and two about one-fourth of the way across, with one man ahead and one man behind each pair. The weight constantly on the Bridges, while they were passing, must have been at least Five Tons. We have no doubt the Bridge authorities might have let four times the number on with safety, as the weight did not seem to produce any sensible effect on the Bridges.—*Niagara Mail.*

A NEW AND BETTER ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—is pointed out by a writer in the *N. O. Delta* of the 1st inst. (R. L. O.) who has had some three years experience of the ways of reaching the Pacific overland. It is from Matamoros to Mazatlan—a distance of only 750 miles. We quote his account of the route, with his advice to emigrants.

Persons, in taking this route, will proceed to Matamoros or Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, from which place they can hire out and obtain all they desire in the way of means for transportation. Horses and mules can be obtained there at reasonable rates, and waggons, harness, &c., if required, can also be purchased at a less price than they can be delivered there from this place, as they were purchased there at the great sales.—Mr. S. A. Belden of Brownsville can furnish any quantity at the shortest notice. From Brownsville, a party can embark on a steamboat for Roma, the highest point to which boats can get at the present time. From Roma they commence the journey by land, taking the old road to Monterey, thence to Saltillo, Paras and Durango. On arriving at that place, all baggage must be packed on mules. The road thence leads over the mountains.

The travellers here boasts with some of the most splendid scenery in the world, and, on arriving at the summit of the mountain, the Pacific bursts upon his view, and the City of Mazatlan seems almost at his feet, although it is sixty miles distant. The advantages of this route over the Chagres route are apparent. Firstly, it is through the richest portion of Mexico, where a sick man is a natural curiosity. Secondly, it is less expensive, costing less than one dollar per day while on the road. Again, on your arrival at Mazatlan, you can embark as often as at Panama. It is a healthier place, and probably less crowded.

To those who purpose taking this route, I would make a few suggestions: Do not take wagons with the idea of getting them to Mazatlan, as they cannot be transported farther than Durango: buy pack-mules at Brownsville or Camargo—(Capt. Peter Dood will furnish you with plenty at that place)—have no packages weighing over 135 pounds, and have those as compact as possible.

Do not load your horses down with heavy saddlebags, &c.—the less weight you have the better. Do not undertake to carry a large quantity of provisions, you can purchase beef and kidnap the route; take your coffee, tea, sugar, &c.; a coffee-pot, tin cup, and a gourd to carry water, are all the culinary articles you require, unless you wish to indulge in luxuries; in that case, treat yourself to a gridiron or frying-pan, as rabbits, hares and other game can be obtained on the route.

Do not go in large parties; a party of twenty is plenty large enough; the smaller the parties are, the better accomodations they get on the route. There may be now and then a chance to indulge in a scrimmage with the Camanches; look out that they do not steal your horses—keep a good watch and there is no danger.

SYRACUSE AND BINGHAMTON RAILROAD.—A strong movement is making in favor of the construction of this road. A number of meetings have been held by the citizens of Syracuse, to consider and report the work, and a large meeting was held at that city last evening for like purpose. It is an important and feasible project, that should command the attention and support of the citizens of Syracuse. This road would open to the trade and travel of Lake Ontario a new and shorter route to the city of New York, bringing this city within 300 miles of the emporium of the State and the great commercial centre of the Union. Syracuse is the true point by which to connect with the Erie Railroad at Binghamton, the point of outlet to the trade and travel of the North, embracing that of Upper Canada, which, under wise and judicious legislation, must become immense. In addition, the construction of the Railroad from Hamilton to Detroit, opening a route by Lake Huron, 500 miles shorter than that by Lake Erie, must turn the whole western travel, above Toledo, by Lake Ontario route, with no inconsiderable portion of the Western trade. In this view of the case, it will be seen that a Railroad from Syracuse to Binghamton, forming a connecting link with the Erie road, must become the great thoroughfare between the city of New York and the West. The talked-of termination of such a link at Auburn is too far west for the Lake Ontario travel and that portion of the Western which must inevitably be diverted by the completion of the Canadian road. Besides, the route from Syracuse to Binghamton is shorter than from Auburn; but this is a consideration of little importance, compared with the other advantages of Syracuse to which we have referred. We hope the importance of the Syracuse road will be rightly appreciated by the citizens of Oswego.—*Oswego Times.*

