

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 18th of February, says:— In a conversation recently between Her Majesty and Lord Palmerston, the French treaty was warmly discussed, and somewhat too earnestly pressed upon Her Majesty, who evidently disliked the style of the colloquy.

The London Herald, of the 21st of February, remarks:— The country has very good reasons to feel indignant that Mr. Cobden, a man of known peculiarities as regards foreign nations, should, of all others, have been selected by the Government to negotiate a treaty; and this, too, after he had failed in the management of his own private negotiations in America.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, referring to Garibaldi's marriage, states that on the morning of the wedding the General received information as to the antecedents of his bride which led to a long and stormy interview with her father, and his subsequent departure. He has not since rejoined his wife, and an Austrian report says that the General has applied to the Pope for a dispensation from his marriage vows.

The Gazette de Lausanne gives the following taken from the Lucerne Journal:— The young wife of Garibaldi has arrived at Lucerne, in company with an adjutant of her husband. The officer being challenged to a duel by the General replied to it by flight.

The Speech of the Emperor Napoleon, on the opening of the French Legislature, says that Parma and Modena are to be annexed to Sardinia, and that France wants Savoy for the security of her frontiers. It is hoped the great Powers will see the necessity of this. Lord John Russell had introduced a Reform Bill. It extends the elective franchise to ten pounds occupancies in counties and six pound boroughs. Twenty-five of the smallest boroughs are to have one instead of two members, and the seats thus gained are to be distributed between the most populous boroughs and counties. Ireland and Scotland get two additional members each, where a corresponding reduction is made in the franchise.

Further progress has been made in the budget, and all Mr. Gladstone's recommendations thus far have been carried. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had adopted the report of the Board of Directors, and agreed to raise £20,000,000, to make the attempt to resuscitate the cable or recover as much of it as possible.

The steamer Nimrod had been wrecked on her passage from Liverpool to Cork. All on board, about fifty in number, were drowned.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Espansa of Madrid, of the 15th ult., mentions conditions for peace with Morocco, which somewhat differ from those stated by telegraph, viz:—

- 1. That a port on the Atlantic coast shall be ceded to Spain forever.
2. That forty square leagues of conquered territory shall also be given up to her for the establishment of such military posts as she shall think fit.
3. That an indemnity of 500,000,000 reals (125,000,000) shall be paid in the space of six years.
4. That the Spaniards shall occupy Tetuan and the banks of the river from Tetuan to the sea, until the indemnity be paid.
5. The Espansa of Madrid, however, does not positively guarantee the accuracy of the above statement. According to the same journal, Marshal O'Donnell has represented that occupy Tetuan permanently would require 20,000 men, and would cost 40,000,000 reals a year.

In the combat of the 4th O'Donnell was slightly wounded by a spent ball. A battalion of Spaniards had been surprised and defeated by the Moors in the neighborhood of the fortress of Melilla. Two hundred soldiers and five officers are said to have been killed, and twelve officers and about two hundred men wounded.

A treaty of peace was prepared. The demands of Spain were exorbitant.

ITALY.

The Pope is said to be ready to make concessions.

FRANCE.

It is reported that Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

British Postal System.

The astonishing number of 523,000,000 letters were carried through the British Post-office last year, which was an increase of 19,000,000 over the previous year. In the year 1838, when the penny postage system was introduced, there were only 75,000,000. The increase, therefore, is seven-fold in twenty years. The English postage system is a model for all nations. It is the cheapest, the most comprehensive, and the best managed in the world. It is not possible for letters to be carried so cheaply in America as in England, because the routes are more extensive and the population so sparse in the most of States; but the British money order system might be re-adopted with great benefit to the people. We use the term re-adopted; for this system was once connected with our post-office and then disconnected from it about 13 years ago, on account of the pecuniations which sprung up in the minor post-offices, and which entailed great loss to the Government. In England during 1853, there were no less than \$61,000,000 sent through the Post-office by money orders, most of which were in small sums.—Scientific American.

Death of a Centenarian.

