[illegible] from the first page

[illegible] if in this dilemma he [illegible] home for the action of [illegible]—what would be the reasonable [illegible] glad to escape the odium [illegible] the obnoxious measure, the Co[illegible] might, peradventure, be glad [illegible] liability off his own shoul[illegible] have Responsible Gov[illegible] you must settle it among [illegible] then, what would be the [illegible] only those who have specu[illegible] of the Kilkenny Cats can [illegible] at a correct conclusion.

[illegible] TO MONTREAL. [illegible] British party have is[illegible] proclamation, and quiet is [illegible] the Metropolis:—

[illegible] INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF [illegible]

[illegible] Countrymen,—

[illegible] citizens of Montreal, in [illegible] necessity, consider it to be [illegible] exhort you to peace. Whatever [illegible] they consider to have been in[illegible] you, the remedy must be sought in [illegible] manner, and is now in pro[illegible] local rioting and personal out[illegible] wrong, or the very existence o[illegible] orderly community is at an end. [illegible] of you, for the sake of your coun[illegible] Queen and yourselves, to use your [illegible] efforts to maintain peace and prosperity.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Montreal, 1st May, 1849.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

[illegible] Taylor, as will be seen by the follow[illegible] letter to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, intends to be at Syracuse when the next Fair and Cattle Show is held:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1849.

SIR,—I have received your favor of the 12th inst., extending on the part of the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, an invitation to attend the next annual exhibition of the Society to be held in September, at the City of Syracuse.

Deeply interested, as I have always been, in the cause of Agriculture, it would give me the highest pleasure to be present at the exhibition. I shall be happy to attend, and hope that my engagements will permit me to do so. In the meantime, I beg you to receive for the Executive Committee my sincere thanks for their invitation, and my best wishes for the success of the cause in which they are engaged.

I remain,
with high respect,
your obed't serv't,
ZACHARY TAILOR.

BENJ. P. JOHNSON, Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.

WM. LYON MACKENZIE.

This repentant agitator is continuing his Letters, which are much too long for our little sheet. We make room for the following gratification of his fellow demagogue, Mr. Papineau.

The Fight at St. Denis—Hegira of the Great Papineau.

On the 22nd of November, Col. Gore, with nearly 400 regulars, and a small party of Montreal cavalry, took passage for Sorel, which he left at 10 at night for St. Denis, 18 miles distant. About six next morning, information reached St Denis that Col. Gore was near—the bugle was instantly rung, barricades were thrown up, and the unorganized yeomanry, though badly off for arms, assembled from the neighbourhood for the purpose of contesting the passage of the national troops.

"Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who was a tall strong-built, bold man, was the most influential person in the village; $2,000 had been offered for his apprehension by the Executive. Secreted in the upper part of his dwelling house was Mr. Papineau, for whose arrest $4,000 had offered, and with him was a literary gentleman, a member of the Assembly, who has never forsaken him: he also was proscribed.

It was at once resolved to resist. Dr. Nelson went through the village making preparations for the conflict. Mr. Papineau kept hid in his attic, and never once showed himself to the people. The trained captain who had seen service in the war of 1812, and held a militia commission for 25 years, left defensive operations to the physician whose guest he was; and when, at nine in the morning, firing began, he and his companion came down stairs and told a servant to bring two saddled horses to the kitchen door at the back of the house, which was done, and the liberator of Canada and his friend passed through to the rear of the house, silently and unobserved, this bring the first time that they had been seen in it, mounted the horses presented to them, and started off, leaving said servant admiring adherents, and comrades-in-arms, fighting for their lives and liberties as best they could. Mr. Papineau, his head decorated with a *toque*, skulked off without taking the slightest notice of how matters were going on, or giving Dr. Nelson, Mr. Perreault of the Assembly, who was assisting him, or nobody else, the least hint where he was going or that he had thus taken his flight. In casual conversations before the troops were heard of, he had continually urged the necessity of keeping himself secreted, because of the reward, his family, private affairs, &c. He now made off to some distant village, leaver to the United States, intending, no doubt, if the Canadians were successful, to claim the honors of victory, in the dangers of which he not the manhood to share. Having concealed himself till the fighting at St. Denis and St. Charles was over, he appeared on the 29th in the State of Vermont.