A GOOD STORY OF A PRETTY WIDOW

The following story is told of an Alabama Sheriff:—

"Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at the time he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow in the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way, had in no not exciting glances upon the Sheriff aforesaid. He was a limited and soon the widow appeared The confusion and delight which the visitor's arrival had occasioned, set off to greater advantage than usual, the captivating charms of the widow M——. Her cheeks bore the beautiful blending tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled rosebuds upon which the morning dew yet lingered; her eyes were like the quivered cupid, the gaoler of love and tenderness, with which they were filled, rescinding arrows that only wanted a fair bosom (pardon the pun) to the full execution. After a few common place remarks

"Madam," said the matter-of-fact sheriff, "I have an attachment on you"

A deeper blush than ever, mantled the cheeks of the fair widow—with downcast eyes whose glances were centered upon her beautiful feet, half concealed by the flowing drapery, gently patting the floor, she, with equal candor, replied—"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the sheriff maintained an astonished silence; at last he said—"Madam, will you proceed to court?"

"Proceed to court!" replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her head, she added: "No, sir! though I use to keep court, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex; and, therefore, gently prefer that you should proceed to court."

"But madam, the justice is waiting."

"Let him wait; I am not disposed to hurry matters in such an unbecoming manner; and, in addition, when the necessity is present, I wish you to understand that I prefer a minister to a justice of the peace."

"Madam," said he, raising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood; the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Esquire ——, who commands me to bring you instantly before him, to answer a contempt of court in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs. Jones!"

Here we drop the curtain.

BILL TO AMEND THE LAWS CONCERNING THE INTEREST OF MONEY.—The preamble sets forth that "whereas certain provisions of the laws concerning the interest of money are unfavorable to the introduction of capital into the Province, and retard the development of its resources and enterprize, by preventing loans and investments on such terms as the borrower and lender may deem to be for their interest, and commensurate with the value of the money lent, and with the risk of loss thereof enacted, &c. The Bill contains five clauses. By clause I., all laws inconsistent with this Act are suspended, except in relation to past transactions. By clause II., all Bills of Exchange, or Promissory Notes, made payable at or within twelve months of the date thereof, and all loans of money are exempted from the operation of Usury laws, with a proviso as to loans upon the security of real property. Clause III., enacts that loans upon the security of lands, tenements, hereditaments, or immovables," may be at any rate of interest not exceeding seven to be determined in Committee on the Bill; and that if any sum over that rate "shall be taken to or discharge of the principal money, and of interest at the rate aforesaid." Payments of excess of interest voluntarily made after the principal sum and interest, at the rate aforesaid, shall be paid and satisfied, shall however, be lawful and recoverable. By clause IV., it is provided that when there is no agreement as to the rate of interest no person can claim in a court of law more than six per cent interest. The last clause repeals provisions for the duration of the Act. The Bill of which the above is a brief summary, was read a first time on Thursday evening last, on motion of the Hon. R. Boulton, seconded by the Hon. F. Hincks.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN AMERICA.—The *South Carolinian* thus records the "tarring and feathering" of a Scot, who dared to dispute the justice of American slavery:—"Ah! six months ago a man by the name of Edmunds, who called himself a Scotchman, came into the lower part of the parish as a teacher, and succeeded in getting up a small school. After some time, however, it was discovered that the instruction of the rising generation was not his principal object, and that he avowed himself publicly an abolitionist, denounced slavery, said that it was contrary to the spirit of Christianity, &c. Our high-minded and spirited citizens waited for nothing more; and a few evenings afterwards a party of six or seven entered his school-room, and, without ceremony, dissolved the relations existing between master and pupil—led him out to a convenient thicket—and substituted for his thin apparel a coat consisting of the inside of a pine and the outside of a goose. I will not stop here to describe the unseemly and indecorous figure which he presented as he wended his course up hill and down dale, until he reached his place of refuge." The next morning, it seems, the injured man applied for redress to a neighboring justice. While he was relating his wrongs, "a few gentlemen, deputized by the citizens of the neighbourhood," rushed in, and told him that if he did not leave in five hours they would give him 39 lashes; and if he did not leave in five hours afterwards, they would give him 39 more; and if he did not then leave, they would put him to death by hanging!