On Wednesday the mortal remains of William Murray, of Edraves, near Armagh, were interred in the burying-ground of St. Mark's Church, in that city. He was, perhaps, the oldest man in Ireland, there being good reason to believe that he had arrived at the advanced age of 113 years. This was

the estimate of those who knew him best, Elizabeth Reid, who died a few weeks ago at the Stone Bridge, County Armagh, aged 108 years, and who was at one time his neighbor. Mr. Murray retained his faculties till about ten days ago, when he became paralysed, the first symptoms of which were observed by his falling from a chair while reading a newspaper. From that moment till the time of his death he lay almost motionless, scarcely receiving any sustenance.—Dublin Express.

The Whitworth Gun.

A late English paper says of this formidable invention:—A trial was made on the sands at Southport, of the Whitworth rifled cannon. There was a good attendance of scientific gentlemen at the trial, together with some military officers, amongst whom was Sir John Burgoyne. The trials were, on the whole, satisfactory. With the 3-pounder gun a range of 9688 yards is said to have been obtained, the furthest distance hit upon by Armstrong 32. The 80 pounder of Mr. Whitworth got a range of 4000 yards at an elevation of ten degrees. Wimer and Smith further says on the same subject:—On Thursday on the beach at Southport, Mr. Whitworth of Manchester, conducted a series of experiments to ascertain the capabilities of the famous gun which he has invented. The gun experimented upon was a 3-pounder, a six-pounder, a twelve-pounder, and a 68lb gun, throwing a shot weighing 90lbs. For some weeks past Mr. Whitworth has been engaged in bringing to perfection various details in the manufacture of the gun; and on Thursday, having concluded the preliminary trials, a number of scientific and military gentlemen were assembled by special invitation to witness the result, which established the fact that the Whitworth gun is, if not superior to the invention of Sir William Armstrong, at least its equal in destructive capability.

Mr. Cameron went on to say that the best blood in the country was going into the mill, in consequence of drink, and why, he asked, while we are inviting immigration to our country from abroad, why were not the measures taken to prevent the murder of thousands and tens of thousands of our own people by liquor.

The motion was agreed to and the House went into Committee. Mr. McDougall said he was glad that Mr. Cameron had taken what many would consider a more moderate course than he had taken last session. At one time the public mind set strongly in favor of a measure of entire prohibition, but after the comparative States, he believed a kind of opinion had taken place with regard to the expediency of entire prohibition. A resolution was passed through Committee to the effect that it was expedient to make further provision for regulating the retail of intoxicating liquors. A bill founded on the resolution was introduced and read a first time. It applies only to Upper Canada.

March, 15th.

To-day, after routine business, Bills were introduced.

To incorporate the college of Three Rivers. To legalize certain proceedings of inspectors of ditches and fences.

To divide the Township of Windsor, in the County of Richmond, into two distinct Municipalities, one to be called the Township of Windsor and the other the Township of St. George de Windsor.

To diminish the number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail. To legalize certain articles of Notaries.

To amend the Act incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co. To amend the Act incorporating the Village of Hamburg.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, March 14th.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Hon. Smeady Smith's bill, in relation to the Postal Subsidy, occupied the whole of last evening. The motion was ultimately carried on a division, and the bill was read a second time.

On the motion to go into Committee on the bill, Mr. McGee moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to ascertain whether it is not possible that the benefit of the proposed large annual expenditure may be to some extent diffused amongst our shipwrights and machinists, by securing the construction of one or more of the new ships intended for the Canadian line in Canada.—Lost—Yeas, 36; Nays, 64.

The main motion was then agreed to, and the House resolved itself into the said Committee, and made several amendments to the bill. To be reported on Friday next.

To-day, after routine business, bills were introduced to amend the laws respecting the substitution of affirmation for oaths.

To provide for the reduction of law costs in the collection of debts.

To establish the concession line between the Gore line and the 8th concession of the township of Grimby.

To consolidate the debt of the town of Bonaventure, and to amend the Act changing the tenure of Indian lands in the township of Durham.