Nelson took possession of a strong, four story dwelling-house, owned by the widow St. Jermain, and for upwards of six hours both parties fought with great bravery. Between three and four the military retreated, leaving their twelve-pounder and ammunition waggon. Mr. Perreault had received his death-wound, but when Nelson returned to his own dwelling no Papineau was there to encourage the victors to further efforts, or speak comfort to a faithful adherent writhing in agony. If terror for his carcass made Papineau fly, why did he not retire to some near concession, and return when the danger was over? And why should the militia major be less willing to take some risk than the peasant?—"Zounds! (says Rob Roy) that chiel wi' sic a black beard, should hae nae mair heart than a hen partridge."

After passing eight years in affluence abroad, Mr. Papineau returned to Canada, quiffed Peel, dined with Metcalfe, glorified England, &c. till he got $18,500 out of the Government. He then abused the Liberals, who had recalled him, and was thus answered by the *Melanges Religieux*:

"To-day we know you. You would lead us again into the plains of St. Denis—you would incite us again to battle, and *before even the cannon should have boomed, you would have forsaken us again to seek refuge in a strange land, and passeight years on the soil of "La Belle France,"* in peace and plenty, while we should be paying with our liberty and our lives for few moments that we should have devoted to the struggle which you had counselled and got up."

In Dr. Telle's [illegible] he says that Papineau was [illegible] at St. Charles (two days after the fight at St. Denis), and that he fled from it. He was not. He took care not to be within 20 miles of that sad sight.

"Can you [illegible]," says Nelson to him, "in contemplating your wife, your children and your property, at a glance on the unfortunate families who were exposed to the most brutal outrages—on the peaceable homes given a prey to the flames—on the property destroyed or torn from those unhappy people? Do you believe that these wives and children were as dear to the desolate hearts of their husbands as yours are to you? Or are the lives of others but a jest for you?"

Dr. Robert Nelson, who was long in exile in New York, wrote to Mr. J. B. Ryan from Plattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1838:

"Papineau has abandoned us, and this through selfish and family motives regarding his memories, and inveterate love of the old French bad laws. We can do well without him, and better than if we had him; *a man only fit for words, but not for action.*"

This was the opinion of him which his colleague for the City of Montreal, in the Legislature, held.

The Earl of Durham wrote to Lord Glenelg, Sept. 23, 1838:

"If it be politic to allow Mr. Papineau to return, and resume his former course, it were needless and petty cruelty to banish from their homes his soldiers, and therefore dangerous, tools."

With respect to Mr. McKenzie's return to Canada, hear what he says of it:—

The *New-York Albion, Montreal Herald, Hamilton Express* and other newspapers circulated in Canada, mention that in leaving that country in the early part of the month, I stated that it was my intention never to return. Like some of Sheridan's heroes, the author of that report drew upon their imagination for their facts. Those who think I would seek to play the critic in New-York, and afterwards shun the responsibility at Montreal, are mistaken.

Under the Amnesty act, for which, and the manner in which it was passed, I really felt grateful, I hastened to visit old friends beyond the Lines; and as in 1826 and 1837, had to encounter unprovoked, ruffianly violence from the Tory faction, instigated and organized, as usual, by artful leaders, very many of whom Mr. Baldwin's administration keeps in office, *well knowing their characters*; and this to the virtual encouragement of insubordination, and wanton outrage. Their cry for Annexation, no new manœuver, is merely the howl of the wolf when he finds himself no longer able to prey upon the farmer's mutton.

It has never ceased to be my earnest desire to spend the evening of my days among friends in the country of my early choice. I sailed from my native town in Scotland for Quebec—my heart soon warmed to Canada, from which at the age of forty two I became an impoverished exile, and am now fifty-four. 'Try again,' was the philosophy taught by the disparited Bruce by the efforts of an often baffled spider: the little weaver steadily persevered till it got a firm foothold, and the monarch followed its example with equal success.

"Think of me when it shall be well with the," was the gentle entreaty of the persecuted Hebrew, to Pharaoh's chief-butler, while they were together in the Egyptian dungeon. [Genesis XL.] He was soon forgotten however, and others could tell a tale of equally base ingratitude. After an imprisonment of two years to my one, Joseph was released; the black night of his adversity came to an end, and sunny good was produced out of seeming evil.