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN TURKEY.—The *Constantinople Journal* gives some curious details regarding a city said to have been discovered in Asia Minor by Dr. Brunner, one of the agents employed by the Government of the Sublime Porte of the Empire for the purpose of taking a census. While occupied in exploring the *Sandjak* (excavations) of Bousouk, on the confines of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Galatia, Dr. Brunner, whose attention was attracted by the bold and curious passages opened into the living rock, was accosted by a villager, who offer to show him things far more interesting on the other side of the mountain if he would trust to his guidance. After some hesitation, the Doctor armed himself, and followed his guide, taking his servant with him. Half an hour brought them round the mountain, and then the Doctor found himself, says the narrative, in presence of the ruins of a considerable town. These ruins are situate in the south-east of the village of Yankenli, and to the north of the village of Tach'que, half a league from each other, and the Doctor's profound study of all the records, ancient and modern, of Asia Minor furnishes no trace by which he can identify them. The site of the town is half a league in length. It contains seven temples with cupolas and 218 houses, some in good preservation, others half choked up with their own ruins and with vast fragments of rock detached from the overhanging mountain. The houses have compartments of three, four, and six chambers. The largest of these edifices is 20 feet long by 28 wide. So far as the ruins would permit the Doctor to estimate it, he could not guess at the height of some of the temples, which must be 30 to 50 feet. Figures resembling planter on the interior walls, but not an emblem or indication, says Dr. Brunner, to suggest the origin or date of the ruined city. Dr. Brunner proposes his deserted city as a puzzle for the Archæologists.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1849.

To WM. NELSON, Esq., U. S. Consul at Panama:

SIR:—The laws of the United States inflict the penalty of fine and imprisonment on trespassers on the public lands. As nothing can be more unreasonable or unjust than that a select number by persons not citizens of the United States, who are flocking from all parts to search for and carry off gold from the lands belonging to the United States in California, and as such conduct is in direct violation of law, it will become my duty, immediately on my arrival there, to put these laws in force, and to prevent their infraction in future, by punishing, with the penalties provided by law, all those who offend.

As these laws are probably not known to those who are about starting to California, it would be well to make it publicly known that there are such laws in existence, and that they will be, in future, enforced against all persons not citizens of the United States, who shall commit a trespass on the lands of the United States in California.

Your position as Consul here, being in communication with our consuls on the Coast of South America, affords you the opportunity of making this known most generally, and I will be much obliged to you if you will do it.

With sincere respect, your obt. servt.,

PERSIFER F. SMITH,

Br. Major General U. S. A.,

Comdg. Pacific Division

NEW CURE FOR CHOLERA.—WANDSWORTH.—To Mr. Howell's genius, the world is indebted for a recent discovery which will, it is fervently hoped, henceforth cause this malady to be one of the least dreaded. The hitherto unknown principle which has been adopted by Mr. Howell has been communicated to our reporter by that gentleman, with his full authority to publish the same. In arresting the collapse, which is the last and fatal stage of the disease, Mr. Howell sponges the whole body, and particularly the spine, with turpentine of boiling heat. This powerful stimulant at once produces reaction over the whole body, removing the coldness of the skin, disperses the cramps, averts the sickness, and enables the stomach to receive medicine and food. In five recent cases of cholera where collapse had set in, this remedy had been employed by Mr. Howell and his son with triumphant success.—*Dublin paper.*

A witty Englishman's method of preventing his friend's beer from being pilfered, was to tap, and place beside it a barrel of wine.

A subscriber announces that the editor of the paper is unwell, and piously adds—"All good paying subscribers are requested to make mention of him in their prayers—the other class need not do it, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing—according to good authority."

A PRINCIPLE.—"I hold," said a Western Editor with dignified emphasis, "I hold it as a self-evident principle, that no man should take a newspaper three consecutive years without making at least an apology to the Editor for not paying for it."

The Steamboat "Chief Justice Robinson" resumed her trips to and from Niagara, on Monday last. We understand she will leave this port every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, weather permitting.

Prov. Telegraph.

LECTURE PHOBIA.

Voltaire said that if two Frenchmen were left alone in the world the one would ask the other for a place. Punch says if the anti-fee tradesmen or the good fever should call on the inhabitants of Montreal but two to emigrate, the one would ask the other to read an essay. However, as this is an innocent and harmless diversion he has no objections to give publicity to the following lectures which are expected to go off well when they come off.

W. G. Mack, Esq., on Christopher Columbus, a celebrated navigator, with the expressions he made use of when he visited this, to him, very strange land, an authentic account of his wakeness and safe landing, a detail of his baggage and the fees paid for wharfage, porterage, &c. &c.

Dr. Russell, on the ordinate waste of plaster of Paris with illustrations.

Dr. Badgley, on indigestion and its tendency to make people indisposed—to listen to what they cannot understand. The audience are expected to illustrate this lecture.

Rev. W. Lorchman on the quantities of pudding and beef consumed by wearing men—when they can get it.

W. G. Codlin, Esq., on the pine trees and tulip dykes of Canada as available for product in industry, with copious statistics of the trade in beer skins formerly carried on there, he will also allude to the Affghan nutcan war, the flight of the Pope, the recent transit of Mercury observed by Dr. M'Gimsey the pleasure derivable from fancy balls, and the injury done to the Plymouth breakwater by the gales in October.