In reply to Mr. HOLMES, the Hon. Attorney General McDonald, that the Government intended to restore to the Municipality of the County of Bruce, the power to select the county town.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. CAMERON, the House went into Committee and reported a resolution that it is expedient to regulate by-law on the sale of intoxicating liquors, by retail, in this Province.

Mr. ROBINSON moved for all correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments, respecting the Knighthood of Mr. Speaker Smith.

Hon. Attorney General CARTIER said there was no such correspondence. A message was read from His Excellency transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, in answer to an address respecting the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved the House into

Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution on the subject of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. He said he did not intend to prevent the manufacture of liquor or the wholesale traffic, but simply to restrain the retail traffic. Last year petitions had been presented on this subject, signed by upwards of 50,000. There was no subject which had taken such hold of the public mind as this, and none about which so large a proportion of the men of intelligence, religion and prosperity in the Province were so anxious for legislation. He contended that nothing had so impoverished this country, promoted crime, caused accidents, and increased law costs as the use of intoxicating drinks. He asserted that no Government had a right to license the traffic at all. But, if they licensed one man in fifty or one man in a hundred, this established their right to license more, they pleased. If they had a right to restrain it all the days of the week. He held that the amount of drinking was proportioned to the number of drinking shops that were allowed to be open. This was proved by the experience of Scotland. In 33 parishes of that country there were no places for the sale of liquor, and in these parishes there were no drunkards. Scotland, he said, next to Sweden, was the most drunken nation in the world.—This was attributable to the facility of getting intoxicating drinks under the licensing system, and the same system in Canada, leading to the same result.

Mr. Cameron went on to say that the best blood in the country was going into the mill, in consequence of drink, and why, he asked, while we are inviting immigration to our country from abroad, why were not the measures taken to prevent the murder of thousands and tens of thousands of our own people by liquor.

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This is a season in which the farmer should put forth unusual exertions. Every available foot of land should be sown or planted, and that in good season; grain crops especially.

DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A large collection of books, of the most popular authors of the day, have been added to the library of the above Institute. Messrs. Watson, Legate, and McDonnell, have several very interesting and instructive lectures of late, and others are expected to follow.

Access may be had to the library, by paying a subscription of one dollar per annum.

A cotton mill is about to be established in Toronto.

Gravel Roads for the County of Bruce.

The time has now arrived when the people of the County of Bruce must wake up to a sense of their own interest. The county cannot prosper as it ought, or would do, unless the ratepayers avail themselves of the advantages they have at command, and at once take steps with the view of carrying out a scheme of gravel roads. As to what extent of road making they are prepared to go into, Mr. Cameron went on to say that the best blood in the country was going into the mill, in consequence of drink, and why, he asked, while we are inviting immigration to our country from abroad, why were not the measures taken to prevent the murder of thousands and tens of thousands of our own people by liquor.

The question then arises, as to what extent it would be advisable to enter at first, by introducing such a project, the tendency of which would be to enhance the value of real estate to more than triple the value incurred in the undertaking, and which would render farms more easily disposable at £500, than they are now at the same number of dollars.

Our opinion is, that a moderate scheme should be tried in the first place; and after the roads consecrated upon are made and in use, it is found that it would be for the interest of the people, and the good of the county generally, to extend the same—which we are confident would be the result of the experiment—there would be nothing to prevent the ratepayers to cause as many more roads to be gravelled as the county may be found to require, so as to place it in such a position as would give to all residing within it, the advantage of a leading gravel road. Be it understood, however, when we say so, that we take it for granted that there are certain principal roads now in use, which would be the first to be so improved.