Considerable excitement prevailed here upon the receipt of the news of the burning of the Parliament House, and the other scenes lately enacted in that city, and in order to shew the degree of sympathy existing with the brave men who risked their lives in that affair, and to give expression to the prevailing feeling of indignation against the Governor General, for giving the Royal assent to the Rebellion Bill—a large crowd assembled on the Hill between Upper and Lower Town, provided with tar barrels and other combustibles, at about 8 o'clock in the evening; and having in due form burned the effigy of Lord Elgin, to the ground—with a bunch of documents marked "Rebellion Losses" in his breast pocket, committed the thing to the flames, amid the groans and execrations of the by-standers.—*Bytown Advocate.*

LORD ELGIN BURNT IN EFFIGY.—The boys of Toronto amused themselves with this innocent sport last night. After parading the streets with torches, followed by a vast crowd of spectators, they executed 'his lordship' to the open space in front of the New City Hall, where the 'execution' took place.—*Patriot.*

EFFIGY BURNING AT BELLEVILLE.—After the receipt of the news by Telegraph on Thursday, that Lord Elgin had sanctioned the Bill for the payment of the black-hearted Traitors of 1837 and '38, the loyalists of the Town turned out and burnt his effigy. Among the mass were the leading men of the place; the effigy was carried through Main street elevated on a long pole, with torches on either side, amid groans, hisses, and bitter execrations, all developing the feeling existing among the loyalists against his mal-administration; after which they proceeded to the Court House, in front of which they burnt it.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

We are happy to say that out of Montreal the country is quite peaceable. The people are greatly dissatisfied, but they show their displeasure in a harmless manner. Of it is we had an exhibition on Wednesday night, when the effigy of the Earl of Elgin was carried round the streets by torch light, and, at length burnt in front of the Market place. Similar exhibitions of popular feeling occurred in various other parts of the province.—*Colonist.*

TRIAL OF DR. DILL

The prisoner was charged with having committed a rape on the body Phœbe Fordham, at her father's residence above Ancaster, in this District.

With Mr. Justice McLean there were seated the Associate Judges, several District Magistrates, and a few others. In the hall there could not have been less than 1,200 persons congregated.

Shortly after noon, Dr. Connor, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, opened the case, and set forth in a lucid manner what he should be enabled to prove. He then called *Phœbe Fordham*, who deposed to the facts as set forth in the depositions, charging the prisoner with the violation of her person, while attending her in the capacity of a medical attendant. The evidence is wholly unfit for publication in our columns. Her examination in chief being concluded, she was subjected to a severe cross-examination of four hours duration by M. R. Vankoughnet, Esq., Counsel for the prisoner, but he failed to shake her testimony. Her sister and sister-in-law were then called to corroborate her evidence, which they did in several important points. This concluded the case for the Crown.

For the defence two or three witnesses were called, the seeming object of the Counsel being, to prove a *semi-alibi*, or, in other words, to prove that as the prisoner had passed a certain house, situate about a quarter of a mile from Fordham's and had returned within a few minutes on his way homeward—that it was impossible the points spoken to by the witnesses could have occurred.

The Counsel for the prisoner then addressed the Jury in defence, but failed to make any visible impression.

His Lordship in addressing the Jury, confined himself to the simple matters of fact in recapitulation, and added but little if anything in direction.

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner, on hearing it audibly pronounced, sank on his seat, but in a few minutes regained his self-possession, and walked firmly from the dock to his cell.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

A FALSE CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY.—A well known merchant of this city, but better known than trusted, has had a cargo of railroad iron seized on the charge of entering it at a false price—he putting it at £5 per ton, when it was upwards of £6 in England. Should the commission who are examining into the affair decide adversely to him, he will be subjected to a loss that will take from his pocket some 8 or $10,000 more than he would have had to pay had he dealt fairly.—*Boston Times.*

THE NEW COMMISSARY AT KINGSTON.—Assistant Commissary General Oriel leaves Bytown in a few days for Kingston. He will be succeeded by Assistant Commissary General Lamont.

In common with our fellow citizens generally, we regret the departure of Mr. Oriel, who has during the course of the last fifteen years, been at the head of the Commissariat Department in this place, and by his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment earned for himself the respect and esteem of all those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In losing Mr. Oriel, Bytown loses an obliging and efficient officer, who has ever given to every one having business with him the most entire satisfaction.—*Bytown Advocate.*

KING'S COLLEGE MEDICAL PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.—It will probably be in the recollections of our readers that about this time last year, the President of the University offered for general competition amongst the cultivators of Music three prizes: one of £5 for the best vocal trio; one of £3 for the best Duett; and £2 for the best ballad. The result of this announcement was that several composition of considerable merit were sent in, in competition for each of the prizes. Soon after the receipt of them, they were transmitted by the President to England for decision on their relative merits. Mr. Horsley the well known author of so many justly-admired compositions, kindly undertook the duty of adjudging the prizes, and his decision was received by the last Mail. We have now the pleasure of announcing that the author of the three pieces, to which that distinguished musician awarded the prizes, is Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., King's College.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A Canada *Gazette* "Extraordinary" has been issued, containing *three addresses* to His Excellency expressive of confidence, &c.—one from the House, one from a few of the citizens of Quebec, and the third from the officers of a French Canadian Militia Regiment! These addresses, together with the replies, printed in both languages, are made a further burden upon the revenue of the country, being charged to the Province at the rate of one shilling a line! Ministers seem to be thankful for very small favors now-a-days, but even these small favors are made the occasion of additional dipping into the public funds!—*News.*

