place, and being in very destitute circum-

stances, and anxious to get to New Oileans,

expenses to this city, but that it was uder-

she desired. Since then, however, she had

the defendents. There was some difficulty,

mother only can feel. The court-room was

crowded with an audience who contemplated

commenced his judgment by relating a fact

that came under his own observation about

twenty years ago. A poor colored woman, in

this city, once found at her door a new-houn

and interesting girl of ten years, when she

was one day recognized by a highly respec-

table lady as her own child, and as such was

identified and returned. In such cases as

these, the benenevolent Judge remarked much

stress must be given to the testimony of the

mother, whose instict would enable her to re-

cognize and identify becchild, when all other

persons might fail in so doing. He would, therefore, order the child to be Jelivered over

to the politioner, there the mother audibly ex-

whilst a deep sigh from the organ-gunder, and

a low seb from his wife showed how keenly

they felt their aprehended betrarment.) As

to the objection, that the mother's character

priving her of the tutorship of the child; but

it could not be examined into in this dispute.

It was admitted that her character was bad.

He was sorry for it, and trusted, that when

restored to the charge of her little girl, that i

she would alter her conduct, and lead a vir-

thous life. On the other hand he did not

think that the life and profession of the organ

grinder were favorable to the proper training

of a young girl. The Judge then directed

the Sheriff to execute the Court. The solemn

and grave-looking Deputy Sheriff then pro-

ecoded towards the group of organ-grinders,

when the little girl at if discovering his object,

drew back, clinging, with an expression of

the deepest grief and alarm, to the dress of

her foster-mother. The Sheriff, however, by

the use of a little gentle force, succeeded in

separating them; and, taking the little girl

in his arms, delivered her to ber natural

mother who rusted towards the child, and,

encircling her arms, embraced her delicate

lettle hody with the aider and devotion of

true love ; the child, all the while, repaying !

her caresses with the most vigorous efforts to

release herself, acreaming "You are not my

ma ; there is my ma ; I won't go with you.

Alas ! the poor child had entirely forgotten

ders, and seemed inconsolable for her separa-

tion from them. The latter, with expressions

the large crowd who, with tearful eyes, wit-

nessed the affecting scene which we have thus hurriedly related. We have since learn-

ed that it is the intention of the mother of the

she may be educated free from the contamin-

an foster parents .- N. O. Della, May 25.

THE SULPHUR REMEDY.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned

claimed-" Thank you, Judge! thank you!

A WINTER JOURNEY THROUGH THE, ing prospect of the river scenery from its CANADAS.

BY WM. L. MACKENZIE.

Rylven-The Ottawa.

Canadian and American markets. When New Bytown contains nearly 7,000 inhabitante, supports three newspapers, is an incorporated city, with a flourishing trade, and polled ten or twelve votes the other day i the Legislature from members who to note the best site for the future capital of United Canada. The bi-tory of Randai's Bytown location will form an excellent illustration of the Government we got in these tegions be-fore Dourning-st. got waked up a little in

Ice on Lake St. Francis -- River Navigation.

On the morning of March 7, I engaged with Mr. Steart, a worthy old highlander, to take myself and boy up to Manatown.—
There was no sleighing on the road—disling rain and sleet added to our discomforts—but we got along in a two-horse cutter, chiefly by sliding along the margin of Lake St. Francis, to Cornwall, 18 miles distant. The fisher- | martial ; forms of law there were none-no men who go out on that lake to cut holes, t civil judge, no jury, no challenge. The vicfor stabbing cels, reported the ice to be 30 inches thick and very from and solid. Such ishment. By the 26th of February, 1839, had been the lorce of the current and the ice ten had been hanved on gablets, and two had near the Cedars below, that earth, stones, roots, and gravel were thrown up by its pressure on the bank of the St. Lawrence, to an extent of more than a mile, 30 or 40 feet above the water level, and 8 to 12 feet perpendicular above the road, reversing the usual course of slides to up from instead of down Lachine, whence Messis Grant & Duff des-

into the stream.

Many accidents happen on the river rapids,
but the canals render the navigation infinitely safer than formerly. In June, 1822, I took a passage in a batteau down the Long Sault, &c to Montreal. At the Cedars we took a pilot, and when in the most dangerous part of the swift current, touched a stone. The ashes in the pilot's pipe and the hoe of his grim features closely corresponded. All sat still. Fortunately the boat streed the of a mile, at 5 on a May morning, and met with the kindest treatment from the French Canadian peasantry and their Curé, who would receive no remuneration from us mbaterer.

Cornwall and the Surrounding Country.