As to the extent of the proposed scheme, or the amount of money to be expended, we do not presume to say. We leave that to the members of the Provisional Council, who are the most competent parties to decide in such matters. But we would recommend, that whatever sum may be deemed advisable to expend for such purposes, that the same may be raised by the issue of county debentures, payable in twenty years, which would render the redeeming of such so very light, that no oppression would be felt thereby.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time of day, to enumerate the many advantages that would accrue from the construction of gravel roads, as we are satisfied that a large majority of the intelligent and progressive people of Bruce, who are desirous to see the county prosper, are prepared to hold up both hands for locally improving it with as little delay as possible. Surely every industrious enterprising farmer can appreciate the immense benefit that would accrue from the construction of gravel roads, as well as the fact that gravel roads would enable him to travel to mill or market, at all seasons of the year.

Let us glance for a moment at what our neighbors in the County of Grey are doing in this respect. That county, if we are correctly informed, has now under contract 147 miles of gravel roads, which are to be finished during the present year. One of these is the Durham Road east of Brant; and another leading from Owen Sound in the direction of Saugeen, so far as the County of Grey extends. By the erection of such leading roads in Bruce as would intersect at the Grey, it appears to us that a trade between these counties would inevitably spring up, which would prove mutually advantageous to all traders and produce growers residing therein.

We venture further to affirm of Grey and Bruce, that with their main roads gravelled, and with their proximity to railway stations, together with the advantages of lake navigation, for at least one-half of the year, they will have the facilities, presently requisite, at command, for market purposes of whatever description. The business and prosperity thus given birth to would, in due time, have their effect in rendering the construction of a railway in the County of Bruce essentially necessary. There would then be something for a railway to do; and sufficient inducement for a company to build it, without involving the ratepayers in the expense of such an undertaking. Such appears, to us at least, to be the common sense view of the subject.

In conclusion, we trust that those parties favorable to the foregoing project, will put their shoulders to the wheel, and assist in its accomplishment. We should be glad to give place to their views on the subject, in the columns of the Commonwealth. If properly gone about, we are satisfied that the Provisional Council of the County of Bruce will cordially entertain such a proposal; and we see nothing to prevent the works being gone into by the middle of summer. Let us now arise from our lethargic seats, and hurl to the winds those moppings and grumbings at imaginary difficulties which, we regret to say, have hitherto been too much indulged in; let us do something to better ourselves, better our posterity, and elevate our naturally beautiful and highly fertile county, to that position and comfort, which lies within its willing hand to receive them.—Kincairdine Commonwealth.

A Canadian Victimized.

Henry Powell, an unwary Canadian, from the town of Berlin, was yesterday swindled out of \$160 by a city sharper. Powell, a home with a wife and three children in California, had thought to spend a few days in New York, on his way to sailing. Arriving here yesterday morning, he put up at the Lovejoy House, where he seems to have placed the most confident in all persons whom he met. Unfortunately for him, he engaged in conversation with a respectable-looking stranger, to whom he unfolded his project regarding the Golden State. The stranger after having secured Powell's confidence, ventured some suggestions regarding the currency in use on the Pacific coast. Powell thereupon drew forth his wallet, and unrolling a

pile of bills, presented them to the stranger for examination. That accommodating individual looked the funds over, and selected \$160 of Canada money, which he said would not pass out of New York. He furthermore kindly volunteered to exchange with Powell, and give him the gold for the British paper.

Powell was rejoiced at the offer and made no objection when his friend started for his room with the bills in his hand. He promised to return immediately with the gold to the amount of \$160, but he must have forgotten the engagement, for he has not yet been seen by the confiding Canadian. Powell waited a long time with great patience, but as the minutes became quarter hours he began to feel alarmed. Finally his accommodation friend at the office regarding his accomplice in the house, he came to the conclusion that he had been swindled. Inquiring still further he ascertained that the stranger was last seen hastily departing by the back door, where his Canada money would not pass out of New York. The police were furnished with a description of the missing individual, and there is some hope of his being found; but the \$160 of this is far beyond the reach of the victimized Canadian. People from the country should not put their trust in every one they meet, even though he should be in a respectable house.—New York Tribune.

