as that of the plaintiff; he differed from such persons. He believed in the disastrous consequences of such a disappointment. Who can not observe the blooming, the youthful and interesting girl adorned with all exterior charms of youth, innocence and beauty to-day; but in a week or a month or year, the pallid cheek, the faded lip, the sunken eye, the shattered supplanting what has been the seat of intelligence, of beauty, charms and innocence, and the premature grave at last covering all that is mortal, of one who has been the victim and sacrifice of that conduct pursued by the defendant to the plaintiff, proclaim the wickedness and guilt of them and who would harrow up the feelings of a young girl, secure her affections and her love, and then by one cruel stroke dash all her hopes and fears, to joys and sorrows to the ground. Had not such been the case? He thought it was. He thought a premature grave would be the result of the conduct of the defendant. The learned counsel would say she was to blame—she laid traps and snares for the defendant—he would speak of her conduct in many ways, and of women in general as dangerous characters in matters of this kind. No such charge could be preferred against the Plaintiff. Her sensible conduct on leaving Montreal in the Fall of 1845, showed a great delicacy, and proper regard for her and him, for whom the poor girl was ready to encounter perils and dangers, and to make every sacrifice on his behalf. He was not afraid to grapple with a learned friend on the general charge. He believed that a female, trained up in the principles of religion and morality, robed in the white attire of modesty and virtue, was one of the most interesting objects that could attract the good of the earth. Terrestrial intelligence could not but rejoice over such angelic. Their firmness, their fortitude and unmistakable courage under reverses of fortune and in adversity, have been a theme of praise to Poets and Philosophers. The greatest event in the history of man, that concerning which sages spoke and which prophets foretold, then all was finished. After the Great Redeemer of mankind himself, had been betrayed by one, denied by another, condemned by a Roman Governor, insulted by a mob, and almost forsaken by all, even by the good Councillor of Arimathea had given the last sacred rite by stealth, as if no man could take part or express sympathy; a man could take part or express sympathy; there was a faithful little band in the immediate neighborhood of the memorable time, who stood fearless, undaunted to the spot, and disregarded the furious hentality of the mob, who had the city in their own hands, and who compelled the Pro-consul to institute the bench of justice, to appease the peless clamors of an ignoble mob. Who is this little band? Were they men? No, no man could keep up his head. It was the wife of Cleophas, the mother of James, and Mary Magdalen. The names of these female, will stand a monument of fortitude and fidelity until the whole fabric of things all vanish and be no more; typifying, as it were, the deep-seated and firm character of woman's principle, when her mind is under the sway of good and noble principles. When the illustrious sufferer bowed his head, all human sympathies expressed openly for him, were confined to this loyal little band. Their tears mingled with the last drops of the cup, and the grave, was to this loyal little band. All the recorded down to mankind of this event, agree in paying them that homage and consideration which fortitude and fidelity deserves in the hour of peril, danger and trouble. History, profane and sacred, was full instances of honored character. He said he would not argue the matter further. To a jury of men, such appeals were unnecessary—there has been, and will be, that manly British feeling, which will throw its protection over the weak and the forlorn. It will show itself upon every proper occasion. It would be exerted on the present occasion, in a manner suitable to the ends of public justice, and would be the protection which a deserving and much injured girl had a right to expect at the hands of a jury.

The Rev. Mr. Fyfe proved the hand writing of the defendant, and his standing in life. On cross examination he stated that 4th August, 1847, the defendant told him he had an agreement of marriage with plaintiff; but said he (the defendant) did not love her, nor she love him. The witness told him he had from a Mrs. Church that plaintiff had been making use of foolish expressions. He told him that he heard she was forty years of age. On a re-examination he said the foolish expressions were, that plaintiff said she was to be married to defendant, and that he was the most eloquent man in Canada—knew defendant was married; Mr. Winter was an excellent farmer; stated Mr. Davidson's salary to be about £75 a year; knew but little of the plaintiff.

Mr. Mackenzie proposed to call witnesses to show the standing and respectability of the plaintiff; but the learned Judge refused to admit such evidence; and we think wrongly. We think the jury should know in evidence, the standing of parties in society, and their respectability.

Mr. Read addressed the jury at considerable length for the defendant; but as his speech consisted chiefly of dry points of law, which his Lordship the Judge decided to be irrelevant and inapplicable to the case, and in using abusive language to Mr. Mackenzie, in abusing the poor unfortunate girl, the plaintiff, we do not intend to give it. If any thing was wanting to aggravate the case, the defendant's counsel furnished it.