We stopped at a tavern on the outskirts of the village of Cornwall, which is beautifully situated on the St. Lawrence, governed by a Mayor and Council, upholds a newspaper and contains 1,500 people. One of the manmoth tocks of the ship canal here is built of solid, many blocks of cut freestone. The workmanship is strong and handsome. Four mill-utes had been leased some time before, each for four run of stones, and to be supplied from the canal at \$120 for a site, the upset priceno one bidding against another. Was there no undue baste in this case ?

Such was the excitement of the times, that although I arrived in the most private manner possible, and only stopped half an hour to feed the barses, crowds soon collected from curionity to see. We hastened to leave, lest the whole village should turn out.

That night we slept at Baker's tavern in Ossabruck, where, and at Cornwall, I had fought some hard battles with the mushroom Tory aristocracy many years before, in argument at the county meetings. On the road there was very little ice, but we found ice counts in the bed of the canal and on the river's margin to carry us up to Mariatown. We passed through a beautiful and healthy country, well settled, studded with pretty villages and filled with highly cultivated farms and extensive orchards. Weather cold, and plenty of ducks diving in the blue waters of the St. Lawrence, which is full of rapids a short distance above Cornwell. The right bank of the river is in the State of New York, and the people snuff the air of a Monarchy or a pure Democracy, according as the wind may be blowing from one side or t'other.

Marietown - Land Titles. We stopped a day at Mariatown, to make Hon. R. Duncan of Schenectady, which origimally consisted of 15,000 acres of the finest surance. The village had greatly increased tands on this frontier; and, in consequence of since I saw it in 1831; it is located on a large the naturalization bill of 1827, to effect which and rapid river which falls into the St. Lawno man took a more active part than the writer of these notes, was chiefly inherited by an American. The loose way of administering three places of worship near the road side, ham the terrible expenses of effecting anything by means of lawyers-and the uncerf weat lands would never bring Canada-bas caused a gentleman in this City, who had generously lent \$5,000 to the heir to enable them to make good their title, some time since, to refuse thousands of acres in pay ment of our security for his advances, because of the wild-land tax and political agitation. firm friend to British rule, but whom Sir. The occupants on many lots had driven off Francis Head had deprived, in 1837, of a sitheir cattle, allowed their lands by agreement tuation held many years, worth some \$1,500 to be sold for taxes, and began to feel sure per annum for fullilling the duties of which he only when they had a Sheriff's title. The representative of the county, Mr. Crysler, is a son of Crysler of Crysler's Field, where the Sight was last war. He was formerly the Register, and is a great land-speculator, buying even to embarrassment. He is of course - but his constituents, as I well know, are a manly, liberal and indewhom I sat a long time in the Upper Canada Legislatere, is a worthy levelut, of British descent, and would have been elected in 1347 but for a split among the Reformers. I took wer with my old friend, and he assured me that his mantion, which has a most enchan!- into conflict.

windows, was thrice searched from top to bottom for Mackenzie, in 1837, though he knew no more about Mackenzie's whereabout than the man in the moon.

The Times - Wages - The River. on the Ollawa River, of the Rideau Canat, which cost England Sve millions of dollars, wer's to Brockville, 30 miles, by 10 at night. We have news from Rome to the 15.h.—
Money is scarce, times are doll and politics. On the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber at the Michael brige, it and which she offered to give up to the people and which she offered to give up to the people and which she offered to give up to the people and which she offered to give up to the people and which she offered to give up to the people and which she offered to give up to the people and the future quite unsettled—men with passage of the Tiber at the hichan brige, it was attracted towards the little girl. She people the boon. Dr. Grant of Gleneary, but can't save anything." At Edwardsburgh, people the people and the future quite unsettled—men with passage of the Tiber at the hichan brige, it was attracted towards the little one with a steady, anxious and searching gaze for a moment, and then the people and the future quite unsettled—men with passage of the Tiber at the hichan brige, it was attracted towards the little one with a steady, anxious and searching gaze for a moment, and then the people and the future quite unsettled—men with passage of the Tiber at the hichan brige, it was attracted towards the little one with a steady, anxious and searching gaze for a moment, and then the people and the future quite unsettled—men with passage of the Tiber to be a steady and the little one with a steady, anxious and searching gaze for a moment, and then the people and the future at the hittle one with a steady, anxious and searching gaze for a moment, and then the people are the people and the future at the hittle one with a steady, anxious and the little one with a steady and the little one with a ste in his sleigh, and I am now sorry that I did on the canal were too low, that only small not go. The Ottawa is a lovely stream, steamers of small draft could get through, famed for its picturesque scenery, which that now not more than four feet of water of such glowing colors, and for its Chaudiere that the tire and fall of the St. Lawrence. Falls and other Rapide, and the vast quanti-ties of lumber it sends to the European, the course of seven years. Of course the the course of seven years. Of course the Spring floods must have raised the river since my deceased friend, Robert Randal, received, March, several feet. Wages must be low, a grant of 1,000 acres from the Canadian for I frund very good maple and beach corded, "Government, 40 years since, be located 950 and in quantities, along the river bank and on acres where Bytown now stanes, the Ottawa the road-sides, for sule at \$1 a cord, store pay, country being then an unbroken wilderness, and higher up, some at 75 cents per cord of 128 feet.