The several answers of Lord John Russell last night in the House of Commons explain perfectly the present position of affairs with respect to the annexation of Savoy. The Foreign Secretary sufficiently indicated the grave state of the question, and the tone of his replies was an earnest that no effort will be spared by the British Cabinet to prevent so wanton a wrong as the dismemberment of the Sardinian Monarchy.

Lord John Russell stated that communication had passed between the British and Sardinian Governments that the former had inquired whether there was an engagement or intention to cede Savoy to France, and that the answer had been generally that there was no engagement on the subject, and that Sardinia had no intention to cede Savoy. So far the information given to the House was perfectly satisfactory. It seemed clear that whatever discussion may have taken place on this subject before and since the war, King Victor Emmanuel had never consented to relinquish his most ancient province, and that he will resist both temptations and menaces, from whatever quarter they may come. The continuation of Lord John Russell's remarks was, however, calculated to create anxiety, and it called up Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald. Lord John Russell, in answer to a question concerning the neutrality of Switzerland, spoke of what the Government intended to do in case of annexation, and observed that he had been afraid Switzerland, induced by the offer of certain districts, would favor annexation, but was happy to assure the House that such fears had proved groundless. As from these remarks it was evident that annexation was really imminent, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald put another question, and then the whole truth came out. In fact, Sardinia has not agreed to cede Savoy, and does not wish or intend to do so, but the French Emperor has demanded Savoy as the price of his consent to the annexation of the Italian Duchies and the Romagna to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. "It has," said Lord John Russell, "to my knowledge been communicated to the Government of Turin that the King of Sardinia were agreed to the annexation of Central Italy, France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of at least some part of Savoy." Still, then, is the latest development of the Italian question. The Emperor of the French, in whose strange character the two opposing qualities of vigor and vacillation seem to meet, is now at the eleventh hour, endeavoring to throw difficulties in the way of that union to which he had apparently given his consent. It is plain that the demand for a part of Savoy is as much intended to disengage the King from extending his dominions southward as to induce him to give France the French slopes of the Alps. The demand, in fact, is a return to the policy upon which the Emperor entered in May last, when Prince Napoleon was sent to Turin to hear the revolution. Then it was scarcely concealed, though it has been vehemently denied since, that the plan was to establish a kingdom in Central Italy under the sceptre of the Prince whose marriage had united the Houses of France and Sardinia. Events marched, however, too quickly for the fortunes of the Prince. Both war and revolution left him behind. Austria was driven from Lombardy in a few weeks, and before the French division, with the new Tuscan levies, could be brought into the field, there was no opportunity for them to show their valor against the Austrians, for the Austrians were swept away before Prince Napoleon had time to reach Minico. The Emperor seems then to have abandoned his earlier scheme, and to have made peace with as little thought for his cousin as for his ally. Thus the scheme for an independent kingdom of Etruria would have perished had the people been as passive and submissive to the designs of potentates as 60 years ago. But the Tuscans and their brethren had tasted independence, and were not inclined to give it up even please the liberator of Lombardy. They determined on annexation to Sardinia, and have been since as hostile to the formation of their former Sovereigns. The world had thought within the last few months that the French Emperor had made up his mind to accept the annexation to Sardinia, and that the renewed alliance with England was a pledge of this wise policy. But it is one of the shortcomings of a despotic Government that so much is left to a single mind, which the habit of irresponsibility is apt to make capricious. The French Emperor has seemingly sacrificed everything to the policy which England has had the credit of initiating. He has declared to the Viennese Court that he will not restore the Italian Sovereigns, nor allow Austrian troops to enter the rebellious territory. He has exposed himself to the charge of violating the Treaty of Zurich, and the press of Austria and Southern Germany has been pouring forth invectives against him, for the last three months as a traitor. Then he has broken utterly and irrevocably with the Pope. He has sanctioned a violent termination of the submission of non-Protestant statesmen has ventured to pronounce: he has enforced the submission of the French priesthood with a high hand, forbidding the publication of episcopal manifestoes and suppressing the most notorious organ of the clergy. English politicians may be excused for believing that all this portended the acceptance of Italian nationality, for they

