the present weather may have extended to those climes, and utterly ruined the French as well as the remainder of the English army."

Another letter says:—"The rumors which have taken every one by surprise, which has discouraged most of those who heard it, and which has produced so great a fall in the public securities, is still persisted in. I allude to the departure of the Emperor to the Crimea. It continues to be the topic of conversation, and though there are a few who still disbelieve it, yet several who were yesterday and the day before amongst the most incredulous, now begin to give way. They call to mind that the Emperor is a sort of a fatalist, that he is firmly persuaded that he has a mission to fulfil, that no dangers, no difficulties are great enough to deter him from his duty, that he is determined to restore the glory of his name and the nation he rules over, and that the capture of Sebastopol under his own eye, and perhaps under his command, would give his reign a prestige far beyond that of Algeria, and nearly equal to that of his greatest ancestor."

THE SERVICE OF HENRY V. IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Beautiful as are the various aisles, chapels and other portions of the Abbey Church of Westminster, there is perhaps no other part which combines such picturesque appearance, variety of well distributed ornament, and effect of light and shadow, as the shrine of Henry V. We were invited to visit this fine architectural monument to a Gothic King. Most visitors are struck by the excellence of the carving, both in design and execution. The figures, which are carried along the screen, in niches, have a consistency and resemblance to each other, and are habitually in long gowns, fastened by a buckled belt, and reaching to the feet, with a cloak over them; others represent ecclesiastics, and several of them have books. The coronation, in some compartments, is supposed by Gough to represent the coronation of Henry V. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry Beaufort, the King's uncle. The canopies over the coronation, and the nine small figures, are surrounded by devices of the swan and antelope alternately. The large cornices under the figures are likewise ornamented with swans and antelopes. The figures are set in a tree, on which is a flaming crescent light.—The Builder.

Cattle are said to be dying of starvation in some parts of Ohio, the drought last summer having cut off the usual supplies necessary for their subsistence.

The water of Lake Ontario, as shown by the U. S. Government, reports, by Captain M. S. Bright, is eight inches above the lowest mark of which we have any record. It is now 9-12 feet lower than in June last, and 5-12 inches lower than on the 1st of November.

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Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION and for Scholarships WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1855.

THE following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to competition: Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz: one of £20 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and examinations in the Arts course.

One Cameron Scholarship, tenable for three years, viz: one of £20 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and examinations in the Arts course.

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, on their seventeenth year.

For further particulars application may be made to the Provost of Trinity College. TRINITY COLLEGE, March 1st, 1855. 32-7 in

NEW BOOKS. Just received from New York. AMERICAN GIRL'S Book, enlarged—cloth, 6s. 6d. The comic Works of George Herbert and the Satires and Poems of Bishop Hall—cloth 5s. 7d.

THE NEIGHBOURS OF RUSSIA and History of the present War to Siege of Sebastopol—cloth 8s. 9d. Getting Along—2 vols., cloth 7s. 6d. Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Sketching by Cousin Cicely—cloth 6s. 8d.

AN ENGLISH LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ARRANGEMENT as Governess. She imparts all that relates to the higher branches of English, French (acquired in Paris), Music, and Drawing. Italian if required. Highest testimonials. Address (post-paid) B.B., care of Mr. Rowell, King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY. 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN & WOOD, FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855. 24-12mo

HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER, HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowersings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English Houses.

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M. R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854. 17

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Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINGLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her, are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with success.

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THE FINISHING CLASS is under Mrs. POETTER'S charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

Mrs. POETTER feels grateful to the parent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

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