The Winder! I'm Shoultz's Defence - Desu-

i.fron. . the evening when we reac' . it was an below Prescott, which has been rendered famous as the scene of Von Shoultz's defence. I found that my teamster, a stout young farmer from Nova Sentia, was an out-and-out-loyalist-lie even undervalued the Pole's heavery because he had "taken refuge in the mill," which is built of stone, a lufty structure of great strength, but not now used. The stone houses hereabouts have been nearly all hurned down -some of them in 1938, and some of them since-and their blackened ruins give an air of gloom and sadness to the seene. Of 159 prisoners taken here, 140 were examined and sentenced to death at Fast Henry by a court tors doomed the vanquished to death or hanishment. By the 26th of February, 1839, died in the hospital; most of the others were afterwards transported to the antipoles.

Prescott,-Value of Forms, &c. When I was a merchant at the head of Lake Ontarin, 28 years since, it was the practice to cart merchandise from Montreal to patched it in battraux, carrying 5 tous each, and manned by French Canadians, up the St. Lawrence, in Present, a village of 450 in- 1 habitants, 110 miles above Montreal and 60 below Kingston, where it was stored and shipped in schooners of 70 to 100 tons to was wrecked, off Caronge, in 1831. I was a of Ogdensburgh, and has a fertile, wellpassenger. Fifty or sixty of us jumped from cleared country behind it. Yet it seemed cake to cake of ice, a distance of three-quarters dull and really is so. We passed through it at desk, only stopping to feel the horses.

Some id a of the effect produced on property by the indecisive course of affairs may be gathered from an a vertisement of my via friend, W. B. Wells, E-q., formerly member for Grenville Co., dated in March lass, wherein he offers an estate of 2:0 acres of choice land, on the river, between Brockville and Present, a delightful spot, stone family mansion, farm houses, extensive barns, offices, out-houses, eider-press, 25 acres of apple, plum and cherry orchards, yielding thousands of bushels, for \$8,000

Brockville to Kingston.

Brockville, the Capital of Lerds County and Johnstown District, and the residence of Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., who organised the Orangemen of the Colonies, is one of the most elegant villages in Canada. Its inhabitants are wealthy, many of the dwellings are of cut stone and very handsome; it stands upon the face of a hill gradually rising out of the St. Lawrence, apposite Mortistown, N. Y., from which point of view its churches, stores and new and tastefully-ornamented court house are seen to great advantage. It supports two newspapers; the proprietor of one of which, Wm. Buell, Esq., an unflocking friend to reform and improvement, is the oldest editor in Conada. The population is under 3,000, and among them I met with some of my oldest, most steadfast and trusty friends. We stopped at Mackenzie's Hotel, and took a private carriage on Saturday (March 10) as far as Fairman's, 14 miles from Kingston, between which places, 36 years ago, there was not a solitary dwelling .-Now the whole country from Brockville to Kingston is filled with clearing, farms, dwellings, hamlets, villages, pastures, orchards, grist mills, saw mills, and other signs of civilization and progress. So far back even as 1831, Hon. John Macdonald of Gananoque, ground at his mills there in one season 25,000 battels of flour for the Montreal market. Of course less work is done now. A day or two before we passed through Gananoque, a woollen factory and nail-making establishment rence, and is the seat of various manufactures. Some 15 or 20 miles above Bro Lville I found and ascertained that they were all Methodist meeting houses, that large denomination having split into three divisions, viz: I, the the Wesleyan Methodists; 2, the Episcopals, in connection with the U. S. Church North; and 3, the new Connexion,

On Sanday morning we reached the hospewas eminently qualified, and this avowedly because I was his brother-in-law! Monday found the u't a loyal city of Kingston, with its 13,000 inhabitorie, all in an uproar-mobi, efficies, and tar harrels, with hangings and burnings by prory, were made the order of

night. Force or Russia .- The land forces of pendent set of men-none more so in Canada, Fonce or Russia. - The land forces of Colonel Poter Shaver, his opponent, with Possia are estimated at 1,000,000 of men, arranged into six main bodies, the disposable force for war being about 800,000. The po-pulation of Russia is set down at 67,000,600. There facts are doomed important now, I that Eastern and Westerr. Europe threaten to came THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

In the Roman States there has been no material change since the date of previous advices. Neither the French nor the Neapolitarned, had ceased their monotonous strains, tans have as yet entered Rome, and the and the bright eyed little girl was tripping it tepublican government man lanes its ground over the banquette, and smilingly and beserch-

vices the van guard of the French was fourt in her arms, and tenderly pressed her first miles from the city; that of the Neapolitans hattle figure to her throbbing bosom, exclaimwas twelve miles, and there was a small body of Spaniards at Pormiene.

