ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, March 23.

The Nova Scotian sailed on the morning of the 11th inst., and arrived at Portland at 8½ A. M., on Wednesday morning.

The America arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst.; having been detained on the 8th outside the bar severeral hours for lack of water.

The American ship David Stuart, which recently sailed from Cadiz, for New York, with the 60 Neapolitan exiles, including Porrio on board, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 6th. The exiles having, it is stated, when in the Bay of Biscay, insisted on the Captain bearing direct for Queenstown.

LATEST.

DUBLIN, Tuesday.

The *Daily Express* reports that Porrio and his fellow exiles, amounting to between 60 or 70 compelled Capt. Prentiss as soon as the Neopolitan war steamer left them 200 miles from land to steer directly for Cork. In this they were assisted by a young sailor, son of one of the exiles who had shiped at Cadiz, and signed articles as one the crew. As soon as the exiles landed at Queenstown the enthusiasm of some of them rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted foot as free men.

Another telegraph says that on the arrival of the vessel outside the straits of Gibralter, the refugees, who greatly outnumbered the crew, rose in mutiny and insisted that the Captain should steer for Cork.

The Captain gave a flat refusal, but was forcibly deprived of his command, and the second mate appointed in his place, *pro tem.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. Duncombe gave notice of sundry amendments to the Ministerial Reform bill, calculated to still further extend the franchise.

The bill authorizing the new Indian Loan of seven millions sterling, was debated and read a second time.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, Lord Wodehouse moved for the production of papers in the Charles et Georges affair, and strongly censured the conduct of the British Governmen towards Portugal during the whole transaction.

Lord Malmesbury explained and defended the Government; Lords Granville and Grey deemed the explanation very unsatisfactory, and contended that the conduct of the British Government towards Portugal during the whole transaction.

Lord Derby was convinced that the Government had done their duty, and had they pursued any other course they would have run the risk of involving Europe in a war. The motion was finally withdrawn on the same evening.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat on his return from the Ionian Islands.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question, said it was the intention of the Government to grant no exclusive privileges to the Atlantic or an other telegraph company.

The London *Times* in its Editorial on the Reform question, again argues in opposition to manhood suffrage, on the ground of its unsatisfactory working in the United States.

The leaders of the old Whig party had held a meeting and resolved that Lord John Russell should propose certain amendments to the Reform bill, in respect to borough voters, and it was suppoosed these resolutions would unite on them the support of the whole liberal party.

Meetings in opposition to the Government measure were being held in all parts of England, and the excitement was increasing. There was a demonstration against it in Hyde Park, on Sunday.

The *Times'* city article says that the retirement of Prince Napoleon caused the funds to open at ⅜ advance; although partizans of that personage announce his retirement to be but temporary, and that the Emperor still cordially approves his policy.

The *Times* congratulates the Neapolitian exiles on their arrival, and says there is an instinct stronger than all political calculations, which calls on England to honor these men.

THE LATEST.

The *Constitutional* of Tuesday, publishes an article signed by its political director, on the article of the *Moniteur*, and it explains that the publication of that article in the *Monitteur* must not be regarded as a retrograde movement caused by a crusade, which an active propaganda had succeeded in raising against the Emperor in Germary.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council had issued a circular to its representatives abroad, setting forth its determination in view of political disquietude prevailing, to maintain the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland, and likewise as required by treaties of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that the article in the *Moniteur* produced a very favorable impression on the Emperor of Austria.

Count Buol and the leading statesmen believe that the Governments would come to an understanding and that peace will be maintained.

Fears however were entertained of an explosion in the Italian Duchies.

The Vienna Bourse advanced considerably under the *Monitteur* article.

Lord Cowley remained at Vienna. He was expected to leave about the 10th. There are various reports as to the success of his mission; he was said to be investigating treaties with the Sovereigns of Italy since 1815.

Austrian troops were not likely to be withdrawn from Rome till the usual formalities had been gone through with.

The Official Vienna *Gazette*, declares Austria will insist on the complete maintenance of its special Treaties with the Italian States.

NAPLES.

The health of the King was such that it was supposed he would never be able to rule again. The Queen conducts all the State affairs, and is said to have caused the King to sign a treaty with Austria, offensive and defensive.