Mr. Justice McLean charged the jury in a calm and dignified manner, and with impartiality. He stated the action was founded on a contract of marriage; that the defendant permitted judgement to go by default, and consequently, admitted his liability. So that no question as to the making of the contract could arise. The defendant, having already married, showed he could not perform his contract. The question of the jury was one of damages, and what damages they would give the plaintiff. This was a matter exclusively for them to decide. The wrong done; the circumstances of the Defendant, his standing and relation of the parties would be circumstances proper enough to be taken into consideration. The plaintiff appeared to be a respectable person; it was so indeed admitted. The letters read showed the intimacy which at one time existed between them. His subsequent marriage to another person shows how he has disregarded it. The damages given by Mr. Fyfe showed merely nominal against the plaintiff; they might be more or not, they only at best could be urged in mitigation of damages. This was for the jury to consider. As to the plaintiff's age, the defendant insisted she was well on to forty years of age, but it appears she is only forty-nine. But even if she was forty years of age, the defendant ought to consider before he made his promise. He could very well urge now that he must or not to have known before; but it appears he is only twenty-nine years of age as her counsel stated, on authority of certificates he claims to hold. On the whole, the jury were to say what damages she was entitled to.

The Jury retired, and in a few minutes, returned to Court with a verdict for the Plaintiff £250 damages.

REBELLION LOSSES BILL.

We received the following yesterday:—

"TORY OUT."

"The Members of the Corporation and the Inhabitants of the town, who desire to show their sense of indignation and abhorrence at the conduct of the Earl of Elgin, in betraying the Queen's name by assenting to the REBELLION LOSSES BILL, will assemble this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, on the Market Square of the town in the front of the Court House to witness the burning of his effigy, and to adopt such other proceedings as may be deemed desirable.

"The Police and the High Constable will attend to the preservation of peace and order.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"Kingston, April 28, 1849."

The Governor's effigy has been burned in this city. The reflection of the blaze was seen by persons on the Lake. It will be seen by the following that the same course has been

REBELLION LOSSES AT QUEBEC.

We regret to record a freak indulged in by a few hot headed individuals in our community, who, to give vent to their indignation at Lord Elgin, must forsooth burn the effigy of His Excellency in no less a conspicuous place than the Place d'Armes, opposite St. George's Hotel, where his Lordship resided while on his short visit to Quebec. The effigy was carried up Mountain Hill, and in the foolish attempt of some of the young admirers of *Liberal* Government! to rescue the Representation of the Governor from the burning pile—was despoiled of its nether garments, according to some accounts, and of its lower extremities, by the latest intelligence,—but was however finally, publicly burned amidst loud shouts! The noisy and *brilliant* display was rather alarming to the neighborhood.

We understand that one *soi-disant* liberal was dispossessed of a pistol which was discharged in the turmoil; and a gentleman obnoxious to the ministerial party received a very severe blow on the head, which would have probably been serious, but for the cap which the former fortunately wore at the time. A company of the military was quickly on the spot, but their services were not required.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE NEW LEAGUE.

The *Montreal Herald* contains the Address to the Conservatives of Canada, wherein they enroll themselves in what they term a "British American League." The plan of this organization is thus sketched in the concluding paragraphs of the Address:

"The means which we would respectfully suggest of subjecting the grievances of the people to regular discussion and ultimate redress, are simple, natural and obvious. They are the means by which, in all other countries, all that is great, enduring and admirable has been obtained, before which, evils, the most deep rooted, and abuses the most powerful, have invariably yielded; and without whose agency it is perhaps not too much to assert that no public object of dignity or importance can, in the present year, be reached."

"These means, so vast in attainment, so powerful in agency, and yet so simple in contrivance, are expressible in a single word: and that word is—ORGANIZATION.

"Under the strongest conviction of the necessity of such a step, an Association has been formed in this city, of a Provisional and preliminary character, under the name of the

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

"Under the view which has been taken of its duties by those already enrolled as members of this Association, we exhort the inhabitants of this Province in its different localities, to the formation of Societies for the purpose of promoting discussion of the great questions now agitating the Province.

"We recommend the election of Delegates by each Society, to attend a Convention at such time and place as shall be, by a majority of such Societies, determined upon:

"That Societies numbering 100 members and upward shall be entitled to one Delegate 300 and upward two Delegates, 600 and upward three Delegates, and 1,000 and upward four Delegates:

"That at such Convention a General Association shall be formed, and called by such name as may then be determined upon:

"That such General Association shall consist of such members as may be found hereafter:

"That the Societies so united shall be divided into a Central and Assistant Societies, in correspondence with it at various places where they may be formed.

"That it shall be the duty of such Convention, by a majority of its members, to decide upon and publish a declaration of their opinions upon the commercial and political questions of the day, and it shall be the duty of such Societies, both Central and Assistant, to aid in carrying out the views of the Convention by all practicable and lawful means.