ROME, May 7, 1819. I wrote you on the 1st inst., and I have now to relate a most noble act, and such an inteseeting and touching scene as I had never ally, however, by the interference of Mr. witnessed or read of in history. Abut 10 and Mrs. Wilson, the little one was taken o'clock this morning there appeared on the walls, a declaration from the Triumvirate that the Romans were determined to defend anguish seemed to increase in billerness at themselves, and there ought not, and could not be a state of war between the two republies, and that the French soldier, ought not standers, the suggestion, however, of some byto be made responsible for the acts of a misguided government, and that the French prise let the strollers received on their way, and oners should therefore go free, and they invit- advised to resort immediately to legal proceeded the people to meet at midday to give them inga to enforce her parental rights. Accordwhere Gen. Avezzana, the Minister of War the Second District Court, by Ann Mayfield, and Commander-in-Chief, now holds his against Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. In her petiinduced-I think twelve hesides the drainnajor-and when the Truimvirate and M. Benaparte, the President of the Assembly, had arrived, Gen. Avezzana saluled the rench, and made a short address in their anguage. He expressed the pain it had ocassumed him to take up arms against those whom he had expected would rather have essisted his fellow a untrymen in maintaining their freedom, and his regret to see them bound by military bonne and discipiline to carry out the deciates of a policy which might very possibly bring lack events simi-lar to those of 1815, and which was only in accordance with the French invasion of Spain 1823. He said he had on that occasion fought against them in the cause of freedom. and would still do so if they continued in that course; but he hoped, although he aid not wish to put any conditions whatever to them, that they would disabuse their fellow-officers and countrymen as to the state of things and the sentiments of the provie here.

Mazzini than gave utterance to a few most forcible words. He said they had only taken op arms in self-defence, and that they would Burlington Bay. I have sometimes accompa- but he would not allow that there did exist nied these bonts up the whole of the Rapids, war between the two people, and these must camped out with their crews, partaken of continue one sentiment of fraternity and their simple rare, and listened with great friendship, based upon their common interests. his grim features closely corresponded. All their simple rare, and between with great still. Fortunately the boat obeyed the had some their some features corresponded and the features of the features terms, and continued his threats. Finding, little object of all this contention sat between therefore, that military wave failed, he had the organ-grinder and his wife, and see ned recourse to civic power, and allowed them to to be clonging to them for protection. On the go free without any pledge or obligation, exept their own feelings of honour. It was letightful to witness the dignity and selfpossession, as well as the simplicity and intelectual benevolence of the man; but you and who know and appreciate him so well, can

asily understand it. M. Bounaparte then addressed them. He said he hoped they would no longer fight against the republic; reminded them of the saying of Napoleon, that Europe would either become Republican or Cossack; and, as a Bonapatte, he asked them if they wished to become Cossack? The French then had their swords returned to them, and were conducted into the town to a collation. Some of them expressed themselves with a good deal of feeling, and all were completely crest-fallen. Gen. Avenzzana shouk hands with most of them, and they were embraced by many of the Italian officers. In a short time, Gen. Avezzana went with his staff to join them in the Corso, where the French soldiers were collected, and in friendly conversation with crowds in Romans, some of whom were offering them eigats, some giving bread, and others taking them to drink wine. It was delightful to see with what good will and alscrity the Romans responded to the generous! and noble invitation of the government. The i military band played the Mansellaise, and was bad, that would be a good reason for dethen a Frenchman, who has a good deal of eloquence and writes for some of the French papers, was requested by the officers to address the people from the balcony of the restaugrant; and he thanked them in the most expressive terms for the noble conduct shown to his fellow countrymen, and he was received with most rapturous applause from the people, and cries of " Vive a Republique Romuine," from the French soldiers in the street. The late prisoners were then conducted in procession, most of them arm in arm with Romans, to the gates of the city; but as they passed by St. Peter's they went in of their own accord, and, before the grand alter, knelt down and swore never to serve again against the Roman topublic. Thus ended one of the most glarious day

Rome has ever known. Last Monday she equalled her most palmy days of bravery and patriotism, and to-day she has surpassed anyhing I ever read or heard of, by her noble hearing and generosity; and this at a time when she is still threatened by the French General, by an army of Neapolitens within a few miles of the easy, by the Austrians, and, as is just announced, the landing of some 1.000 Spaniards.

by anything approaching feat, or a desire to her natural mother. She remembered only receive back the Pope as King, for it is table dwelling of a relative near Kingston, a quite amusing to me to see and hear the jokes firm friend to British rule, but whom Sir, and laughter of the people, as they read in Francis Head had deprived, in 1837, of a si- groups the announcement of the Spanish armada ; and I think they are prepared to resist and crush 50,000 or 60,000 men if they were to attack or even to penetrate within the city.