SPAIN.

Mr. Preston, new minister of the United States, arrived at Madrid.

ITALY.

At Milan arrests continued to take place; discontent was general and complete.

Stagnation prevailed in business at Paris.

A daily increasing activity in fortifying took place; batteries would soon be finished and mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre.

PRUSSIA.

The christening of the young Prince took place at Berlin, on the 5th. He was named Frederick William Victor Albert.

Political disquietude prevented the attendance of the Royal Family.

TURKEY.

Sussib Pacha had been appointed Minister of Finance in the place of Safti Pascha.

Sami Pascha had been appointed Minister to France.

New Advertisements this Week.

Beaver Fire Insurance Association—J. Arnold Agent.

To Farmers and Others—A. Macbeth Stray Horse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication of a purely personal character, and having no bearing on the general interests of the community, will be published in this paper. Communications, however, on all interesting subjects will be thankfully received and willingly inserted. To insure attention, Correspondents must send their names and write in a legiable hand. Let each communication be as brief as the nature of the ubject will allow.

York Commonwealth.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 25, 1859.

PROSPECTUS.

Having assumed the somewhat arduous and responsible duties of Editor and Proprietor of the Journal, whose title heads our prospectus, we deem it our courteous duty towards our supporters, and readers, to submit for their perusal, a *Programme* of the leading features, which shall mark our career, whilst in their service, catering for their entertainment, and we shall hope, for their improvement as well. We have always looked with something approaching to disgust on the *thing*, called a Prospectus,—generally speaking, it is an embodiment of insincerity couched in bombastical, and insidious verbiage. We have never known half, nay, an atom of all the professions so unsparingly spread on those deceitful publications for our simplemindedness; fulfilled—afraid we may subject ourselves to the imputation of apeing a claim however ephemeral, to originality, we are unwillingly forced to adopt the usual established form; (one of such a questionable character) notwithstanding that it be stamped with the sanction of long usage. Let us here pause, and dwell on the substantials of those professing representations, (many of which in our day and generation we have seen.)—Does not their unmeaning verbosity, enshroud hollowmindedness, deceit, and utter recklessness? We have very recently on record, the tergiversation of a respectable and leading journal; for a long time, without chart or compass, an advocate of ministerial measures, suddenly, and without any ostensible incentive, treacherously, shifting its colors, and courting the favor of the Opposition—at one time basking beneath the withering influence of court patronage, but e're the sun had set, arraying itself in vindictive characters, against its former patron—(what an alarming exemplification of the crookedness of our Politicians, the JOURNAL, imitating in a deplorable degree the public conduct of our venal and corrupt Representatives.) We allude to this, that it may serve as a beacon to warn ourselves of the danger we run, as exponents of public measures, and in our character as an Independent Journal.—There certainly remains for our solicitude all the risk, that whilst "we struggle to avoid SCYLLA, we may be whirled into CHARYBDIS." We must, and shall strive to set our faces against defiling our columns by giving expression to our own peculiar views, save in truthful, independent, and explicit language. Our periodical will fearlessly hold up for condemnation the false practices of individuals accepting a *Sacred Trust*, as long as their malpractices evoke our undisguised abhorrence.—We shall pierce them with the spear of Ithuriel.

We have no doubt but that our friends look to us, on this occasion, for an *expose* of our own political tendencies. We can have no hesitation in submitting as briefly as possible our creed on this score

Our newspaper will be a journal of Politics, Literature, Arts and Sciences, and will be conducted on strictly independent principles.

We declare it in unmistakeable language, that our pen shall be wielded with independence.

Independent in handling the leading questions of the day.—Independent in criticising the conduct of slippery politicians; and if the interests we represent require it, castigating them for their backslidings and faithlessness.—Independent in thought, independent in action—we may at once register our unqualified adhesion, to that Government which will apply itself to the reduction of our burdens—*practice* retrenchment, putting forth its best energies to save a country, well nigh tottering on the verge of bankruptcy.