"Upon this general basis, allowing a course for modification of detail, it is hoped that something like unity of action may be attained by the inhabitants of this Province, upon matters affecting not only their most material and immediate interests, but also the interests and the honor of the great nation with which we are connected.

"To maintain this connection inviolate, has ever been, and still is the ardent wish of every member of the league. We devoutly hope that no measure of injustice may ever be inflicted; no power may ever be abused to the extent of provoking reflecting men to the contemplation of any alliance with a foreign power; and if there be, as some have said, a time when all Colonies must in the course of human events throw off their dependance on the parent State, and, if in our generation that time should be destined to arrive, we predict that, *if true to ourselves, it will not come* until an British hands remain able to hoist the flag of England on the rock of Quebec, and no British voices survive able to shout, 'God save the Queen!'"

G. MOFFATT, President.
W. GORDON MACK Cor. Sec.
J. H. ISAACSON, Rec. Sec.

Some of the Montreal Tories have been endeavouring to vent their spleen upon His Excellency the Governor General, and to punish him for giving the Royal Assent to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, by expunging His Excellency's name from the books of the Thistle Curling Club and St. Andrew's Society, of this city. We should not have taken any notice of such a silly and contemptible proceeding, had it not been stated by the *Transcript*, that the Mercantile Library Association and Mechanic's Institute are about to follow the example thus set them. We have been requested by gentlemen connected with those Institutions to give a prompt and emphatic contradiction to this statement. Both Institutions are *strictly of a non political character*, and such an absurd and childish proceeding has never for a moment been contemplated.

WRECK OF A CAPE MAY VESSEL—A HEART RENDING CIRCUMSTANCE—FIVE LIVES LOST.

From the Baltimore Sun of the 11th inst.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of Mr. J. A. Milburn, a Baltimore pilot, we have been made acquainted with an adventure melancholy in its results. On the 31st March the Baltimore pilot boat *Coquet*, Capt. Joseph R. Sabel, with Messrs. J. A. Milburn, John Haney, Thos. A. Bolt, Thos. W. Watts, and Robert M. Ling, pilots on board, while cruizing in the latitude 36 40, about 60 miles from Cape Henry, and about 35 miles from land, met in with a wreck of what they supposed to be a sloop, bottom upward. The water was here about 20 fathoms deep. The small boat was launched and sent to the wreck, when it was discovered that she bore the name of the *Thomas Russell*, of Cape May. Some of the men got on the bottom, for at this time the after part was floating well out of water, while the forward part was down, her head being under. Mr. Ling was on the bottom, and bringing his head close to the planks he thought he heard a noise inside. Listening again he was astired that there were persons alive inside. With these gallant men it required but a moment to act.

Rags were given on the bottom to inform those inside that they were heard. Axes and saws were instantly brought, and all hands went to work to cut through the bottom to rescue those inside; in a short time they could be heard speaking. A hole being made, the confined air escaped very fast, causing the vessel to sink more and more. They conversed with those inside and learned that there were five of them. Time being precious, they continued cutting as fast as they could, having the assistance also of a stout colored man, the cook of the pilot boat. The hole being cut, one man came to it, but could not get out. From him they learned the name of the captain of the vessel to be Brady, at least so it was understood. Efforts were still made to cut a larger hole, to allow them egress. The vessel continued settling, at this time three had been drowned. The man who had thrust his head out dropped back, and as he went in he looked up to the bright sun, and remarked, "this is the last sun I shall ever see." The efforts of the pilots were redoubled, but without avail, the whole of those inside perishing, ere the vessel settle, before a hole so fast did the vessel settle, before a hole large enough to get them out could be made.

lots, which was urged on by hearing the efforts of the drowning men to breath and sustain themselves until relief could be afforded.

They all perished together in a few minutes after the hole was cut which allowed the air to escape; and the last heard from them was supplications to the Great Arbitrator of events to have mercy on them and save them.—While the men were at work the sea was breaking over them which greatly retarded their operations. It is supposed by the pilots that the vessel was capsized on the 27th or 28th of March, and that the lost persons had been confined about three days. There was a severe gale at that time. The opportunity for conversing with the lost men was so brief that their names, or the cause of their disaster was not ascertained. Indeed, so intent were the pilots in their efforts for a rescue, that they did not take time to make inquiries. Mr. Milburn informs us that in the course of his experience he never saw a similar circumstance, and that the events he witnessed, in the few brief moments which passed between the discovery of the wreck and the perishing of her crew, can never be effaced from his memory. All that men could do was done, and with a hearty good will, but all efforts were unavailing.