> THE NATURAL VS. THE FO-TER-MOTHER, -A few days ago a stroiling family of street municians wandered into our city. It was composed of an Italian and his wife who had assumed the English name of Wilson, and a where she may be visited by both her natural inglit eyed, interesting little girl, of precocious intelligence, whose duty it was to carry around the tambourine and collect the contributions of the crowds. This lattle girl called Mr. and Mrs. Wilson her parents, and and perfect remedy for the Gholera. Dr. J. H. seemed happy in their service, and in the Bian, whose name will soon be on every tongue,

daily avocations in the subusts, in a neight of an German Chemist in one of the medical Lapracie belong to neither of these services; ... of open revolt, and no wonder; for our Whise odicals, in which it was contended that influborhood not considered the most reputable portion of our city. The drum played by the man, and the organ which the pour woman ingly presenting her little tembourine for the picas ines, when suddenly the attention of a as agent present to the atmosphere at the time ing at the same : "Oh, my child ! my long lost child! have I got you at last?" The tittle girl was frightened, screamed for " bet mother" (the organ-grinder) to rescue her, and tried in every way she could to escape the antidute for Cholera. Dr. Bird's expenfrom the grasp of the " wild woman." Finats have shown that ocone is persent in the at-

sphere of this time, and that the amount is in and Mrs. Walson, the little one was taken portion to the severity of the discuss from time Moset a week since, Dr. Bird determined to the effect of sulphur upon himself and others the sudifference or forgetfulness of the little ubled with uneasy sensations, slight pains &: girl whom she claimed to be her own doughthe digestive organs. The servit was entirely reter. At the suggestion, however, of some byaird several of the first physicians of this city test its efficacy in their praction. They have a reported that they are consumed of its efficalet the strollers proceed on their way, and They say "the result of the use of the reintdy as on-erfol." All the promoner of fullness, unc cholers, such as pune, a sense of fullness, unand movements, distribute, No. have uniformly ded at once to a single dose of three in four insof solphur. "In cases where either grainpa. tion she averred that she was the mother thena, or womiting have been present -- or where of the little girl, named Rosa, aged seven y have all existed in resjunction, the use of sol or in the above named dures, every three so years who was stolen from her several years ago, and was now detained by the defendants, hours has had the effect to anschurate the To this Mr. and Mrs. Wilson replied, by ent's condition at once, and when used, in a denying that she was the mother of the child; limers to dissipate entirely cholera symptoms So fur as its efficacy has been terred in the and further alleged that if she was the mother she was of such notoriously bad character that it would not be proper for her to have charge of so young a child. The case came up for trial before Judge Canon, and occupied all Wednesday and yesterday. The testimoad the effect of the remedy has been to bring pulse back to the wrist, restore warmth to the lace, and stop the profess diarrhea and voin-In truth the results obtained so for have been my established that the petitioner, Ann Mayfield, came to Natchez some years oge, with più se to convince all in this community who a very young child; that she was desested by the man who accompanied her to that re witnessed its effects that if any ecmedy deres the appeliation this is a specific for the

It is suggested by Dr. Bird that a combination actually sold her child to the Wilsons, in or-der to furnish her with clothing and bear her e-particled charcoal, one part to four of sulptur he accord to make the renedy more efficient. the Buffals Councr has upon this important oubsleed that she was to reclaim the child when joi the following statements of a person whom on conters knew to be of good character and judgheard nothing of the Wilsons and her child, I mat !

Our informant was by chance in Chicago. until the accidental encounter on the streets. polay, May 25, when Dr. Bird first administered These facts were proved by a competent wit- 10 remedy to persons attacked by choices. These ness, and were to a great extent admitted by mere were persons living 12 miles out of the env. job laboters on the Chicago & Galena restrand to company with Dr. Bird and Dr. Herrick, and however, in identifying the child. The mother swace positively an this point, and the ! there other physicians he visited them for the pur striking resemblance between them confirmed por of seeing the effect of the experiment.