MR MACAULAY'S RETIREMENT FROM PRAGUE LAW.—On Wednesday, March 21, Mr Macaulay was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. At a public meeting held the following day, he was presented with the freedom of the city, in a valuable box. In his speech on that occasion, he announced his intended retirement from public life. We copy the closing paragraph:

"My political life has closed. The feelings which condemnation and cavil naturally call forth, and from which I do not pretend to have been exempted, have had time to cool down. I look now on the events in which I bore part as calmly, I think, as on the events of the past century. I can do that justice now to honorable opponents which, perhaps, in moments of conflict I have sometimes refused to them. I believe I can judge as impartially of my own career, as of the career of another man. I acknowledge great errors and deficiency; but I have nothing to acknowledge which is inconsistent with rectitude of intention and independence of spirit. (Cheers.) My conscience bears me this testimony, that I honestly desired the happiness and greatness of my country—that my course, right or wrong, was never determined by any selfish or sordid motive, and that in troubled times, and through many vicissitudes of fortune—in power and out of power—through popularity and unpopularity—I was faithful to one set of friends and to one set of opinions. I see no reason to doubt that those friends were well chosen, or that those opinions were in the main correct. I would not willingly believe that, in ceasing to be a politician, I relinquish altogether the power of doing any service to my country. I would hope that it may be in my power at fourth lessons which may be profitable to those who still remain on the busy stage where I have left—that it may be in my power on occasions, without fear or reproach, to represent the merits of the house of hostile sects and factions, and to teach the common creed of charity and kindness. (Cheers.) I would hope that it may be in my power to impart some of my countrymen with the and reverence for those free and moderate institutions to which Britain owes her greatness for long years. I trust, she is not yet doomed to the fate of Rome. Rent with factions, overwhelmed by foreign population, resume with alacrity a task, under the magnitude and importance of which I have sometimes felt my mind ready to sink. I thank you again, most cordially, for your kindness.—[The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheering.]

"A Merchant in Town," tells the following fact in relation with the new Customs Act.—It was passed on the 25th ult., and on the morning of the 26th, Collectors of Ports were notified by Telegraph, that the Law was in force, and had that day been mailed to him. Thus, says our Correspondent, took £100 additional duty out of my pocket more than I had calculated upon when I purchased, because, within a week the change has been effected. But this £100 additional will come out of the consumer, the Merchant will not bear it. Then adds our Correspondent, "the excise duty upon Distillers, was lowered 2d a gallon, the same bill that increased that duty on the goods, upon which the £100 additional duties were collected, reduced this 1d. a gallon. But mark the honesty of the Inspector General. Inspectors were not notified of this change by Telegraph, nor by any other means, so that the usual 2d was claimed, upon the ground of no official communication having been received. Our Correspondent then asks if such trickery is becoming conduct on the part of the Government. Every honest man must answer in the negative.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

DRAFTS FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—*For Canada*, 19th Regt. 2 officers and 82 men; 20th Reg. 1 officer and 122 men; Second Batt. 23rd Fusiliers, 1 officer 51 men; Second Batt. 71st Highlanders, 1 officer, 61 men; 79th Highlanders, 2 officers and 52 men; Second Batt. Rifle Brigade 2 officers and 143 men.

For New Brunswick.—First Batt. 1st Royals, 3 officers and 73 men.

For Nova Scotia—38th Regiment, 2 officers and 82 men.

HOW ENGLAND BUILDS HER NAVY.—If a man bought a coat twelve years before he wanted it, and spent 30s a year in keeping it in repair, and at the end of the time found it so rotten and unserviceable, that it must needs be thrown away without having ever been worn, his prudence would be about upon a par with our national economy in building ships. We literally build them with no discoverable purpose than to spend money in keeping them together. There are now lying in ordinary six ships of the largest, most powerful, and most expensive class, each pierced for 120 guns, the average age of which is 18 years, and two months, yet of which not one has seen a single year's service, though we have been building ever since.—*London Times.*

PUNCH IN CANADA'S LETTERS.

No. V.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the following passage quoted from Macaulay's History of England:—

"It will be seen how, in two important dependencies, the Crown, wrong was followed by just retribution: how impudence and obstinacy broke the ties which bound the North American colonies to the present state."

