BRED, MAGN EIGN.

Darietn.

HE LOST FOUND.

observed a heart-broker calculated to excite observa was but too evident that the but as a WHISKY JUG. Having

me without the whisky

the morning!"

ave brought a pair of shoes

mother. Mr. — will give

He has got two or three pairs

is errand, and returned home with amily, we found, consisted of husnd four children: the oldest (the more than ten years of age, while ustering day. The North wind and came, roughly and unbidden, numberless crevices of the poor A few black embers occupied the ound which were huddled the half en, and the woe striken mother and nee was haggard—her eyes sunken

lly swinging to and fro, as if en-niet her infant, which moaned pi-other's arms. It had been sick and it was now seemingly struggazed upon the expiring babe, and been, long before, dried up by es which alcohol had kindled and maraca—cast out from the society of the menta—frowned upon by the "good so-manue—spoken of as the miserable uniserable drunkard—with no hand to ben't to pity—she very soon became a mid adrunkard herself.

hes which covered the hearth, sat a bloot seven years, dragging from the half subers a potatoe, which ho broke open the remark, "Mother, give this to little a May be he's hungry. I'm hungry too,

Rubber

sale. A. THIBO

y Station

receiving FING PAP STA T they would blie. It we and many the heaper that

ing Complette opening the transper the transper tween Quemediate pl

t out the in doing oing, by we to proped; as als

ď, TUESI

DBY rly opposite gston, Ca lly receive

er. ssed (post)

at, shoes, or coat, with his hands thrust pockets, apparently indifferent to all that ing around him. His head was restg around him. His head was roses breast, and his blurred eyes were as breast, and his blurred eyes were pon the floor, as if he were afraid to the sorrowing group, who were watchmenance of the dying infant. s a moment of silence. Not a sound Even the sobs of the little girl had

Death was crossing the hovel's thresh-he very respiration of the household aspended; when a slight shivering of of the infant and a shrick from the half mother, told all that the vital spark first time the father moved .- Slowly

es, the poor babe is dead," was the ply of the mother, who still sat, as at left the house, muttering as he left

ment a kind hearted lady came in, eard, but a few moments before, of our illness of the child. She had with her some medicine; but her angel stoo late. The gentle spirit of the babe and there remained for her but the lives she did, while we followed the father.

The scene was an affecting one.
Two years had passed, when the incident was exalled to our mind by a shake of the hand from gentleman who was returning west with a took of dry goods, which he had just purchased u New-York. IT WAS THE MAN WHO SHINED THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE BY THE BODY OF HIS

WHAT IS HISTORY.

This is a question, daily becoming more difficult of colution. It is sometimes said to be "philosophy teaching by example," and, when one has only to acquiesce, & is preparing to apply the example the course warm Nighty or ply the example, then comes some Niebuhr of Heeren, or some other learned, and indefatigable Heeren, or some other learned, and indefatigable delver into the ruins and memories of the Oiden time, who scatters to the winds all the cherished takes of the Past, disenchants us of all our carly illusions about Greece and Rome, and plainly story into the ruins and memories of the Oiden time, who scatters to the winds all the cherished takes of the Past, disenchants us of all our carly illusions about Greece and Rome, and plainly stown Illusions about Greece

Letter from Henry Wheaton, Esq. Minister of the United States at Berlin.

Berlin, April 26, 1843. My Dear Sir: You will doubtless recollect the remarkable incidents related by Robertson in his History of Charles V., respecting the retirement of the Emperor into the convent of St Justus, in Estrama lura, after his abdication, and which narrative the historian has lent the to which narrative the historian has lent the strong coloring of his graphic pencil. We are teld that Churles renounced, not only the sub-stantial power he find inherited or acquired, but the "pride, pomp and circumstance," of imperi-al sovereignty, for the quiet and solitude of a monastic life, devoting himself for the residue of his days to religious exercises and practices of self-mortification, until he fell into a state of melancholy dejection which nearly deprived him of the use of his mental faculties. This glooms scene is dramatically closed by his resolving to anticipate the celebration of his obsequies. According to the historian, the ex-Emperor wrapped in a sable sbroud, and surrounded b his attendants, laid himself in a sarcophagu placed in the middle of the convent chapel. placed in the middle of the convent chapel. A foneral requirm was then performed, and C mingled his own with the voices of the clergy who prayed for the repose of his soul. After the close of the ceremony the spectators withdrew and the church doors were shut; Charles remained some time in the coffin their rose and retired to his cell, where he spent the night in solitary mediation.—This sad ceremony is supposed to have heatened his dissolution as, he is stated to have been immediately attacked by a ever, of which he died on the 21st of September