cannot conceive how a ruler should take so much trouble and expose himself to so much obloquy, without having finally made up his mind. Now, however, after having declared that the people of Central Italy shall not be introduced with, and having thus acquiesced in the annexation of their country to Sardinia, Napoleon comes forward and tells Victor Emmanuel at what price he must purchase the permission to accept the sovereignty which is tendered to him. So preposterous a pretence as that put forth by the French Government or come under the notice of Europe, France with a standing army of 600,000 men, with a powerful fleet, with a system of railways constructed expressly with a view to the carriage of troops, with a compact territory, with a centralized administration, and with every state in Europe anxious for its internal tranquillity, affects to view with alarm the formation of a too extensive kingdom in Italy.—If Sardinia be aggrandized to any considerable extent France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of some part of Savoy. We really wonder that any Government should venture at the present day to put forward such a pretext. Statesmen may often say what they do not believe, but it argues a cynical contempt for opinion to utter a phrase which they cannot expect to be believed by others. We can hardly think that the Emperor Napoleon will persist in a scheme so much at variance with the character for justice and moderation he has declared it his ambition to obtain. He cannot but see that the extension of his frontiers on military grounds will create an alarm in Europe which threatens to undo all the good his recent policy in Italy has effected.—Times.

The Napoleon Policy.

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- Here, Sir, are the names of the proscriptivists; let them go forth through the length and breadth of Upper Canada; let them be proclaimed upon every house-top; inscribed in the front page of every day's paper; they may not fail to remind their fathers of them, when the day of ascertaining "equal rights to all" may arrive.
By a further analysis of this vote, it appears that out of all the Counties, Ridings, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada, the following Counties are following:—Lambton, Oxford, Dundas, Prince Edward, Brant, Haliburton, Grenville, Stormont, Norfolk, Wellington, Ten Ridges, namely: North Lanark, East Elgin, East Northumberland, North Waterloo, West Durham, South Grenville, South Wentworth, North Ontario, East York, North York and half of the City of Toronto, and the little Villages of Cornwall. Here, then, Sir, is the whole of the Upper Canada members who supported the Executive, making an aggregate of 25 members out of the 65 representatives for the Upper Section. Sir, Mr. Foley must be pleased at the vast number he has been able to lash to the chariot wheels of his Proscriptionist Carriage! 25 out of 65 from Upper Canada! And not one, no gentleman, no Proscriptionist; your game, though a rapidly losing one, proves that you are die "Grits" to the last—that you are resolved to die "game"!

Quarter Sessions.

The Quarter Sessions and County Court sittings for the County of Grey commenced Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Wilkes presiding. The amount of business to be transacted, civil or criminal, was very light. A True Bill was brought in by the Grand Jury, against a man named Cornfield, for forgery. The following are the civil cases:—

Gulbraith vs. Bartlett.—This was an action in assumpsit, to recover a balance of account due on a contract, for building a house. The Defendant pleaded, work not completed according to contract. Verdict for Plaintiff, £7 10s. Cressor for Plaintiff, Macpherson for Defendant.

Reiner vs. Reiner.—This was an action brought by John George Reiner, against Christian Reiner, to recover a sum of money, said to have been collected by the defendant for the use of the Plaintiff, and not paid over. Verdict for Defendant. Frazier for Plaintiff, Cressor for Defendant.

Blaney vs. Quinn.—This was an appeal from the decision of a Magistrate, Blaney's horses trespassed on Quinn's property, and while Quinn was in the act of catching them to take them to the pound, he was assaulted by the appellant, Blaney. Conviction suspended. Frazier for Appellant, Lane for Respondent.

The Queen vs. Abraham Nelands and William Nelands.—In this case the Defendants were indicted for conspiring to defraud Zenas Mooto out of some land. At a former Court the Defendants had been convicted in direct opposition to the instructions of the Judge. A new trial was of course granted.—On this occasion a jury was sworn, and the prosecutor not offering any evidence, a verdict of not guilty was given.—Queen's Bench.