MILITARY EXPEDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Government has organized three expeditions, which will shortly proceed towards the Pacific, opening the way for, and extending a full protection to all emigrants.

During all of the present month, the column for Oregon, consisting of the rifles and two companies of artillery, will be organized at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, with a view to an early summer departure for Oregon.—Those who desire to settle in that new and prosperous country, may proceed thither under the escort of this large and efficient force.—Those too, who desire to proceed to California by a northern route, will find that many of the difficulties of the journey are overcome when they have arrived at Oregon, the ship communication between that colony and California being very easy and regularly established.

In addition to this expedition from a northern point, another force of our army, consisting chiefly of dragoons is preparing, in the course of the present month, to march from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, towards New Mexico, with a view of discovering some practicable middle route to our new territory.—This command will be accompanied by officers of the Topographical and Engineering corps, and will be fully equipped to open a road and establish posts on the road.

The Third and last expedition so wisely ordered by our Government, is that which will be under the direction of that gallant and experienced officer, Major Gen Worth. The General is now in our city waiting for his family. On their arrival, he will proceed to Havana, thence to San Antonio, where his column, consisting of a fully equipped corps of one thousand men, will be organized. Gen. Worth will carry along train of waggons, and will proceed to El Paso thence to the River Gala, where he will establish a strong post; thence the journey to the "gold diggins" will be found quite easy and practicable. Emigrants desiring to avail themselves of the protection of General Worth's expedition over and journey to California, should proceed with their waggons, stores and equipments to San Antonio, Texas, and fall in the rear of General Worth's column. The General will leave San Antonio about the first of May, and will be fully provided with all the necessary means of opening a good road as far as Gala, where the pioneer will find, that most of the difficulty of the road have been overcome. The route of Gen. Worth's column will be through a new, interesting and healthy country. A continual variety of scenery, strange aboriginal tribes, rare botanical and mineral specimens, curious vestiges of antiquity, with all the excitements and pleasures of one of the most adventurous expeditions of modern times will render Gen Worth's march one of thrilling and romantic interest.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

A Danish squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers of war, entered the Bay of Eckernford early this morning, and opened a fire against the batteries. At 6 A. M. one of the steamers was crippled, and soon made off. The firing continued without intermission on both sides till half-past 12, when the Danish Admiral, Paludan, hoisted the white flag, and sent a flag of truce on shore, demanding the battery to cease firing and he would withdraw, else he would bombard the town. The commanding officer, Jungmann, replied, "He might do as he pleased; every ball he had was destined for the ships." The flag of truce went backwards and forwards till 4 o'clock, when firing recommenced. In an hour the frigate Gefion struck her colors, and a little after 7, the line of battle ship Christian also, and Admiral Paludan and officers delivered their arms to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the men became on shore prisoners of war. The Gefion was a 44 gun frigate the Christian was an 84 gun ship of the line. On the Gefion, the complement was 300 men, of whom 100 are prisoners. And 200 have fallen. The Christian had 800 men on board, of whom nearly 700 are prisoners; the remainder fallen. It was one of the most brilliant affairs on record, in the result, 25 guns, and 1,100 men striking the *Dannebrige* to the German colors, with three batteries, and 20 pieces of cannon. Immediately after the landing of the men, the Christian was in flames, and blew up.

We have accounts from the army to the 4th instant. On the 3rd, General Rye crossed the Kongeen, and entered Schleswig by three different roads. His division was in all 8,500 men of different arms, in three separate columns. That marching towards Hadersleben, consisting of 2,500 men, fell in with the Schleswig-Holsteiners and Gellans, from 1,200 to 1,500 men strong, who were attacked and driven through that town, after some little fighting, whereby the Danes lost four killed and ten wounded. The Danes, on the 4th, had possession of Hadersleben, and sent an advanced guard to Marms, to open a road. On the 3d, in the morning, another Danish force left Alsen, about 6,000 men strong, and landed on the Sumderset. They took two different routes, to cut off an advanced corps of Schleswig-Holstein troops, who had some artillery, and consisted of 4,000 to 5,000 men. They were attacked at Atzbel, and near Agensund, near Gravenstein, at the same moment, but as they retired rapidly from both places, the Danes returned to their position and remained there unmolested. On the 4th some few of their men were killed, and about twenty wounded, and some few wounded Germans fell into the hands of the Danes. Although the loss of the Christian, and Gefion is deeply felt in this capital, yet there is no despondency. Measures have been taken to equip immediately the Denmark frigate, and to equip another line of battle ship; also the S. H. Iola, of 80 guns. It is expected they will be ready for sea by the 16th.