sas the picture of despanding taney, as she sat thus, that her dering back to the happy past—er infancy and girlhood, and her Poor thing! She had given her all to a man who had taken is in intemperance. She had left all of baoyant hope—hopes never to to spend a life of misery with a sot to spend a life of misery with a sot to spend a life of misery with a sot to howned upon by the "good so-howned upon by the "good so-h sends—flowned upon by the good so manne—spoken of as the miserable drunkard—with no hand to hart to pity—she very soon became a dadrunkard herself.

side of this woe-smitten mother kneelside of this work is now in the possession of the late author's nephew. It is entitled, Vida y Muerte del Emperodor Corlos Quinto en Juste. The first part of the work, amon exclaimed, "Poor little Willie at die!" Oh! mother, must Willie at die!" Oh! mother, must Willie at then kussing the clammy sweat from Mille's" brow, covered her face with the day on and wept.

The MS, of this work is now in the possession of the late author's nephew. It is entitled, Vida y Muerte del Emperodor Corlos Quinto en Juste. The first part of the work, giving an account of the Emperor's abdication at Brussels and his voyage to Spain, follows the ordinary authorities, and does not differ materially from Robertson's narrative of the same events. Its peculiar interest begins with the landing of Charles in the Peninsula, from which corner of the chimney, and landing of Charles in the Peninsu period the author has made exclusive use of documents of unquestionable authority, but which were entirely unknown to the Scottish historian,

It seems that the Emperor's daughter, Donna a stay to he satingty. I'm hungry too, it is seens that the Emperor's daughter, Donna busissers but Willie's sick. Give him buttoe, mother."

Willie met be hungry again. He will soon be a mark drew all the children around the stand the dying child. The father was fapon what was intended for a bedstead, the state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, which has a continued to the state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, which has a continued to the state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, and the dying child. These death of the state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, and the dying child. The state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, and the dying child. These death of the state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, and the dying child. The state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, and the dying child. The state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short, and the dying child. The state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short the state of his health, his actions, his conversations, and in short the state of his health, his actions, health and health an despatches are all carefully preserved in the ar-chives of Simancas, and Don Tomas Gouzales has made copious extracts from them. He has also made use of the correspondence between Charles and his son Philip, the other members of his family, and different distinguished person-ages of the time. Among these curious papers several letters from the infant Don Carlos, son of Philip II. unfortunately celebrated in poetry and in history, to Charles V., and from the letter to the infant's tutor, Ruy Gomez de Silva, in which he bewails the errors of his grandson and advises how he might be reclaimed.

These trust worthy documents demonstrate havendall any strength that the configurations of the property of the property

beyond all question that the ex-Einperor, far from having lived a monastic life in the cloister of St. Justus, or associated as a lay brother on an equal footing with the monks of that convent, equal footing with the monks of that convent, very seldom participated even in their religious exercises. Their total silence respecting the extraordinary scene of his funeral obsequies, related by Robertson, on I know not what authority, affords of itself strong negative proof against the reality of this act, "as wild and uncommon as any that superstition ever suggested to a weak and disordered fancy." It can hardly be supposed that the responsible personages whose official duty it was to report daily and co fidentially to the Queen Regent every act of Charles's life, and who have in fact recorded the minutest circumstances preeding and attending minutest circumstances preceding and attending el to him the circumstances which had bis death, should have dared to omit an incident his house, and briefly spoke of the so striking in itself, and the most important of all, since it is supposed to have hastened his disthis, since it is supposed to have has ened his dis-solution. It appears also from the reports of Quija da and Vasquez that Charles was confined to his room for several months before his decease with the gout so as to have been physically in-eph of dergalation?

with the gout so as to have been physically incapable of assisting as the principal actor in such a trying secon.