Dr. Bird immediately administered the pills In the course of ten minutes he gave one of the wher side, was the haggard and somow-striken women three of them. The tinated time effected mother, whose heart, though seared and to the visitors prevented a fair observation of the hardened by misfortune, still throbbed with the ear of the medicine. Their stay was limited ! all that intense devotion and love which a to three quarters of an hour, the time being the atterment. Upon the attrival of the care in Chicago the next morning, the patients were all rep st ed doing well, with the fairest prospect of recovethe scene with deep interest. Judge Canett

> The next day, the remedy was tried upon two cases to Chicago, and both recovered from the

olleck. Un Sandey or Monday, a telegraphic despetwhite infant, whom she took into her house, was transmitted to New Odeans, advising of the and, with great care and tenderness, noticed induce of the remedy, and requesting that it should and reased until the grew up to a brantiful bettied upon some of the cases so that city, which were in the most advanced stages of the 'siese A reply was received the next day, to the office! that it had been tried, as our informant waderstood, upon persons in the contepsed sinte, and that the inatment " had denred effeet."

The opinion of recommendation of Dr. Bird is tion on any locality where the disease is prevalent. is a proper precaution to take one of the pills in the morning, and for there attacked, to take every ten lunge until relief is found.

The following is the prescription prepared by tr. Bud. "One part of pulverised chargeal to seruity checks premonitory symptoms, such as aught duarlines, &c. The same dose repeated every three or fours, amplighates the patients conution at once, and when used in a few hours entrety diesipates symptoms."

THE MONTREAL POLICE. apt. Wier, chief of the Montreal Police, hav-

ben accepted, he deemed it proper to place on readd, his religions for taking that step. In a letaddressed by Capt. Wiley to the city clerk of dontreat, he says :-"I could not with honor to myself, or with be-

offit to my fellow citizens, fulfit the duties of my office, subject to the unautionized control or directions of Alderman Tully, who constructs ring cool-tics was personally offensive, and who say then party predilections I had every reason to freed.— Verther could I allow mysell to be made use of in brining a purely partizan force, paid by the Gor-Altempted to be amalgamited with the City Police -a force which it has ever been my pride to make thetly impartial in the discharge of its duties, and March, paid by the citizens generally, owes pro-letion and assistance to all ables."

A Montreal contemporary, in allumon to this milijoet says :--The retorment of Capt. Willey from the comfand of the Police is a heavy been to the city. He is held the post for five years—and a pret more advous or more deficult to fill with estimaction to A), it is difficult to conceive—yet in the whole Grove of that period not one complaint has bee trake against him. On the contary he has gained We good opinion and respect of every inhabitant of he city, by his judicious conduct and upright ferseter. The Police will now fall into the hand-"parties who, we fear, will do anything but soof the deepest sorrow and grief, retired from

the court, amid the sympathy and regret of dire the public peace." Another Montreal contemporary, speaking of the briefy partition force, recently organized by the deprairie, seys :-It is something new in Canadian history

child to place her in an orphan asylum, where constitutional ? These men are soldiers, no ating influences of her mother's life, and inlicemen. They are a military force, nut like tyular troops, under the command of general towars, and Har Majorty's officers but receiving yeir orders from Mr. Haldwin or Mr. Lafontaine hery have not been called into existence by tional vote, but are summoned at the men at Chicago recently, by the discovery of a new All and pleasure of the Provincial Executive .-Now is it possible that we can constitutionally from any thing of such a force ! We think not the soly armed force which the Constitution re-

what are they then ' Are they the commenceis depended upon the presence of orone, and ment—the nucleus, of a thiband standing army the prophecy of one friend Mr. Isaac Buchgnas elemental analysis prived that the number of the certainly looks like in. It is true that there are non, published in this paper not many weeks in the amount of the case of the conclusion of the case of t lotely in Canad , but it may find itself still more critically estuated if Mr. Lafontaine's junioraries will be. It is a techlich question to for the British population. They have great confidence in Her Majesty's Officers and Her Majesty's troops officers of acone. The Majesty's Officers and Her Majesty's troops officers of Mentical, whom we know to be decreased property of acting upon it in such a painter as to neutralize its influence. In his majest a more across question. Our own opinion is that the whole thing is grossly unconstitutional, and that it must be put down. There cannot be recipilly a springs, or in the state of the recipility of sulphus springs, or in the state of the sulphus applied of the Majesty's dominations. Here do we know that the Laborator's addlers may not be used against the Choice has and metality of sulphus springs, or in the sulphus springs, or in the sulphus applied to the transfer of the Majesty's dominations. Here do we know that the Laborator's addlers may not be used against the by this stubbern conduct in days of yore, or courses ere increased, as we believe they will be. It is a tickfirth question too for the British Her Majesty's towns? They will, like all mer-census we presume, they those who pay them, We trust that this matter will be immediately looked suto, and that so extraordinary a proceed-