REPRESENTATION by population; at one time an electioneering question of much respectability, seems by mutual consent, to have been latterly consigned to the tomb of all the CAPETS. We have read and heard of "high resolves," of "nailing colors to the mast," and other heroic resolutions on this ill-used question, but, alas! for consistency, we have not read a line, or listened to a speech of late on a measure of such absorbing pretensions; after writhing for a time in the arms of its torturing and faithless supporters, displaying its gigantic proportions, it has been, with characteristic ruthlessness and profligacy, very quietly entombed.—We pledge ourselves at an early day to animate this apparently inanimate subject, devoting our humble but faithful exertions towards its resuscitation.

We shall devote our war nest influence, and raise our voice in favor of EDUCATION, exhibiting our devotion to every legitimate effort to elevate our fellow-beings in the scale of RELIGIOUS morality. Our watchword in this struggle shall be—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" On this count we pray we may not be charged with "Having left our first love."

The *York Commonwealth* will garnish its columns with articles on Literature, Arts and Sciences, culled from the most reliable sources in the British Empire and United States.

As without the valued countenance and favor of our lady friends, our paper would, we candidly confess, be a miserable failure. The *York Commonwealth* will from time to time court their support, by devoting a considerable share of its space to gleanings of a character calculated to enlist their highly prized support and favor.

In conclusion, we are unable to conceal our apprehension, that by adopting, on the present occasion, the scheme of a Prospectus for introducing ourselves to our readers, we may justly be suspected of walking, as it were, in the very footprints of our predecessors; that we expose ourselves to such a serious charge, as that we have laid at the door of others—we are prone to admit.—Time alone can unfold our indictment. We are, nevertheless, content however to submit for the present, as well as for the future, our cause to the impartial judgment of our supporters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to our respected correspondent, "Vindex," we beg to state that we shall on no account whatever publish anonymous communications from parties, as long as they indulge in personal attacks, on individuals. Our mission is quite of a different character. We shall use our utmost efforts to reconcile differences and heal up heart-burnings. We must express our unmitigated abhorrence of the system pursued heretofore in the village. Letters from correspondents referring to matters of a public character, shall engage our best attention.

We beg to refer our friend "Patron" to our Prospectus, as an exposition of our political creed. His wishes have been in a measure anticipated. It is our determination to make a variety of changes (we hope for the better) in our paper; and amongst the rest we purpose shortly issuing our numbers under a new title.

RICHMOND HILL COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

We feel great pleasure in congratulating the Trustees of the above Institution, for their judicious selection of a teacher The Rev. Samuel Johnson, A. M., Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, has been appointed. This gentleman has with him the most flattering testimonials. We may express our gratification at the appointment, as we are assured in our own mind that a degree taken out in Trinity College, Dublin, represents the very highest attainment in the scholastic line.

Richmond Hill and vicinity were visited by a terrific storm on Friday last, beyond the blowing down of some trees, fences, &c.—We have not heard that any very considerable damage has been done. The road at Hogg's Hollow was for a day so or quite impassable, in consequence of the breaking down of a bridge.—A vast deal of injury has been inflicted on the country west of Toronto, independent of the awful catastrophe on the Great Western line of Railway,—a report of which will be found in another column. We are glad to see that the *Leader* and other papers are calling attention to the careless supervision on the part of the company over different parts of the line. We shall be glad to observe that there is no foundation in fact for these apprehensions, should such appear on the investigation before the Coroner.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS INSTITUTE AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of the Debating Society was held in the Schoolhouse on Tuesday evening—the Rev. Jas. Dick in the chair.—Subject: "Capital punishment." The debate was opened by Mr. Law, seconded by Mr. Marsh, Harrison and others. The opposition was led by Mr. McNaughton, Edwards, and McPhillips. The debate has been adjourned to Tuesday fortnight, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Dick has promised to let the members have the benefit of some notes he has made on the subject. The meeting was well attended.

A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, A. M., in connection with the Mechanics Institute, in the Grammar Schoolhouse, here, on Tuesday evening next, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.—Subject: "Money—its uses and appliances."

(*Communicated.*)

SIR: The members of the Stouffville Agricultural Society met at Alex. Sangster's Hotel, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

Capt. N. Button, President; Edw. Wheeler, Vice-President; M. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors—John Ramer, Thomas Shaw, Joseph Ferris, Thomas Kirby, Jas. Bugg, William Leang, Phillip Widemar, John B. Brown, John Ressell, George Maxwell, Richard Knill, A. Macklam, J. M. Patterson.