Thousands have proved it."

Thousands have proved it."

Thousands have proved it. The second with the gout so as to have been physically incapable of assisting as the principal actor in such a trying secon.

Robertson dwells upon the small number of attendants which Charles took with him into his modest retirement as an additional proof of his laying altogether withdraw. believe it. I have seen others as far support, restored and made happy; to the first who has ever spoken to me spect, and I had too strong a passion for hink of a reformation myseli."

It has occupied my thoughts during morning; and now, in the presence of God, I swear never again to touch ad thing which has runed me, and gas of my family."

It has occupied my thoughts during the had him which has runed me, and gas of my family."

It short, it appears that he remained competent draws of my family."

In short, it appears that he remained competent draws of my family."

In short, it appears that he remained competent to the house with him—in due time that the him him to his modest retirement as an additional proof of his baving altogether withdrawn from worldly concerns. These documents contain positive evidence of his being constantly attended by more than five hundred persons of various ranks and degrees, principally Flenings and Germans. In short, it appears that he remained evaperor defence affairs of the vast dominious he had nominally conferred on his soundants. ask of government, and entreats his father to the neighborhood, whose rejection of his sait course his cloister and resume the sceptre.

The Repeal movements continue in hor. Some, to save appearance, spoke against caused him to commit the dreadful act.—[Chat-leizhd; and the non-intrusionists have seconded the measures but recorded their "sweet voices"

leave his cloister and resume the sceptre.
Charles continued to busy himself especially
with ecclessitical affairs. Robertson tells us
how the Emperor anused himself in his retirement in studying the principles of mechanical science, and in constructing curious works of mechanism, of which he had ever been remark-ably fond. "He was particularly curious," says the historian, "with regard to the construction of clocks and watches; and having found, after repeated trials, that he could not bring any two of them to go exactly slike, he reflected, it is: said, with a mixture of surprise as well as regret, on his own felly in having bestowed so much time & Jabor on the more vain attempt of bringing mankind to a precise uniformity of sentiment concerning the profound and mysterious doctrines of religion." This account of his sentimenta is so far from being correct that the truth is he was never more zendously engaged in stimulating the work of persecuting the Prostestants by the civil power than during this period of his life. It is well known that the principles of the Reformation had at this time made considerable secret progress in Spain. The Grand Inquisitor informed the Emperor of the alarming fact. aid, with a mixture of surprise as well as regret. ocret progress in Spain. The Grand Inquisi-or informed the Emperor of the alarming fact, and accused his own confessor, Dr. Cazalls, of being infected with hetesy. Charles did not hesi-ate instantly to surrender the accused to the holy effice, and, in his answer to the Grand Inquisitor, exclaims; "Have I then spent my whole life in endoavoring to root out heresy in order to discover at last that the directer of my own con-

cience is an apostate." Charles doubtless considered the Protestants sthe enemies not only of Heaven, but of the state, and feared the destruction of the vast possessions he had left to his son from their machi-State, and feared the destruction of the wast pos-sessions he had left to his son from their machi-nations. He had early crushed the civil liber-ties of Spain in the plains of Vilaler, and in all his letters from St. Justus he advises Philip to pursue the heretics with fire and sword as more dangerous enemies than the political partizans of Padilla. He thus infused into the soul of Philip his own deadly hate of the Reformers, and his consols were subsequently followed and his counsels were subsequently followed by that monarch with the spirit and activity of a demon.—The work of Don Tomas Gonzales con-tains many curious letters on this subject from tains many curious letters on this subject from Charles to the Grand Inquisitor, the Archbishop of Seville, which will throw new light upon the religious and political history of Spain, and show how the natural character of her noble people was corrupted and degraded by their bigoted and despotic rulers of the Austrian line. I am, my

To F. Markoe, jr., Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute.