> force will and be permitted in this Colony." CHINA.

ing as the farsing on armed interponable military

Our intelligence from Hongkong is to the 31st of March. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, Achilles, Captain Evans, arrived on the 19th of that month, and carried the present mail. Dr. Bowring, who came out in her, was expected shortly to assume his duties as British Consul at Canton. As the period approached for the opening of tied. The merchants and shop-keepers had ast stages of collapse, most enturbationy regates organized a force outcominty for the purpose see and collapse. In two or three cases of this of protecting their property against the numerous disorderly characters with whom the city is now crowded. Inflammatory placards against the "barharians" continued to be posted up in the neighbourhood of the factories, and the gentry and elders remonstrated against the attempt of foreigners to enter the city. Surrounded by a mass of people so excited, it is fortunate that nothing had happened in Canton to cause a disturbance. It was agement; and the belief gains ground, therefore, that his Excellency, Mr. Bouham, would, with his suit, enter the city on the 6th of April, under Seu's protection. It had been definitive elyascettained that Captain Da Costs and Lieutenant Dayer, the officers alfuded to by last mail, had been murdered .- Rev. Theobald Mathew arrived in this town

in the habit of collecting duties in the Portnguese settlement. St. John's Church was opened for divine service on the 11th. Considerable importations of gold from California Majesty's brig Morine, which left Shanghai on the 11th of February, for one of the Lonchos Islands, to the assistance of the back Elizabeth and Henry, of London, wrecked there on the 9th of February, returned to portion of the stores. The Hon, Company's steamer, Phlegethon, with a strong body of marines on board, was Iting off the factories of Canton, and the American brigod-war, Dolphin, in the Macan Passage. Her Meiraty's elements, Inflexible and Media, and the brig Arab, were at Whampon. Her Majesty's brig, Scoul, arrived from Frothon, on the 28th of February. Her Majesty's brit. Albatress arrived from Labour on the 2d of March. Her Majesty's brig, Columbine, from Amoy on the 12th. Her Majesty's steamer Fairy returned from Shanghai on the 25th. Her Majesty's frigate Meander, arrived on the

From the Glasgene Reformer's Gazette. WHIG PERFIDITY IN CANADA.

Surely the Whigs are becoming infatuated, both as regards their foreign and domestic policy. Canada is dear to us as a Beitish provnce. It is peopled to a considerable extent by natives of Scotland. We feel the warmng rengued his office, and his rengulation having I est interest in their safety and prosperity; and when a reheision, hatched chiefly by the French habitons, broke and in Canada not many years ago, the real majority of Scotchmen stood true to their allegiance—to their Queris and mother condry—and the rebels were put down not, however, till some of our Scotch regiments went thither to quell them, at a rast expense to this country and the prorince itself. Some of the leading retels, caught in the act, were tried and capitally convicted by the courts of law in Canada. They had their sentence commuted to transportation; but soon afterwards the Whige granted them a free pardon, which created, if we remember right, great astonishment and indignation amongst all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada. In process of time the party interested in these rebels wormed themselves into power in Canada. And what did they do? They had the audacity some few months ago, to propose a bill to tax the inhabitants of Canada to the extent of at least £100,000 to make good to the rebels the losses, or alleged losses, they had Sustained in the insurrection! This bill should have been crushed in the bud by the Governor of Canada as nolding out a premium to insurrection. But he allowed it to proceed, greatly to the dismay and in tignation of the loyal classes, who felt, and properly felt, that after they had risked their lives in the preservation of Ca- William Smith O'Brien, adjudged guilty of nada to England against the disaffected, it high treason. was croel to tax them by rewarding the very rehels they had so signally and patriotically feve a corps of this kind in the midst of us. Is put down at the period referred to. More recently, the Governor of Canada (Earl Elgin,) that a duel was fought near Newport, Ky., acting, as is supposed, agreeably to the wishes of our rulers at home, gave his assent to who was borsewhipped by a Mrs. Tuxford this bill in the Queen's nan e and authority. and Smith, the attorney, who completed the This came boon the citizens of Montreal like business by knocking him down. The does a clap of thunder. They could not have be was fought with pistols at eleven paces, and lieved that any Government in its sound of at the first fire Smith was shot through the sober senses would so act, and they gave ven to their indignation by pelting the Governor and butning down the House of Assembly affectionate kindness which the poor organise the discoverer he is a practicel physician of the only armed force which the Constitution regrinders lavished upon her. Last Sunday this city About six months since his attention fogurzes in Canada are the regular troups and the conscious measure was passed, the wandering ministrels were pursuing their was called to the subject by reading an article its militia. The fifty mounted soldiers now at At this moment C. nada, we feel in a state

colors have driven her to desparation; and having been a member of the legislature both refere and after the rebellion; and his riews us by his stubbern conduct in days of yore, we need not be surprised if the infatuated conduct of the Whigs drives the Canadians to sever their connexion likewise.