Markham, March 19, 1859.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

M. ARMAND's motion to the effect that it would be premature to commence the erection of public buildings at Ottawa, pending the settlement of the question of the Federation of the British American Provinces, was lost on a vote of 13 against 26.

THURSDAY, March 17.

Hon. Col. PRINCE moved the second reading of his Bill to prevent the carrying and sale of pistols, revolvers, bowie-knives, sword canes, iron knuckles, and other deadly weapons, about the person, except on certain occasions.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

FRIDAY, March 21.

The married woman's real estate conveyance Bill; and the Bill for the repeal of the Controverted Elections Law, were read a third time.

The Upper House was engaged in the discussion of Mr. ROSE's Public Works Consolidation Bill. The subject stands adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 21.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, the second reading of a bill to abolish the use of oaths, and to substitute declarations in certain cases.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select Committee.

The SPEAKER announced that the Bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors after seven o'clock on Saturday night, had been received from the other House with amendments.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the amendments be concurred in.—Carried.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Public Works Bill,—Hon. Mr. Alexander in the chair.

The Committee rose, reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 22.

The discussion of Mr. ROSE's Public Works Consolidation Bill was resumed.

Upon the question of concurrence, Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE moved that the report be not now received, but that the Bill be referred back to Committee, to amend the sixtieth and three following clauses, as he had proposed before.

Negatived by 10 to 27.

The Bill was then read a second time.

In the Council the Public Works Act was read a third time, but no other business of importance was transacted.

In the Assembly a number of bills were introduced and read a first time. Among them was one to incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 17.

Mr. SIMPSON moved that the House do go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors from Saturday night until Monday morning (from Legislative Council.

Mr. CARLING moved in amendment, that the House do not now go into Committee, but this day six months. He thought that, since municipalities had the right to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, no further legislation on the subject was required.

Negatived by 34 to 52.

The House then went into Committee,—Col. Playfair in the chair.

The first clause having been read,

Mr. DORION proposed to put twelve o'clock instead of seven o'clock on Saturday night. He said there were many people who could not on Saturdays purchase before seven o'clock, and he wished, therefore, that the time be extended until twelve o'clock at night.

Mr. THIRAUDEAU would move in amendment that "in addition to the "provisions of the said Bill, the re-"strictions therein provided be ex-"tended over the time, from Mon-"day morning till Saturday."

Mr. SIMPSON said that the hon. gentleman's amendment would entirely prohibit the sale of liquors.—The hon. gentleman was not sincere in proposing it. He might, however, have an opportunity of voting on a measure equally extensive before the end of the session. He (Mr. Simpson) would read a few calculations, which he had made for another purpose, as to the quantity of liquors annually consumed in this country. In 1858 the quantity of whiskey manufactured in Canada West was 2,543,701 gallons; of beer, 2,551,125. In the same year there were imported into this country 679,827 gallons of brandy, gin and cordials, rum, &c.; 512,000 gallons of which was probably consumed in Upper Canada, making a total of 5,606,826 gallons consumed in Upper Canada alone during the year 1858. The value of the whole, at the manufacturers and importers prices, amounted to $2,000,000, which, if multiplied by 3, as the actual cost to the consumer, shows a total expenditure in Upper Canada in one year of $6,000,000, as much as is required by the hon. Inspector General for the total annual expenditure of the Province. The measure was, he contended, no class legislation, and if it only effected one-half of the good which had resulted from a similar measure in Scotland, they would have no reason to complain. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. THIBAUDEAU said that as some doubts had been expressed as to his sincerity in moving the amendment, he was willing to withdraw it.

The amendment was then allowed to be withdrawn.

At one o'clock on Friday the House divided on Mr. Buchanan's amendment, and it was lost by 64 to 51.

FRIDAY, March 18.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff, when Mr. GALT expressed his willingness to make the following modifications:—In the article of Tea, being desirous of interfering as little as possible with the existing regulations of trade, the Government came to the conclusion that the new duties should take effect on the 1st January next. It was, too, the intention of the Government to move that the duty should be 15 per cent. from that period. But, on the other hand, he intended to ask the House to leave the duty for two years at 15 per cent., instead of eighteen months as before proposed. With regard to Sugar, believing that the same causes did not operate as in the article of tea, he would move that the new duties should come into force on the 1st June next, which, he thought, would afford ample time for the whole trade to make their arrangements. After some discussion, giving rise to numerous amendments, the various clauses were carried, and the Committee rose.