THE FIRE AT MILTON MILLS.—There seems reason to believe that this lamentable catastrophe was the work of incendiaries. The Colonist says:

The apartment occupied by the Miller, in an adjoining Tavern where he boarded, was entered during the night, when he was asleep, and his watch and some other things carried away; a store room attached to the House of Mr Gamble, a short distance from the Mill, was also entered, and several packages of garden seeds were mixed together, and then scattered over the garden. There were also other evidences discovered of the villainous disposition of the incendiary or incendiaries.

The total amount of flour destroyed was 4000 barrels, and not 7000, as has been stated. The following is a correct statement of the insurances:

In Home District Mutual, on Mill.	£1075	0 0
In Protection, Hartford, on Mill...	750	0 0
In British America, on Flour, property of John Fortence & Co.....	1000	0 0
In do do. on Flour, property of Goodrhale & Wons	1000	0 0
In Hartford, on Flour, property of J. Wilmot & Co.....	5000	0 0
In Etna, Hartford, do. do. do.....	5000	0 0

EARLY VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

As soon as printing was invented Christianity availed itself of the discovery, for the purpose of multiplying copies of the Holy Scriptures in every language, as may be seen by the following list:

	A. D.
1st. Faust's Catholic Edition, ...	1462
2d. Bender's on Brothers, ...	1467
3d. Mentelin's Italian Bible, ...	1471
4th. Four Gospels, [Belgic]	1472
5th. Lotter Bible, Do.	1475
6th. Jenson's (on Augustine Mark)	1477
7th. B. B. Edition	1479
8th. B. Parmer's Edition, [Spanish]	1478
9th. Genoa Edition	1480
10th. Cologne Bible, [French]	1480
11th. Four Versions printed in one	1522
12th. Luther's New Testament, [Post.]	1522
13th. Erasmus's New Testament, [Cath.]	1523
14th. Tyndall's New Testament, [Prot.]	1525
15th. Erasmus's Old Testament, [Cath.]	1526
16th. First Protestant Belgic version	1527
17th. Luther's Old Testament, [Prot.]	1534
18th. Tyndall's Pentateuch, [Prot.]	1534
19th. Brancolo's Italian Bible, [Cath.]	1538
20th. Coverdale's Version, [Prot.]	1535
21st. Olivetan's French History [Prot.]	1535
22d. First English Protestant version, ...	1538
23d. Antwerp & Lowvain Bible, [Cath.]	1571
24th. Rheims Testament, [Cath.]	1582

In the beginning of the next century, the Catholic Douay Bible was published, and was followed by the well known King James, Protestant Bible.

The oldest and most known manuscripts are:

1st. German Catholic MSS	A. D.	800
2d. Italian Do. Do.		1270
3d. Spanish Do. Do.		1280
4th. Anglo-Saxon, Do.	1250 &	1300
5th. French Cath. Do.		1200

But the Latin versions were generally used as long as the Latin continued to be spoken and understood in Europe.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The important question as to whether the Cunard line of steamers are to abandon Halifax as an intermediate stopping place in their voyages between the two continents, cannot, we presume, be satisfactorily answered, although the American papers, pretty generally, have decided against it. The following despatch may or may not favor the supposition:—

Downing Street, 6th Feb. 1849.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 7, of the 9th January, enclosing the copy of a letter to the Provincial Secretary, containing a proposal for the more speedy and economical conveyance of the English Mails through Nova Scotia.

Having referred this subject for the consideration of the Postmaster General, his Lordship has apprised me that a convention having been concluded with the Government of the United States, notice has been given to the Contractors for conveying the Mails to and from Canada, through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to put an end to their contracts, as it is intended to transmit the Mails through the United States Territory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Gov. Sir E. Head, Bart, &c., &c., &c.

An extra of the New York *Morning Star*, contains important news from South America, received by Telegraph, dated Norfolk, April 27, which says the *Dangha* arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday, bringing dates from Rio Grande to the 25th ultimo. On the 2d of March the city of Montevideo was the scene of a prolonged and sanguine battle between the government party, aided by the troops of the line, and Gustas's party. The fighting continued fifteen hours, during which the Liberals displayed the most determined courage, repeatedly charging upon the troops of the line. Nuenz Machia, the leader of the revolt, was shot dead at the commencement of the fight while leading his followers to the assault. The Liberals were at length forced to yield to the superior numbers and discipline of the European forces, and their retreat speedily became a flight, in which great numbers were cut down by their pursuers. Immediately on learning the state of affairs at Panambuco, the Emperor hastened thither at the head of all the forces he could collect and instantly dissolved the Chambers. Great dissatisfaction prevailed, a great part of the citizens being in mourning for the slain. Business was of course suspended.