We will illustrate this matter by the course of events now or lately going on in Ireland. The Whigs put down the rebellion there, thanks to the British forces and to the allegiance of the better part of the Irish people. Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow leaders in the rebellion have been tried and convicted. The House of Lords have just affined that conviction. But if Lord John Russell should rise up in his place in the House of Commons 'next week, and propose that £100,000 should As the period approached for the opening of the city gates of Cauton to foreigness, the interest and excitement increased. The dealers in the different descriptions of goods had entered into an agreement not to make purchases from foreigness until they abandon their intention of entering the city, or the question relative thereto was definitively setquestion relative thereto was definitively setbe voted to Mr. Snith O'Brien and his comrepeat, Lord John Russell should make such a espesition, we say (whatever the Irish might do) that the loyal and devoted subjects of England and Scotland would demand his impractiment; and we will go farther, and add that his head should answer for it in the Tower of Lundon.

ITALY.

CIVITA VECCHIA, May 13 Gen. Ouotwor's Auny .- General Oudinot has generally believed that a letter had been received from the Emperon, of a favourable nature, and that it refers to another which would immediately follow. It is supposed that much is left to Seu's descretion and man-that much is left to Seu's descretion and man-that much is left to Seu's descretion and manadvanced his headquarters to Castle Goido, as will take place without many more days' delay. The whole force amounts to at least 15,000 men, including 500 caralry, had ab at 30 pieces of a tillery; but I should think the number is nearer to 17 than 15,000 .- Cor. London Times,

FATHER MATHEW IN LIVERPOOL -- The Rewards had been offered to discover the per- on Friday week, by the Iron Duke steamer reced, as security for the debts he contracted in his efforts to promote temperance, and this gors almost entirely to pay the premium. On raining that he was about to depart for had arrived, and several re-sels were leaving America, the insurance company informed Hougkong with goods for that quarter. Her him that a fine of £300 would be required for the actra risk incurred by his voyage to America. The rev. gentleman was upable to neet this demand, and would have been compe'led to remain in Ireland, had not the cirumstance come to the knowledge of Mr. Shanghai on the 16th, with the erew and a Ratohone, who at once placed a sum of £500 at the disposal of Mr. Mathew. The rev. gentleman celebrated High Mass at the convent of the Sisters of Merey, Mount Vernon, on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon administered the pledge in the Hibernian School Room, Pleasant Street, Mr. Rathsome and a number of other gentlemen were pterent, and witnessed the interesting ceremony. On Monday evening Mr. Mathew attended the meeting for the relief of Irish distress in the Music Hall, Bold Street, and in consequence of the Ashburton being detained in port, Mr. Mathew was again engaged on Tuesday in administering the pledge in the Hibernian School Room. The rev. gentleman sailed from this port on the 23rd inst. Willmer & Smith.

> The most singular event in Parliament on friday night, the 18th ultimo, was the delaration of a vacancy for the county of Limerick, Mr. Smith O'Brien having been adadged guilty of high treason. Lord John Russell stated the precedents upon the Jenrnals of the House that have some bearing on the case-the expolsion of Mr. Forster, taken in open rebellion 1715; and the expulsion of Mr. J Carnegie seized as a rebel in Forfarshite in 1716. Other cases of expulsion were for offences of the nature of misdemeanor. Strictly the present case is without precedent, as the House had taken no proceed ngs when Mr. Smith O'Brien was first de clared to be in arms against Her Majesty, or even when he was made prisoner, but had awaited until he had been convicted of high treason, and the judgment had been confirmed by the House of Lords. By all constitutional authorities, from Lord Coke downwards, a person convicted of high treason is civilly dead, and cannot hold a seat in Parliament. Under the advice of the Speaker and others, Lord John thought it unnecessarry to move the expulsion of Mr. Smith O'Brien; he therefore moved as follows, the clerk at the table having previously read the record communicated from the Lords :-

> That it appears by the said record, that William Smith O'Brien, a member of this House, has been adjudged guilty of high trea-

> That Mr. Speaker do issue his warraut to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, to make out a new writ for the electing of a knight of the shire to serve in this present Parliament for the county of Limerick, in the room of

> A REAL DEEL-Roll Principals Founded .- The Louisville Democrat states between Singer, the Cincinnati school thigh, and Singer through the arm, whereat the assembled crowd gave three cheers, and the belligerents left the ground.

Continued on the 4th page.