Mr. ROSE's bill for granting additional facilities in Commercial Transactions, next came up and passed its second reading.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Supplies, and having adopted an item, further debate on the subject was deferred till Tuesday next.—The House adjourned shortly after half-past ten.

MONDAY, March 19.

The report of Committee of the Whole on resolutions relative to the Tariff, was read at length.

Mr. J. CAMERON moved in amendment, that the report be not now received, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to reduce the duty on loaf sugar to 25 per cent, instead of the sliding-scale proposed of 40, 35, 25, and 15 per cent; and to reduce raw sugar and molasses to 15 per cent, instead of the proposed sliding-scale of 30, 25, 15, and 10 per cent.

The amendment was negatived by 44 to 60.

Mr. DRUMMOND moved that the report be not now read a second time, but referred back to the Committee, with instructions to reduce the duty on cotton and woollens, and make it 15 instead of 20 per cent.

The amendment was lost on a division.

Several other mendments were also proposed, but they all shared the same fate.

TUESDAY, March 22.

On the motion for the third reading to-morrow,

Mr. BROWN moved in amendment that the bill be not read a third time to-morrow, but be referred to a committee of the whole House forthwith, to expunge the duty of 10 per cent proposed to be levied on printed books, and to admit them free of duty.

This amendment was lost.

The Tariff Bill was then read a third time and passed, the amendment being made which had been agreed upon in favor of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and devotional books.

Several private bills were then passed through Committee of the Whole.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

On motion of Mr. ROSE the House went into committee on the bill for granting additional facilities in commercial transactions. He stated that, as there was a question whether warehouse receipts included miller's receipts, be extended to the provisions of the bill to the latter class of security. The object of the bill was not to allow banks to hold these securities for advances.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not think it would conduce to the advantage of Canada to advance money on cargoes to the United States.

Mr. MERRIT thought the measure an admirable one.

The committee rose and reported.

CONSPIRACY IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—In the lunatic asylum, as a general rule, the deprivation of reason of necessity prevents any combination amongst the patients, for any purpose whatever; and we are not aware that the general belief can be controverted in this instance, as upon investigation it may be found that the chief conspirator is not so insane as has been certified. Whatever may be his private opinion, however, the Medical Superintendent is bound to receive the certificate. The facts are these. A colored person who has been some time in the asylum, being apparently harmless and in all probability not insane, was placed by the Medical Superintendant to perform occasional work in the lower ward. But the Superintendent having to leave town on Asylum business, and being supicious of the patient in question, had him placed in another ward in order that he might be under more restraint and constant supervission. During the Superintendent's absence nothing untavorable occurred, further than that the patient's conduct was observed to be unlike that of an insane person. On Sunday evening, however, when this patient, with three others, were retiring (the other patients in the ward having been previously placed in their rooms) they attacked two of the keepers and beat them very severely, but fortunately no weapons were in their possession, otherwise the assault might have been fatal After much trouble the keepers were rescued and the patients secured—two of them, including the colored man, having been handcuffed and closely confined. Owing to the want of sufficient room in the Asylum, no proper classification of the patients can be made by the Superintendent, and it requires the closest watching to prevent dangerous consequences from the overcrowding.

On last Christmas day, in London, 60,000, persons were the recipients of parochial relief, exclusive, in most instances, of lunatics, tramps and vagrants. Compared with the year previous, there was a diminution of legitimate pauperism to the extent of about 6,000 persons.

The population of Detroit, Michigan, is 82,450, the number of inhabitants increasing at the rate of 10,000 a year. The mechanic' shops numbr 578, iron machine shops 11, iron founderies 20, boiler manufactories 5, factories 14, locomotive works 1.

MOB LAW IN MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Herald.

At a meeting of the City Council on Tuesday last, the Clerk read a note from Councillman Anclaire, in which he offered his resignation as a member of the Light, City Hall and Health Committees. He gave as his reasons for this course, not any objection to the labor imposed, but, on account of the manner in which the committees were formed.