COLD-CATCHING MADE EASY.

Father Chiniqui has arrived, and for the present, has taken up his residence at Monklands. Punch met the sober and reverend gentleman there on the occasion of "the temperance-and-a-very-little-music" festival, held on Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, a date which in the memory of many will be held dear, from its expensive consequences—rabbits and doctor's bills—medical skill having been required to relieve the mortification arising from the cold-water drank on the occasion. Punch was pleased to see the cold water apostle looking so well, and had the honor of taking cold-tea with him. Punch tried to be facetious but could not, and next morning was seized with a severe fit of shivering. He thinks he must have caught cold from sitting near the cold-water jars, so plentifully introduced on the occasion.—*Punch.*

SHAKESPEAR TREATMENT TO ROYALTY.—The recent performance of Sacred Music at Exeter Hall was honored by a visit from Prince Albert, who, says the *Court Circular*, occupied a place next to the Duke of Wellington, "in the Gallery!" We should think these illustrious individuals will not be very ready to repeat their visit, when the Committee thought proper to find them no better accommodation than a couple of places in the Gallery. Surely common courtesy might have suggested that a couple of reserved seats at least should have been set apart for the husband of Her Majesty and the noble amateur by whom he was accompanied.—*Punch.*

THE PIRATE MOORS.—The English Government demands of Morocco 10,000 dollars as indemnity for an English subject, who has been ill-treated; $10,000 for each of the persons who were wounded in the capture of the brig *Three Sisters*, taken near Gibralta; 18,000 dollars for the families of those who were killed, and a full compensation for the losses sustained by the owner and freighter of the vessel, making in all 400 000 dollars, and are to chastise the pirates to the satisfaction of the Commander of the *Sidon*, who is charged with the settlement of this affair.

ITALY.

The end not yet.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy.

The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa, and Tuscany is preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria.

Rome though quiet is unsettled. The Pope continues at Gaeta. The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians and has been restrained by an apprehending of the Calabrians.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF BRESCIA—GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE INHABITANTS.—After a siege of eight days, Brescia, or rather the ruins of what was once Brescia, is in the possession of the Austrians. The Town was bombarded for six hours and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses where they were burned alive.

The *Milan Gazette* of Ap il 3, contains a summary of the revolt and capture of Brescia.—It says the inhabitants of the city, taking advantage of the absence of the greater part of the garrison, revolted against the Emperor and constituted a Provisional Government and a Committee on Public Safety. They then arrested and ill-treated some officers, who left the citadel in contact with the local authorities—intercepted several carriages containing ladies, and behaved rather like savages than men. Small detachments were drawn from Verona and Mantua, in order to save the city from the severity fomented by the *Camozzi* and the *Ramondi*. Marshal Radetzky also repaired to the city, and on the 30th ult. set down before the city with 3,000 men and six cannon. He offered terms of arrangement, which, not been accepted, he divided his force into five detachments, each of which attacked one of gates.

The artillery opened its fire at the same time. The attack was terrible as each house was taken by assault, but on the 1st inst, the victory was accomplished.

The *Concordia Turin* says the Austrians surrounded the town so that escape was impossible.

Lakes. The Niagara Suspension Company's Bill, was considered and amended in Committee, to be reported to-morrow. Bill to amend the Upper Canada Agricultural Society's Act, was discharged.

New York, May 3, 6½ P. M.

A fair inquiry for Wheat, and Market firm; sales 2,400 bush. Prime Genesee at $1 25, and 1400 do. prime Indiana at $1. Closing with a good degree of firmness.

Corn firm but little offered—the sales are some 10,000 bush. at 55½ for common, Southern white, 57 à 61, for a cargo of Southern yellow to arrive, and 62½ for superior Northern and Jersey yellow.

Ashes—Fair demand for Pots—65 bbls sold at $5 62½ and occasionally at $5 68½. Nothing doing in Pearls.

Flour—A better inquiry for Western and State; the Market had more firmness—sales 6,000 bbls Canadian in Bond at $4 50. Inspected, State $4 50; City $4 62½ à $4 68½. Straight Genesee à $4 65 à $4 81½; Steel dit Michigan and round Ohio $4 81½ à $4 91; favorite Ohio and Michigan à $4 81 à $5 6; pure Genesee $5 50 à $5 62½, fancy $5 75 à $6. Corn Meal scarce.

Pork has a show of firmness with considerable sales. Included 400 bbls prime $8 37½, and 1200 mess $10 37½. Lard better demand, some 1200 bbls and tierces at 4½ à 6½ for prime.

Lady Franklin has respectfully asked the President's co-operation in search of Sir J. Franklin.