Your Lordship has given your assent to the bill for indemnifying Rebels. You know the immediate consequences of your foolish act. The Flames of the Parliament House should have enlightened your Lordship. Ponder on "Macaulay's" wisdom. Be neither impudent nor obstinate.

I remain, Your Lordship's
Devoted Servant,
PUNCH IN CANADA.

PRESERVED HONOR.—The Piedmontese soldiers ran away; when upon a bulletin declares that "the army has been beaten, but has preserved its honor." Thus, honor may be like gh skins; best preserved when in a precious pickle.—*London Punch.*

SPEAKING OUT IN CHURCH.—A young lady of this city, who is engaged and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, visited the Mariners' church on Sunday last. During the sermon, the pastor discoursed eloquently and with much earnestness of manner on the trials, dangers and temptations of his profession of a sailor, and concluded by asking the following question: "Is there one man thinks anything of him who wears a tarpaulin hat, a blue jacket, or a pair of trousers make of ducks—in short, is there any one who cares a groat for a poor sailor?" A little gad, a sister of the young lady, who was sitting by her, immediately jumped up, and looking archly at her sister, said in a tone loud enough for every one to hear: "Yes sir 'Beck' does!"—The audience were convulsed with laughter; the minister hit his lips, and concluded the service by requesting the congregation to unite with him in prayer.

On Saturday our French Canadian Governor sent for Mr. John Young, a decided partisan of the present ministry, and made him Chief Magistrate of Montreal. We do not know of what use he is to be, for we suppose this new office (a fresh burden the people,) is connected with the recorder, what powers he can receive which HIS Honor the Mayor does not now possess we know not. He can have no more authority, fact, than any other Magistrate, and as many act with great indecision in a post to which he has not been accustomed, about that some of our steady old English magistrates will see to control him.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Friday's Report.

NEW YORK, May 4th. 9 P. M.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st.

Breadstuffs firmer at a slight advance in quotations, Western Canal Flour sold at 23s. 6d. Indian Corn 31s. 6d. for white, yellow 32s. a 33s. per qr. Meal 14s. a 14s. 6d. per bbl.

Pork declined 2s.

Money continues abundant.

It is stated that the *America* has £5,000 in specie on board.

NEW YORK, 2½ P. M.

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool the 11th ult., 14½ days from New York.

The French Government has come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope at Rome, a force adequate to the emergency has sailed for Civita Vecchia.

The warlike contest between the several States of the Continent continues with unabated fury, and with the most disastrous results to all parties engaged.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade of all the German Ports, and is stated that emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested, owing to the unfavorable accounts from the Continent.

Cotton has further receded ¼. The stoppage of breadstuffs from the Baltic is tending to have a favorable effect upon the markets, the advance during the week owing to other adverse influences has been slight.

Money continues abundant, notwithstanding the heavy drain in specie.

Consols during the past week had declinated from 91¾ a 92½ closing on the 20th at 91¾.

Accounts from India by the last Overland Mail are regarded as very satisfactory.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are not encouraging, although there has been no diminution of employment.

Considerable sales of Philadelphia and Western Canal flour were made at market rates, 17th., at 24s. 6d., the article, however, has become dull again and declined, to 23s. 6d., closing at which it was offered in quantity exceeding the demand.

Wheat dull at last quotations.

Corn there has been a steady demand, and better prices, White selling at 31s. a 31s. 6d. Yellow 32s. a 33s.

CORN MEAL.—14s. a 14s. 6d. Notwithstanding the movement in Beef. Imports fully exceed the demand, and the Stock on hand is larger than usual. Hams dull, common qualities sold at 32s. 6d. Fine qualities 40s. very little inquiry for Pork, the demand is confined, which have made Prime Mess for ships stores, which vary so much in quality, that it is offered at 58s. a 60s. Several arrivals of Lard have influenced the Market. Sales at 33s. a 33s. 6d., for qualities in bbls. Demand for Cheese exceedingly limited, at 37s. a 43s. for best quality in boxes.

NEW YORK, 6½ P. M.

ASHES.—Demand steady for Pots, $5,62½ a $5,68¾. Pearls nominal.

FLOUR.—In moderate demand for Western and State. The Steamer's news has depressed the market for the low grades. Sales 3,500 bbls at $4, 56 a $4,62½ for City and common State. $4,75 a $4,81½ for mixed Western and straight Genesee. $4,81 a $4, 87½ for Michigan and round hoop Ohio. $4,-94 a $5 for favorite Michigan. $5,50 a $5, 62½ for pure Genesee. $5,75 a $6 for fancy, and $6,25 a $6,62½ for extra.