It was moved by Councillman Cusson, seconded by Councillman Contant, that the resignation be accepted.

The motion was supported by Councillor Cusson, who was proceeding at great length, when several members who considered that he was departing from his subject, called "question, question," but the large audience in the galleries continued to applaud, and the Councillor went on. At length,

Councillor Penn rose and asked the Mayor if Councillor Cusson was in order. (Shouts of "Order," "hear, hear;" and confusion in the galleries.)

Mayor—I decide that Councillor Cusson is in order. Go on Councillor Cusson, if you please. (Applause in the galleries.)

Councillor Penn—I will again submit that the gentleman is not in order. (Uproar.)

Mayor—He is; he is; Councillor Cusson, must go on. Cheers from the galleries.

Councillor Lyman—I would say to Councillor Penn, that he ought to take the opinion of the Council on the Mayor's opinion that Councillor Cusson is in order. Hisses from the galleries.

Councillor Penn—Mr. Mayor, I intend to appeal from your decision to the opinion of the Council on this point. Confusion; cries of "order," "question," and shouts from the galleries of "put him out."

Councillor Lyman---You ought to appeal to the Council, if you wish to have this decided, Councillor Penn. Loud hisses from the galleries.

Mayor---I have already said Councillor Cusson is in order—I say it again; and he must go on.—Cheers from the galleries.

Councillor Penn—The Mayor seems to care nothing for the laws of this Council, or their opinion. He will not submit to the Council.—Cries and cat-calls from the galleries, several Councillors shouting "order," "question," and attempting to speak.

Councillor Lyman—I shall move to clear the galleries if this disgraceful conduct is repeated. (Hisses from the galleries.

The Mayor here rose and said that he had always acted with impartiality since he occupied the chair.

Councillor Penn again rose and proposed an appeal from the decision of the Mayor, on the point of order, but was saluted by a perfect storm of hisses from the galleries; with loud cries, from the same quarter of "put him out.'

The Councillor managed, however, to make himself heard, and called upon the City Clerk to make an order for clearing the galleries. (Increased uproar.) Whereupon the Mayor said, if the Councillor had understood French he would have known that he had already called Councillor Cusson to order, and told him that he must speak to the question.

Councillor Contan started up, in an excited manner, calling to Councillor Penn, "If you do that you will be responsible for it."

At this point loud yells were heard in galleries; and there was an apparent rush to the front. Among such a crowd the few policemen were of no avail, and in a few seconds the results might have been of the most serious nature, had not Councillor Cusson, on the instant, perceived the movement, and, at the top of his voice, called upon them to remain where they were and keep back, At this junction the council-room was in the greatest uproar—some of the members were endeavoring to be heard—others to pacify the galleries, and others anxious as to the result seemed upon the point of deserting the council, while the cries of "chair, chair," "order, order," were incessant.

At length comparative order was restored. Councillor Cusson continued to speak, followed by Councillor Contant. But at length the motion was lost, and the council adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man named Frederick Bickerstaff, a painter in the employ of Mr. Fitzpatrick, while painting a schooner at the Great Western Railway wharf, was fearfully crushed between the wharf and the vessel. It appears he was busily engaged in his work, and when turning from the vessel to his paint-pot, the schooner gave a lurch, crushing his head between her and the wharf, in which position he remained for two minutes. He was brought up town to his place of residence, at Mr. Duffy's, on John Street, the blood issuing from his ears in large quantities. It is feared that the skull of the unfortunate man is cracked, in which case his recovery is very uncertain. The injured person is quite young, being not more than 18 years of age.—*Spectator.*

The widow of William Wordsworth, the great English poet, died recently, in her 90th year. She was laid in the grave of her husband, and beside that of their daughter Dora.

During the month ending on the 28th of January, 1859, not a barrel of flour or a bushel of grain was shipped from the United States to Liverpool. To London only ten barrels of flour were shipped.

During the past year the British National Lifeboat Institution attended upward of 40 wrecks, saved upward of 200 lives, and occasioned a direct outlay of nearly £600.

In the course of the past year 2,200 members have been added to the Grand Lodge of free Masons of Scotland.