NEW REAPING MACHINE. The editor of the For Assessing certain School Districts in the New Rearing Machine.—In elettor of the Richmond Compiler was present a few days since at an exhibition of a reaping machine, invented by Mr. McCormick, of Rockbridge, Virgina, the operation of which he thus describes in a recent number of his paper:

The machine, placed on small wheels, was The machine, placed on small wheels, was moved by two horses around the rye field in which the exhibition took place, at a quick pace, making a clear passage through the grain as it wored, about five feet wide. This it did with completeness which it is impossible for the cradle to accomplish. This machine would effectually destroy the vocation of the "Gleaner," who has been in times by-gone, the subject of many a pretty story or pleasant poem. The wheels of the machine keep in constant motion a saw. he machine keep in constant motion a saw the machine keep in constant motion a saw, with edge and teeth not unlike a reap hook, which saws down the grain as it is befit and forced against its edge by a revolving apparatus resembling a scine reel. The grain falls upon a bed or platform just behind the teeth, whence it is raked by hand.—This raking of the grain away is the most laborious part of the process—so rapidly does it accumulate that it is difficult to keep it properly cleared.

An Ingenious Machine.—We have seldom been more highly gratified and amused than we were a day or two since, in examining a machine used to plait whip-stock covers. We had often used to plant whip-stock covers. We had often coveted the patience of those who could sit down and quietly perform such a job with the fine material used for that purpose. We could imagine nothing which could require a greater amount of patience, and verily believed that an individual whose business it was to braid whip-stocks, and who followed it without murmuring, might, with propriety, dispute the palm of patience with Job. But this delusion has vanished; for we have learned that what we deepend the most todiow. learned that what we deemed the most ted labor imaginable, is performed with the greates possible ease and rapidity—not by hand, but by

Let the reader look at a whip-stock covered with braided fine linen thread and see if he can imagine, a process by which any machine but man could give to the threads such variety of position—such compactness and beauty. Yet it is done by wood and iron. The process cannot be described, although the machine is small and simple. The spools which hold the thread (14) in number) are carried upon a hoop, which is made to revolve by turning a small crank, and during its revolutions, the spools run over ele-vations and depressions exactly in the form of a figure ∞ laying sideways, by which process the brailing is performed. It requires but two minutes, by this curious machine, to braid a three feet whip-stock! Those who are incredulous can satisfy themselves by visiting the machine itself, which may be seen any day, in motion, in one of the rooms over Barton & Smith's edge

And in connection with it, may be seen a ma-

And in connection with it, may be seen a machine for turning out whip-stocks. The process is curious, though steaple. A rough piece of wood is transformed into a whip-stock in just about half a minute—thus requiring but about three minutes to make a splendid braided whipstock! With such facilities for obtaining flogging material, it is a pity that so many rascals go "unwhipped of justice."—[Roch. Dem.

Thames Tunnel.—The number of persons who passed through from Sunday to Wednesday, was 33,000, making in ail, since the opening, 574,000.—There are now twenty shops opened daily in the tunnel, for the sale of fancy articles, refreshments, &c., giving a lively appearance to the submarine theorofyliare. As these standings are numbered and referred to in the various shop bills, it is supposed letters will very soon be delivered by post, even under the Treasurer for the payment of the said amount be lineared.

I signed, Signed,

Inquest.—An Inquest was held in the Township of the Gore of Torento, on Monday, by Mr. George Walton, Coroner, du view of the bodyof George Kipp, 22 pears of age. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased was, in company

The following By-Laws passed at the last session of the Council, having been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, we now lay them before our readers.

BY-LAW XIV. Relating to the Salary of District Surveyor. WHEREAS it is expedient to make alterations in the Duties and Salaries of the District Sur

Be it exacted by the District Council of the Be it eracted by the District Council of the Midland District, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Canada, efficied "An Act to grovide for the better internal government of that part of the Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the etablishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein" and it is hereby enacted by authorities the same—

ority of the same—

1. That the clause 1st of By-law No. IV. so 1. That the clause 1st of By-law No. 1V. so far as relates to the salary of District Surveyor, from and after the passing of this By-Law, shall be twenty-five pounds currency per annum, for taking charge of and overseeing District properly and repairs thereon, and attending the Sessions of the Council when required.