MONTREAL, May 4, 8½ P. M.

The *Albion* from Glasgow and the *Montreal* from Liverpool, with general cargoes from Edmustone Allan & Co., arrived in Port this afternoon. The *Albion* from Glasgow will probably be in port to-morrow morning.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—YESTERDAY.

A Petition from Quebec was presented by the hon. Mr. Leslie, that no alteration might be made in the Merchant Seamen's Act.

The Bill to incorporate the Toronto and Lake Huron Co. was read a third time.

A Special Committee was appointed on the Seigniory Suspension Bill. The Troy Telegraph Bill was recommended to the Select Committee. The Mount Herron Cemetery Bill. The St. Patrick's Society Bill. Bill to amend the law of Patents, and Queenston Suspension Bridge Bill; District Councils (U. C.) Bil; the Markham and Elgin Road Bill, and Aprons to Mill Dams Bill, were read a second time and referred to Special Committees.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 4.

The Mutual Insurance (U. C.) Bill, the winter roads' (L. C.) Bill, and the naval and military officers turnpike toll exemption Bill were read a 3rd time and passed.

The Bill to give effect to a treaty with the United States, for the arrest of certain offenders, was considered in committee and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. De Sales Laterriere, moved to dissolve, and the question been proposed that this House taking into consideration the deplorable events which took place in the city of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., when a numerous and riotous assemblage of evil minded persons attacked about nine o'clock at night, the Building in which this House was then sitting in consequence of which the archives, as well as the splendid library were totally destroyed, and all the important business of this country violently interrupted; that this House further considering the character of the outrages, the burnings which have since taken place, and the tumultuous meetings which are daily held in several portions of this city, with the avowed object of threatening and controlling the acts of the Legislature; that this House is fully convinced that its deliberations are no longer free; and that it is most urgent that the present Session should be closed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was ordered that the consideration of the said question be postponed till Monday next. The House went into Committee on the Upper Canada Municipal Authorities Bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following Bill, with amendment:

Bill to incorporate the Teachers' Association of Quebec; and to the following Bills without amendments, viz:

Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec.

Bill to incorporate the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, and some other private Bills.

Saturday's Report.

MONTREAL, May 5, 7½ P. M.

The ship *Britons* from Glasgow with a general cargo to W. A. R. Mewer, arrived in port this morning.

Late advices from Halifax mention the arrival at that port of the *Actiboli* in 27 days from Portsmouth, with 3 companies of Artillery for Nova Scotia and Canada.—*Canada Gazette.*

His Excellency has been pleased to associate James Wylie, in the commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

The *Canada Gazette* contains addresses from St. Gervais, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, in opprobation of the Governor General.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, May 4.

The Montreal Hotel-Dieu Bill, the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec Bill, the county of Rimouski District Division Bill, and the Teachers Association Quebec Bill, were read a 3rd time and passed. The Montreal Telegraph Company Bill, was reported and ordered to be engrossed for a 3rd reading at the next sitting of the House.

The St. Jean Society Quebec Bill was reported to be considered on Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the Election Bill. The numerous clauses were agreed to and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

In the House of Assembly yesterday an address was voted for an advance of £3000 for the contingencies of the House.

Mr. Holmes gave notice of a Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a canal between the River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain; stating that funds for that purpose could be procured immediately, if the Bill passed.

Mr. W. H. Boulton gave notice of certain resolutions relative to the Union of the Provinces, which he intended to move on Thursday next.

Mr. Latterriere moved certain resolutions respecting the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal. He supported his views in a lengthened speech in French—the further consideration of them was postponed till Monday.

NEW YORK 2½ P. M.

A most daring attempt was made yesterday to destroy the family of Thos. Warner a distinguished lawyer residing at 19 City Hall Place, during Mr. W's. absence a man called at his house and left a box having on it in gold letters, J. Warner, Esq. Confidential, on Mr. Warner's returning he proceeded to open the box in presence of his family, and perceiving a blue and yellow flame arising from it, he with great presence of mind told his family to leave the room, which they had no sooner done than an explosion took place which shook the whole building and done serious damage to the same. The ceiling was blown upwards 6 inches, one of the pictures in the room was perforated with two balls. The box was made of mahogany and on the inside was formed sulphur of sand fastened on glue, Lucifer Matches and other combustibles. A reward of $500 has been offered.

NEW YORK, 6½ P M.