Rev. J. Cronin, D. D., on mummies and their applicability to agricultural purposes.

Dr. Barber. A general exclusive of the preceding lectures—in which he will enter into and explain the amount of ignorance displayed by each lecturer in the treatment of his subject, and will set the public right on the to him familiar topics of Astronomy, History, Phrenology, Geology, Zoology, Physiology, Poetry, Divinity, Christianity, &c. &c. Concluding with his well-known mesmeric feat of putting his audience to sleep.

☞ EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT—*Dead Smuggling.*—We have seen a letter from one of the Northern European capitals, in which is disclosed a fact most humiliating to our country. It is alleged that the diplomatic representative of the United States at one of the Northern Courts is having been for a number now stationed, has at length been detected in smuggling British coal, cordials, &c.—to the amount of 23,000 in dollars, and joined to his post concerts with some traders in the capital referred to. The tun casks containing the goods were represented by the diplomatic gentleman to contain only supplies for his own family, such as sugars, &c.; but one of them was *accidentally* broken open in the Custom House, and the discovery was made. The Custom House authorities took possession of the whole. The discovery is said to have produced the deepest mortification among the American residents.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The remains of the late Dr. Dunlop, of Goderich, reached Galt on Sunday, from Sir Allan McNab's cemetery at Hamilton, where they had been deposited since last June. Our readers will remember, that it was the earnest wish of the Doctor—on his death-bed, as throughout his life, that his remains should be deposited in Goderich, in the midst of a people he so much loved. In accordance with this wish, his body was enclosed in a leaden coffin, and sent off on shipboard from Lachine to Hamilton a few days after his death. Some parties in Montreal, it is said, having a desire to obtain a cast of the Doctor's head for the phrenological purposes, it obtain'd access to the atmosphere. The consequence was, that by the time the body reached Hamilton,—the weather being very hot—it was in such a state of decomposition as to render it impossible to be carried further, and it was for a time consigned to the earth in the family vault of Sir Allan McNab.

The intense severity of the present weather, and the excellent opportunity of carrying the body so high to Goderich, tempted the relatives to make an effort to remove it, which they successfully accomplished. The remains as we before stated, reached Galt on Sunday at noon, and remained at the Queen's Arms Hotel till Monday. They were attended by Mr. Moderwell and Mr. Story, of Goderich, and by a Lady connected with the deceased. At mid-day on Monday, they departed for Goderich, which it was arranged they should reach on Tuesday, and where great preparations were being made to receive them, with the re-pect due to a man of such eminent attainments, and generous character.

Galt Reporter.

☞ A wife can bear much from the man she loves—jealousy, peevishness, unkindness, in all its sad variety of shapes; but neglect is the blighting canker worm that creeps to the very core of woman's tenderness, withering and destroying all within its reach. The woman of weak and little mind will sink beneath neglect, crushed like the blade of grass we tread under our heedless footsteps; but if she be of the lofty and daring spirit she will do worse, seek revenge; aye, revenge though it be woman's revenge!

From Telegraph.

The funeral of the late Very Reverend J. J. Hay, Archdeacon and Administrator of the Diocese of Toronto, took place yesterday, with the usual ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The deceased was much beloved by the people over whom he was placed, and respected by the public, and during the services in the Cathedral there was a very large attendance of the parishioners, many of whom were covered with tears. The remains of the deceased were deposited in the vault, underneath the Cathedral, alongside of those of the late Bishop Power, and Vicar-General Macdonell, &c. &c.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY BILL.—Mr. Marshall S. Bidwell will, we understand, proceed to Washington to press the claims of this bill on the members of Congress. The sum of $220 was raised in a very few hours in our city to assist in paying the expenses of his mission.—*Globe.*

LEAD MINE IN IRELAND.—The Tipperary Vindicator says that a valuable lead mine, of an exceedingly rich and superior description, has been discovered at Garrykennedy, near the Slate Quarries.

PRESERVING APPLES.—"Lock them up in a dry cellar, and hide the key," says a contemporary.

A magistrate in a Pomerian town ordained the people not to make smoke in the public square, in the following words: "Smoking is strictly forbidden in this square," under a penalty of ten dollars or twenty lashes, of which the informer shall receive one half.

We remember witnessing the complete discomfiture of a wit, of no inferior order, by a message, politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl; "If you please *Sir*, Mamma sends her best compliments, and would be much obliged if you would BOOM TO BE FUNNY!"