SERIOUS DISASTER AT ROCHESTER.—We learn from passengers by the boat down this morning, that during the high wind from the South last evening, the awning of a chem. performing at Rochester, blew down and killed a number of persons.

TORONTO MARKET REPORT

For the Week ending 27th April, 1849.

Flour.—Several small lots changed hands early in the week at 20s., in store, since several 6d sterling 20s. 6d. has been obtained. Middlings fine in bags, 2½c 3½; farmers in bags and barrels 17s 6d. @ 19s 6d.

Wheat.—Supply continues light, taken by local millers at 4s @ 4s 3d.

Freights.—To Kingston, per steamer, 6d; Montreal 1s 6d; Quebec 1s 9d; per schooner to Kingston, 4½d, @ 5, per bbl for flour.

Oswego, May 1st, '49.

Ohio wheat was offered today at 92c, but the millers, desirous to purchase, refused to give over 50c, and no sales were made on 'Change. Nothing doing in flour. A brisk business is doing in canal shipments, and the clearances since yesterday, have been large.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.

Receiver General's Office,
Montreal, April 21, 1849.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent.			
Previously issued, ...	£3 [illegible]	[illegible]	0 0
Issued during the week, ending this day, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 0
Total issued, ...	£3 9,937	10	0
Less received for Public Dues since first issue, 17th July, 1848, ...	£103,079	0	0
In actual circulation, ...	£110,857	10	0

(Signed,) L. M. VIGER,
Receiver General.
Certified, JAMES CAMP,
Deputy-Inspector General.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL FOR KINGSTON.

Per ship "Albion," McArthur, from Glasgow—Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

A & D. Shaw, 3 bales and 3 bales.
J. & W. McNee, 3 boxes and 3 bales.
Kerr Waddell & Co, 10 boxes and 4 bales.
W. Wilson & Co. 3 bales.

Per ship "Montreal," McMaster, from Liverpool—Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

John Frazer, 12 bdls 2 casks, 1 case.
J. D. Bryce & Co., 9 bales, 5 cases.
A. & D. Shaw, 2 bales, 3 cases.
W. Wilson & Co 13 bales, 7 casks.

Port of Kingston.

April 30th.

Str Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 14 bbls fruit, 10 coils rope, 1 chest tea, 3 packages goods E. Browne & Co.

Brig Liverpool Port Dalhousie, 210 pieces timber, Calvin, Cook, & Co.

Schr Paxton, Hamilton, 3,000 bbls flour, 1 bbl. Potash, Sparks Calvin, Cook, & Co.

.....Elizabeth, Port Dover, 1225 bbls flour, 150 bbls whiskey, H. & S. Jones, & Co.

May 1st.

Schr. G. Moffatt, Toronto, 940 bbls. flour, M. Ross.

May 1st.

Schr Ware, Oswego—278 bbls flour, D. McIntosh.

..... Perseverance, Oswego—In ballast, D. McIntosh.

..... Ocean, Oshawa—675 bbls flour, H. & S. Jones & co.; 628 bbls flour, 5 bbls pork Macpherson & Crane; pork and lard, Gunnee

Str Caledonia, Oswego—A general cargo of goods E. Browne & Co.

..... Ontario, Ogdensburgh—30 bbls fruit, E. Browne & Co.

..... Henry Gildersleeve, Lachine—A general cargo, Different Persons.

..... Princess Royal, Toronto—A general cargo, Quebec Forwarding Company, (Glassford & others.)

May 2nd.

Schr Montenary, Lewisville—1000 fruit trees, 13 bags, 1 bl dried apples, Joseph Sweetland.

..... British Queen, Port Credit—3022 bbls flour, Macpherson & Crane.

Str Prince of Wales Belleville—A general cargo, Richard Scobell.

Str. City of Toronto, Hamilton—30 bbls flour, Glassford.

..... Ottawa, Montreal—1 anchor, 1 chain cable, 3 boxes printing type

..... Niagara, Oswego—20 bags coffee, R. McCormick; 11 bbls apples, A. Coleman; 1 case, E. Browne & Co.

..... Cataract, Ogdensburgh, passengers and baggage.

May 3.

Schr Perseverance, French Creek—16½ cords of fire wood, William Ryan.

Str Genesee Chief, Chicago—500 bbls pork, 50½ bbls lard, 11 bbls tallow, 246 kegs lard, 50 half bbls lard, 13 cases lard, in tins, 1 wooden horse, Hooker & Henderson.

Arrivals in this City.

AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April 26th.—E. P. Rice Port Byron, N. Y.; Mr Stevenson, Mr. C. Henderson, do; Mr. Meyers, M. P. River Trent, Mr. Turquand, Montreal.