ASHES—A steady demand for Pots. Sales at $5 62½. Pearls without movement.

FLOUR—Fair demand for western and State. Sales 4000 bbls at $4 56 a $4 62½ for city and common state; $4 75 a $4 81½ for mixed western and Genesee; $4 81 a $4 87½ for straight Michigan. Jersey Meal $2 87½.

WHEAT firm, at prices above those of buyers. Ohio dull and heavy at $1 1 a $1 4.

PORK dull. Sales 350 bbls at $10 35 a $10 37½ for Mess, and $8 37½ for Prime.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements for Corn 6 a 7d. but little change in Scotch market.

Treasury Note 106¼. Exchange market firm. Money a little easier, some loans have been made to-day as low as 5½.

First class paper ranges from 7 to 9 per cent. The exports of specie from that port, from 1st January to 5th may, was $381,958.

6½ o'clock Montreal.

The address published in the *Gazette* purporting to be from Montreal is from the Legislative Assembly, it was noticed by mistake.

Monday's Report.

MONTREAL, May 8 P. M.

We have no merchantile transactions to report.

Wheat 4s. 6d, Oats 1s. a 1s. 3d. Barley 2s. a 2s. 3d. Peas 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d.

The Ship *Cambria* from Glasgow with a general cargo to J. R. Orr arrived in port this afternoon.

Capt. Painter's Company of Artillery arrived this morning from Kingston *en route* for England.

The *Herald* of this morning says that Government has it in contemplation to establish a Police Force under the control of the Central authority, either in addition to, or instead of that now under Municipal control.

No New York report due being *down.*

OSWEGO, May 4th, '49.

COMMERCIAL.—The morning has been wet and unfavorable for out-door business. Sales of round hooped Ohio flower in small lots at $4,37½. There is a good demand for wheat, but none afloat offering to-day. Sales of 6000 bus. Lake Michigan from store at 81c81½c. Ohio is held at 92c. Sales of 2000 lbs lard at 8½c. with some sales at this price, but the market is heavy. Canal freights are steady, 45c is the top price for flour through to New York.

EAST BUSTON.

May 23, 1847.

Mr. S W. Fowle—Sir: I have seen so much of the virtue of "Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry," that I feel it my duty to add my testimony in its praise. My son, about 14 years of age, has for the last ten months been afflicted with a very severe cough, pains in the side and body, and a gradual wasting, until he was but a mere living skeleton. I had had the advice of three physicians, but none of them could give him any relief, and gradually, yet surely, he seemed to be sinking into the tomb. Happening accidentally to see some of your "Free Almanacs," we felt as though the Balsam would help *him*, as there were some cases that had been cured when they were as bad as he was. I therefore procured a bottle of Dr. Kidder, the Agent in this place, and before he had used all of it he began to grow better, and by using three bottles his cough was all gone, and he is now enjoying good health, for which he is solely indebted, through the blessing of God, *Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

W M. DIXON.

Dr Kidder says the article has given universal satisfaction to his customers.

For sale by Chs. Brent, and N Palmer, Kingston; and Druggist's generally.

DISORDERED Swimming of the Head, a roaring noise in the ears, headach, palpitation of the heart, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above unpleasant complaints, because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which, when floating in the general mass of circulation, are the cause of a rush of blood to the head, giddiness, dimness of sight, sleeplessness, pain of the head, and many other symptoms of a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegable Pills are above one of the very best medicines for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will not only remove the above unpleasant symptoms, but will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

The above Pills are for sale in Kingston by Chas. Brent, Princess Street, and Henry Martin Market Square.

Port of Kingston.

May 3rd.

Str. Farmer, Cape Vincent—1st of household furniture, Mr Hendderson

Str. Niagara, Ogdensburgh,—passengers and baggage.

May 4th.

Schr. England, Wellington Square— 1840 bbls. flour, James Fraser.

Schr. Erie, Oswego—ballast, Robert Craig.

Schr. Shannon, Hamilton—1249 bbls flour, McPherson & Crane, 350 bbls flour, E. Browne & Co.

Str. Ontario, Oswego,—fruit, cider, tallow, general cargo, E. Browne & Co.

May 5th.

Schr. Highland Chief, Port Metcalfe—8 bushels S. Law.

Str. Prince Albert, Bytown—3 bbls grass seed, 1 bbl potatoes.

Schr. Governor, Napoleon, 2146 bushels wheat, Macpherson & Crane.

Str. Cataract, Oswego, a general cargo, E. Browne & Co.

.....Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 2 barrels cider, E. Browne & Co.

May 7th.