When Prince Albert gives her Majesty a kiss, and the Queen returns it, what pulse building does it resemble? The Royal Exchange.

"Put that right back where you took it from!" as the girl said when her lover snatched a kiss.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, learning, etc., beginning from his youth, and so go on to old age, what a bundle of inconsistencies would appear at last!

The most valuable part of every man's education is that which he receives from himself, especially when the active energy of his character makes ample amends for the want of a more finished course of study.

A lady wrote upon a window some verses, intimating her design of never marrying. A gentleman wrote the following lines underneath:—

"The lady who this resolution took,
Wrote it on a glass to show it could be broke."

BREAD.—"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school examination. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on it."

Man doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering over them. A scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death, by the brooding apprehensions of the sick. We should always look on the bright side of life's picture.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

1849.

America	Feb'ary 24	For Boston.
Canada	March 10	For New York.
Niagara	March 24	For Boston
Europa	April 7	For New York
Cambria	April 14	For Boston.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA

Europa	March 7	From New York.
America	March 21	From Boston.
Canada	April 4	From New York.
Niagara	April 18	From Boston.
Europa	May 2	From New York.
Cambria	May 16	From Boston.

HAMILTON MARKET

We have no business to report as a sample of any sort. But little produce has been sold, though it is considered that much is held back in the neighborhood for that purpose. Our market is very dull and most of our business transactions are made in the country and at the farmers then mentioned. Actual business is now doing between Upper Canada and Buffalo, on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, in the direction by in prices between the two sides not large quantities are brought over to Port Dalhousie and Hamilton and taken by teams to Buffalo and notwithstanding the expense of transit is all full and marginal profit. The demand exists in the State of New York, as to partly account for the activity. The future to it.—*Gazette.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

FRIDAY'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 2½ P. M.

The *Europa*'s news was received this morning, beginning at 11½ last night, it came out slowly from St. Johns to Boston, keeping the New York wire waiting. The Express to St Johns was ran, D. H. Craig connected with the Daily Mail Boston, connected with your reporter in New York. In nearly every department of trade and commerce, improving and revival prevail, and greater buoyancy and hope abound.

Cotton is at Buoyancy.

The Grain trade more than usually steady that last fortnight, and prices have been not quoted.

Cured provisions, naval stores, and other articles of American production in active demand at remunerating prices. Holders of goods are firm and anticipating a good spring trade. The Stock and Money markets are generally buoyant at 2 per cent, public securities and Railway shares are on the advance. The demand for United States, 6 per cents, still continues at advancing rates.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The Speech from the Throne was rather lengthy.—The doctrines of Free Trade, entertained by the Government, are to be steadily carried out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

The expiration of the Corn Laws has operated favorably upon breadstuffs. The trade has been steady since the 1st, and the tendency since that time has been upward. The market is now a full dollar and in a buoyant state. American Flour quoted at 26/ @ 27s for Western, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans; for Ohio 25s 6d @ 28s 6d.

For American and Canadian white Wheat, 7s 3d @ 7s 6d, and red 6s 6d @ 7s.

Indian Corn has greatly declined and prices have receded; present prices 30s @ 31s for white, and 31s 6d @ 32s for yellow.

Lord John Russell said in debate, that he had been formally in favor of a fixed duty on Corn, but the House not having chosen to adopt that mode, but having chosen to set Corn entirely free, he thought that no successful attempt would be made at renewing any duty upon that new article of sustenance.

Sir H. L. Bulwer is to be Minister to the United States.

The ravages of the cholera continues.

The Cattle trade continued to be greatly increased. Numerous expeditions were fitting out.

France has been threatened with a war with Spain, 9,000 troops were concentrated at Paris.

NEW YORK, 6½ P. M.

I send you a few more items of Foreign news received by the Europa which arrived at Halifax, every intermeddling compatible with complete efficiency in the various branches in the civil and naval department, have produced general satisfaction.

Later intelligence from India has been received but it is without interest.

The excitement created in Europe by the report of the boundless riches found in California has somewhat subsided, but the news by the last packet has once more caused a spirit of enterprise, and the newspapers again teem with notices of all kinds of shipping advertisements in connexion with the gold regions.

IRELAND.

C. J. Duffy has been brought up before the court on a new Bill and is to take his trial at the present term, and the Crown and Government Act. It has been recommended by the Lord Lieutenant to renew, for a short period, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and the Bill has already been read a first time in the House of Commons.

FRANCE.