27th.—G. A. Gates, Oswego; Geo. W. Rake, Hamilton; N. Walker, Hyrons; J. Bowman, and family, Edinburgh; Wm. Russell, Lady and servant, Hamilton.

28th.—W. T. Blodgett, N. Y.; W. M. Simbonner, Buffa'o, N. Y.; S. R. Collins, A. Hostetter, do; W. L. Watson, Montreal; Mr. Boyer, Amherst Island; L. D. Hale, Oswego; Mr. G. Adams, Oswego; Judge Draper, Toronto; Mr. Draper, Jun., do.

30th.—A. McFaul, Wellington.

Bran and Shorts.

BRAN and SHORTS, of the best quality, for Sale at GARRATT'S STORE HOUSES, *Garratt's Wharf*, at

Two Shillings per Hundred.

Enquire on the premises of
JAMES MADIGAN.
Kingston, May 3, 1849. 106-tf

The Imported Thorough-Bred Horse.

PANMURE.

WILL be at his Stable, at Barriefield, during this Season. Terms, £1 Groom

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Tuesday's Report.

MONTREAL, May 1st, 7 P. M.

No further disturbances last night. Information having reached this City that a deputation of Canadian gentlemen had embarked at Quebec last evening, in the steamer *John Adam*, to await on the Governor General with an Address in reference to the late disturbances. At an early hour this morning a Large concourse of people were congregated at the Wharf, waiting the steamer's arrival; the troops were called out, and on the appearance of the steamer, everything presented an appearance of tumult and disorder. On her arrival however, it was announced that the deputation, eight in number, had disembarked at Current St. Mary, about two miles below the City. Some cheers for the troops were given, and the assemblage peaceably dispersed. We understand the deputation returned to Quebec this evening.

The House met to-day at 10 o'clock. No business was transacted, the orders of the day having been postponed, and a long and desultory conversation on the recent disturbances took place between members of both sides of the House, and was continued till 3 o'clock when the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 1st, 2½ P.M.

ASHES.—Pots $5 62½ à $5 68½. Pearls dull 6 25.

FLOUR.—There is a slight decline 2300 bbls old at $4 68½ for Rochester, and $4 75 à $4 94 for State, Genesee $4 87½ à $4 94 for good Ohio, $4 94 à $5 12½. Pure Genesee $5 87½ à $6 12½ for fancy.

WHEAT market easier, sales 7000 bush. good Ohio at $1 1, 2300 bush White Ohio $1 5.

CORN.—Sales 15,000 bush. Western high mixed in store 61c. Round 63c.

PORK.—Heavy, Mess $10 à $10,12½; Prime-mess, $8,25.

BEEF.—In lots to the trade $11,50 à $13, and prime $9,50, and dull.

EXCHANGE—Rather firmer, 7½ à 8, some sale 4. Money Market easy.

The *Sarah Sands*, when five days out, broke her piston rod, and has been under canvass ever since.

No Report on Wednesday night.

Thursday's Report.

MONTREAL, 3, 7 P. M.

The ships *Albion* and *Montreal*, from Glasgow, are still in Lake St. Peter; they will probably be in port to-morrow evening. The ship *Bellona*, from the same port, is reported near Quebec.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, May 2.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and were occupied about four hours in discussing a motion made by the Hon. Mr. Ross, for a call of the House on Monday week. After an exciting debate, the motion was carried by a majority of 11

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, May 2.

Mr. Attorney General Baldwin presented the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the Bills before the House destroyed at the time the Houses of Parliament were burned. The Report recommended the House to proceed with the various measures stated therein, and that Report and Bills of Schedules annexed thereto, were ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BONSECOURS HALL, May 3.

On motion of Mr. Christie, an Address was voted to His Excellency, representing that this House having cause to believe that a great variety of Public Documents, Records, and Papers relating to the Civil and Military Government of Canada, have been lost, it is the opinion of this House that the same ought to be, without loss of time, rescued from the ruin and annihilation which would thus appear to await them; and assuring His Excellency that any expense which may be incurred in the employment of a person duly competent to examine, appreciate, and to collect for safe keeping and preservation the Documents aforesaid, will cheerfully be made good by this House, when thereunto required.

The order for the second reading of the following Bills:

Bill to amend the Law of Libel, Bill to alter the time of holding the Sessions of the Peace in Upper Canada, Bill to Incorporate the members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Bill to amend the Law of Dower in Upper Canada, Bill to amend the Act Incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Company, Bill to Incorporate the Rechabites of Montreal,

WOOD ASHES.

TENDERS will be received by the Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance at Kingston, until TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 11 A. M., for the disposal of the Wood Ashes arising from the Fuel consumed by