Str. Cherokee, Toledo, 7905 bush. wheat, 321 bbls. Flour, Hooker & Henderson.

Schr. St Clair, Toledo 7 bbls. grease, 12 bbls. Tallow, 1090 kegs Lard, Macpherson & Crane, 100 bbls. Lard and 275 bbls Pork, Hooker & Henderson, 180 bbls. Pork, E. Browne & Co.

.....Charles Smith, Oswego, 40 barrels, containing 4000 apple trees, Spicer & Peck.

Arrivals in this City.

AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April 30th—J. Clemow, Oswego.

May 1st—Mr Pipon, and Servant, Royal Artillery, Montreal; A. Munker, Picton; Mr. & Miss Nisson, Master and Miss Nisson, Syracuse; Mrs. Nisson, Master and Miss Nisson, Dundas; W. Weller, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Dundas; W. Weller, Cobourg; Mrs. P. Wright, Colborne; T. W. Fearnan, Hamilton; Rev. E. P. Roach, Prescott; Rev. D Farnelly, Kempsville; Rev. P. O'Riley, Smith's Falls; Rev. B. Cayle, Hugh Fraser, Montreal; Joseph Hatch, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. Gale, Amherst Island; C. W. Ridley, Belleville; Capt. Ford, Royal Engineers, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Bytown.

May 2nd—W. Bass, Quebec; Mr. Rutten, R. James, Coburg; J. Van Norman, and Miss Van Norman, Marmora; Mr. Bryce, Amherst Island; D Robinson, W. Stevenson, E. P. Bass, Port Hymo, N. Y.; G. W. Craig, Auburn; W. H. Jervait, O. Browner, Syracuse; Capt. Dick, A May, Toronto; Mr. Clark, Scotland

May 3rd.—E. H. Rutherford, A. V. Brown, Toronto; B. F. Davy, Belleville; R. R Smiley, Hamilton; J. Scuyler, Ishica; T Miller, Picton; L R. Weller, Coborg; A. McFaul, Wellington; Geo. Brown, Toronto; Dr. Robinson, Montreal; F. Gardner, Toronto.

May 4th.—James Watson, New York; Thos. Whitson, New York; Thos May, Montreal; A. S Kennedy, Coburgh; C. Darling, W. W. Hincks, J. D. Cayen, Toronto; Dr. Macintosh, and lady, Kingston; J. Gordsniere, Ernestown; A. McLeod, W. German, New Orleans; Mr. Fi den, Belleville.

May 5th.—Mr Sinclair Kingston; Wm Steers Montreal; Mr. W. E Peuly, do;

6th—Wm. Gilespie, Montreal; M. H. Loby Simcoe; L Holmes, Cleveland; H. P. Leggett, G Wood, John Fisher, Quebec; Thos. Miller, Picton.

7th. Wm. Hinck's, Toronto; Mr. Capreol, Toronto; Mr. Gall, Amherst Island; N. Macmaster, Quebec.

BIRTH.

On Sunday the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. M. McMahon, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Madoc, in the Victoria District, on Sunday Evening, the 29th ultimo, aged 55 years, Donald Mackenzie, Esq., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. Mr. Mackenzie was a native of Ross-Shire, Scotland, from whence he emigrated to Upper Canada twenty six years ago, and settled in this District, where he has ever since continued to reside.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA.

CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

City of Toronto,

WILL, until further notice, make her trips on Lake Ontario as follows:—

UPWARDS:

Leave Kingston every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, on the arrival of the River Mail Steamers.

Leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Monday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and every Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DOWNWARDS

Leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Toronto same days, about noon.

Kingston, April 26, 1849.

THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER

BEAVER.

CAPTAIN BELL,

WILL ply, during the season, between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and *vice versa*, twice a week, as follows—leaving Kingston every Monday and Thursday Morning, at nine o'clock, and Bytown every Tuesday and Friday Evening, after the the arrival of the steamer *Phœnix* from Grenville, affording to Western Travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the *Caledonia Springs.*

DOWNWARDS:

Will leave	Kingston	at 9 A. M.
"	Kingston Mills	10 "
"	Upper Brewer's	1 P. M.
"	Jones' Falls	3 "
"	Isthmus	6 "
"	Oliver's Ferry,	9 "
"	Smith's Falls,	10 "
"	Kilmarnock,	12 Midnight
"	Merrickville,	2 A. M.
"	Burritt's Rapids	5 "
"	Beckett's Landing	6 "
"	Long Island	9 "

And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon.

UPWARDS:

Will leave	Bytown at	9 P. M.
"	Long Island at	12