Very little news from the Continent of importance except as regards France. Immediately after the sailing of the *Niagara* a rest of a shot was discovered in the French Magistrates. Paris again has resumed the appearance of a besieged city. The streets were occupied by no less than 8,000 men; and Gen. Changernier plainly intimated that the first barricade that was raised would be the signal for a general slaughter.

In the National Assembly on the 26th ult., the Minister of the Interior, announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic to present Bills against the clubs. It was in consequence that confidence could be restored, whilst clubs were permitted to exist if formed within a state, and no Free Government would allow such an anomaly to exist without endangering its existence.

The *Europa* is telegraphed as coming up to Halifax now and will probably arrive during the night.

MONTREAL, 7½ P. M.

REBELLION LOSSES.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—About 10 o'clock, the Question was put on the amendment of Mr. R. Boulton, and the Committee rose and reported that the Resolution had passed, with Mr. Boulton's Amendment.

Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, reported that the committee had reported several Resolutions—ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the House adjourned till Monday next.

SATURDAY'S REPORT.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24, 7 P. M.

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a little boy, named Narcisse St. Jean, whilst rambling on the ice a little below the city, picked up a shell. He carried it home, and being ignorant of its dangerous nature, heated an iron red hot, and tried to penetrate the fuse hole, when the shell exploded, carrying away the boy's right hand, and wounding one of his legs, and injuring his mother. The boy was taken to Dr. Gardey's Surgery, and thence to the Marine Hospital, where we understand, he is doing well. The shell, it seems, had fallen "short" in being discharged from a field battery, at Target practice, it is said to have contained forty bullets.

W. L. McKenzie Esq., arrived in this city this evening at five o'clock from New York, and is stopping at the Exchange Hotel.

The British ship Lockwood, from Cork, arrived at Quarantine, New York, on Saturday, in 60 days passage. 11 of her passengers had died, and 11 others are sick.

NEW YORK, 6½ P. M.

A despatch from Washington to the *Herald* last night says, General Taylor arrived at the Relay House, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY'S REPORT.

MONTREAL, 7 P. M.

MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Sales for consumption at 21s 3d, 21s 6d.

GRAIN.—Nothing doing in grain's.

ASHES.—Pots 27s 6d a 27s 9d, Pearls 28s 3d a 28s 9.

Pork is the price has fallen to 57s 6d @ 60s.

Stocks, Montreal Bank has been sold at 2 per cent. A sale of City Bank has taken place at 3 per cent. La Banque Populaire has gone up. Montreal Mining Company sold at a meeting of Stockholders last evening at 13s. Upper Canada Mining Stock at 2s 4d.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* arrived at New York on Tuesday last after a passage of 25 days, she experienced very rough weather, and ran short of coals.

ADDITIONAL NEWS PER STEAMER "EUROPA"

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The first portion of the Speech includes three topics, viz:—

To disturbances in the north and south of Europe; to the breaking out of a formidable rebellion in the Punjaub, and to the Navigation Laws. The second touches upon the estimates which are to be largely reduced. Reference is also made to a treatment of commercial. The next paragraph informs us that the Irish government requires a renewal of the extraordinary powers granted last year, and states that the Irish Poor Laws will be made a subject of inquiry during the Session. The speech concludes with an assurance appeals to the Legislature to assist Her Majesty in upholding constitutional principles. In the debate that ensued in both Houses the Ministerial policy was severely assailed in the Upper House, Lord Stanley moved an amendment to the address, representing that the relations with foreign powers, the state of the revenue, and the condition of the commercial and manufacturing classes were not such as to entitle that Lordships to address Her Majesty in language of congratulation. The amendment was only negatived by a majority of 2. The Duke of Wellington voted with the Government.

In the Commons, Ireland occupied a large share of a tension.

The debate on the address was adjourned but on the following day Mr. D'Israeli, at the urgent demand of Ministers, refraining from moving the House on an amendment similar to that proposed in the House of Lords by Lord Stanley. Up to the evening of the 8th every little real business had been done in the House of Commons.

Notice has been given of the following motions by Mr. Tuffnell on the 2nd Feb. to to move the consideration of the Revenue Board. On Monday the 5th the continuance of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. On the 7th the Relief of the Irish Distress.—On the 9th the Irish Poor Laws. The Irish Parliamentary Electors, and the Committees on the Army, and Ordnance, and on the 12th the Navigation Laws, besides which it appears that Lord John Russell is to introduce another Bill early in the Session to admit Jews into Parliament. Some of the Election Writs have been issued, so that the Parliament vacancies will speedily be filled up.

Dr. Phillimore, who suddenly re-appeared last week as a candidate for Leominster, has a second time retired and left the field to Frederick Peel, who is now the only candidate.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wyse has resigned the Secretaryship of the Board of Control, and has been appointed our Minister at Athens, in the room of Sir E. Lyons.

The Hon. John Elliot, who was long employed in the civil service in India, has succeeded Mr. Wise at the Board of Control.

Sir Charles Napier has declined taking the command of the India Army. The East India Company having declined to give him a seat in the Council.

Orders have been issued to reduce 43 regiments at home, 50 men each, and 14 regiments in the colonies, 30 men each.

The 8th Hussars and 12th Lancers are ordered home. The 9th Lancers are ordered to Dublin and Cashmere to supply, for the present, all returning.

G. W. Anderson of the India Civil Service has been appointed Governor of the Mauritius in the place of Sir W. Somerville.

IRELAND.

The Lofty, at the present time, presents almost singular spectacle. Farmers and the lower classes of laborers are emigrating in masses, to escape the now impassible Poor Law. In many parts of Ireland there are not left sufficient able bodied men to till the ground; and augmentation of the Irish Police Force is to take place. The reduced Militia force is to be followed by an increased Irish Police Force. The latter cost double the expense of a soldier; but as the burden rests upon the national, but on the land in Ireland, ministers have a specious reduction of national expenditure, to exhibit at the cost of the rival party. In the meantime, another outlet is open for Irish emigration. The plans for the immediate colonization of Vancouver's Land are just out. Settlements are to be formed forthwith, and all profits from sales of land are to go towards the improvement of the Island. Land is to be granted in lots as small as 20 acres. There is to be a Governor and Council of 7, nominated by the Crown, with a House of Assembly, elected by holders of grants. The ports and harbors are to be free to all nations.

FRANCE.

France has again passed through a severe crisis. A widely ramified conspiracy favored, perhaps, by the unconsiderate reduction of the Garde Mobile and the Government, has been discovered, and large numbers of the insurgent leaders have been arrested. The utmost alarm prevailed Paris up to the 24 ult., and nothing but the skilful and admirable arrangements of Gen. Changarnier appear to have prevented a renewal of the terrible scenes of June last. The National Assembly of the President with his Ministers want manifestly, a hostile attitude. Louis Bonaparte and Odilon Barrot, want to dissolve the Assembly, but the Republican majority of that body, fearing from the result of the struggle between Caussidiere and Bonaparte lest the latter, at a large number will be unseated on a fresh appeal to the Departments, have determined on a policy of resistance. The has led to an union between the moderate and Red Republicans, and the Government has in consequence sustained some severe defeats. Latterly, however, Ministers have regained some lost ground. The most important of which is the adoption of a motion for taking into consideration Mr. Ratier's proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

The Bavarian Chambers have been opened by the King in person with a spirited constitutional address. Equality and legitimate liberty are, he says, the basis on which King, State, Church and People stand, and he will uphold anarchy with all his power.

The position of Austria has wonderfully changed for the better. Hungary, her chief difficulty, has been rapidly subdued. The Austrian government has now 500,000 troops under arms, under skilful Generals, and no democratic party can make headway against such a power.

In Italy, the state quo is maintained. Affairs are in a terrible state, and no one can see through the chaos, political and moral.

In Spain the Carlists and Progressists give the Government much trouble.

WEDNESDAY'S REPORT.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28, 7 P. M.

ASHES—Pots 27s 6d; Pearls 28s 6d. Supply limited and prices tend upward.

FLOUR.—No sales on speculation; the town consumption supply at 21s 6d @ 21s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, fresh, 57½; for very choice heavy 58.

This day, at 2 o'clock p. m., a deputation waited upon His Excellency at the Government House with a Petition on the subject of the Rebellion Losses, based on the Resolutions adopted at a public meeting on the 17th inst. His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will inform the subscribers to this Petition that you have placed it in my hands, and that its allegations and prayer will receive full consideration from me.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 27.

Mr. Leslie laid before the House a message from His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by copies of correspondence on the subject of the General Post Office system, in British North America.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

February 27.

Mr. Boulton presented the final report of the Stormont contested Election Committee, declaring Mr. McLean duly elected, and that the conduct of the Returning Officer was not in accordance with the Act 6 Vic., Chap. 8.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a General Post Office system in the British North American Provinces—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Boulton introduced a Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company—2nd reading Wednesday fortnight.

On motion of Mr. Price the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider the making of an appropriation for Common School purposes and passed a resolution which is to be reported to-morrow.

The following Bills were read a first time: A Bill to amend the Law relative to Sunrays in Upper Canada.

Bill to incorporate the Medical Profession, &c., the Bill to consolidate the Laws regulating the practice of Conveyancing, the recovery of small debts in Upper Canada.

In reply to Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Lafontaine stated that it was not the intention of the Ministry to introduce any measure to amend the law regulating the Militia of this Province so as to appoint an Adjutant General for each section, and to abolish the Deputy Adjutant Generalships.

On the order of the day being read for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole on payment of the Rebellion Losses of Lower Canada, Mr. Lafontaine moved that the questions be now separately put on each of the resolutions.

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that the resolutions be recommitted with the view of leaving out the provisions contained in the 5th Resolution. After a long debate in which Messrs. Papineau, Boulton, Gray, Sherwood, Nelson, Wilson, R. Irwin, Cayley, Lafontaine, McNab, Badgley and Chauveau, took part.

Mr. Chauveau's amendment was rejected by a vote of 67 to 5.

The resolutions adopted in Committee were then severally concurred in and various amendments negatived.

Mr. Lafontaine then brought in a Bill for the purpose of carrying the resolutions into effect—to be read a second time on Friday next. The House adjourned at 2½ on Wednesday morning.

No Report from New York to-night. Troy Line down.

By Telegraph Last Night

MONTREAL, March 1, 7 P. M.

Last night about half-past 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Steam Saw and Planing Mills of Messrs. Nickleson & Co., Craig Street. The Mills, with an adjoining dwelling house, were completely destroyed.

At 4 o'clock this morning, the extensive Warehouse of Messrs. Green & Co., Furriers, Old City Bank Buildings, St. Paul Street, was discovered to be on fire. The building was consumed, together with the greater part of their valuable stock of hats, furs, &c.

The man Morris, who was found guilty of the murder of his wife at the last Criminal Term, and sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

FEB. 26th.

Mr. Knowlton presented a Petition from W. Evans & Son, praying compensation for damages done to their property by the Lachine Canal.

Mr. Vigeir presented a Petition from a large number of the inhabitants of the county of St. Maurice, praying for the Free Navigation of the St Lawrence, the reduction of Postage, and that the sufferers of 1837-'38 be indemnified.

Mr. Leslie introduced a Bill respecting the insertion of certain legal notices in the Canada *Gazette* only—2nd reading on Friday.

Mr. Tache introduced a Bill passed in Lower House, to amend the Alien Act, &c.—second reading on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—FEB 28.

Fourteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Lantin introduced a Bill to incorporate the Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec—2nd reading 14th March.

Sir A. McNab moved for an address to His Excellency for correspondence relative to the deposition and indictments, &c., concerning the rebellion of 1837-8.

Mr. Hincks said the papers would be produced, if insisted upon, but in his opinion, they could not answer any purpose. The hon. gentleman moved an amendment, that the consideration of the motion be postponed till this day six months.

Mr. Drummond objected to bringing down the papers as calculated to maintain a feeling of rancour and animosity.

Mr. M. Cameron complained of the waste of time to the country in these debates. No motive was given for the production of these papers.

Mr. Papineau expressed himself in favor of bringing down the papers, and stigmatized the government as unfair in withholding them.

Mr. Blake opposed the production of the papers, and expressed his extreme surprise that the hon. member for St. Maurice should advocate their production. The amendment was then put and lost. The main motion was also put and lost—yeas 15; nays 44.

Mr. Sherwood introduced a Bill to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Act—second reading Wednesday next.

Mr. Fortier reported the following Resolutions, passed in Committee on Wednesday last, which were agreed to:—

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to repeal that part of the Act 9th Vic., Cap. 28, which relates to the enrollment and fines to be imposed on Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers, and to establish other provisions in lieu thereof.

2. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to receive the provisions contained in the Act 4th and 5th Vic., Cap. 2, relating to the mode of collecting and appropriating Militia fines.

Mr. Merritt then introduced a Bill to repeal part of, and to amend the Act regulating the Militia in the Province, in so far as regards the enrollment of, and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers—second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. Dumas reported the following resolutions, passed in Committee yesterday, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it is desirable that the annual sum of £100,000 should be raised from the public lands of this province for the maintenance and support of Common Schools therein, and that so much of the first moneys to be received by the sale of such lands as shall be sufficient to create a capital which shall produce the said annual sum of £100,000, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, should be set apart for that purpose.

Mr. Price then introduced a Bill to raise an income of £100,000 out of the Public Lands of Canada, for Common School education—second reading Friday next.

The Bill to amend the laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof, was read second time, and referred.

The Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, and the Bill to relieve from arrest for debt in Lower Canada persons residing in Upper