II. That in all cases where his services are een shillings per day, and that such charges be pad by the petitioners at whose instance he is employed, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

[Signed,] J. MARKS,

BY-LAW XV.

Townships of Adolphustown, Camden and Loborough.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the building and repairing of school houses in certain school divisions within this District. Be it enacted, &c.,

Loughborough for the purposes of repairing the school house in said School District.

HI. And be it further enacted, that the sum of ten pounds be levied and collected in School
District number two in the Township of Camden for the purpose of purchasing a site for a
school house; and a further sum of fifty pounds

for building a school house in said divis IV. And be it further enacted that the sum of fifty pounds be levied and collected in School District number two in the Township of Lough-

borough for the purpose of building a school in said School District.

V. And be it further enacted that the said sums be rated equally upon the assessed property in each of the said School Districts respectively. tively, and be levied and collected by the Col-lectors of the said Townships, in the same manner as is now by law provided, and by them paid to the Treasurer of the District, under the provisions and restrictions of the Statute 1 Vic-toria, Chap. 21, together with the expense of levying, assessing and collecting the same.

[Signed,] J. MARKS.

BY-LAW XVI. To amend By-Law No. 1, passed 12th February 1842, altering the rate of assessment for the Midland District.

Milland District.
WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the first clause of By-Law number 1, passed the 12th day of February, 1842, establishing the rate of two pence in the pound upon all assessed real and personal property within the District on the assessed value thereof according to the rates by law established for general purposes therein.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.,
I. That the said clause No. 1, be and the same
is hereby repealed.
II. That the rate to be hereafter established and collected shall be fixed at one penny half penny in the pound, on all real and personal property within the District on the assessed val-ue thereof secording to the rates by law estab-lished for general purposes.

[Signed,]

George Kipp, 22 years of age. It appeared from the evidence, that the dereased was, in company with four other men, it a waggon, proceeding to a Camp-Meeting, near the village of Brampton, Chinguacousy,—they were proceeding at a moderate pace when the deceased rose up in the waggon, for the purpose of changing his seat, and, by a sudden jerk, he was thrown out on the ground,—thereby causing concussion of the brain: He died in about fifteen minutes. Verdict—"Accidental Death."—[Colonist.

MIDLAND DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following By-Laws passed at the last ovation from his outset until his return. He addressed them, on every occasion, in the most inflammatory strain, condemnatory of the British connexion, while he poured out the most unmeasured vituperation and ridicule against Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Brougham. The great bulk of the catholic clergy have thrown themselves headlong into the

> The little principality of Wales has been give ng some uneasiness of late to the "powers that be." The southern portion, more especially, has been the scene of a series of emeutes, which show an unhealthy tone of feeling amongst the peasantry. Hitherto their depredations have been confined to midnight crusades against tollbars and toll-keepers, by bands of confederated laborers yelept "Rebecca and her Daughters;" but recently their boldness has become more audacious, and the magistrates have it in contemplation to place the disturbed districts under military surveillance.

nent, the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications; which has the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. Nearly 500 ministers—the heart's blood of the church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent, and energy—have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to an interference in matters of discipline with the civil cover.

IRELAND.

All eyes appear to be turned to Ireland, awaiting with most intense anxiety the result of the movements now going on there. The decided stand taken by the Peel administration on the subject of Repeal does not seem to have caused any abatement in the enthusissm of the Repealers, and we have accounts of their meetings, large and small in all parts of Ireland. It is evident, however, that O'Connell—the master spirit of the cause—is moving with rather more caution and circumspection. He does not deem it expedient to push matters to extremes, as he knows full well that Irish peeple are very impulsive, and are not yet prepared to jush an extual revolution with any hope of success. All the strong places are in the hands of the foes to repeal. Meantime, it cannot be concealed that the British Ministry, despite of an affected calmness, are in a state of great alarm and inquietunde. With an income much short of what was anticipated, and with almost a certainty of a still greater failing of for the year to come the Go.

Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Connell in the country, where he has been attending various meetings, the Corn Exchange, Dublin, at the weekly meeting on the 22d ult. was densely crowded, and there was fully as much excitement as at any previous meeting. The amount of "Repeal rent" was the largest weekly return yet announced, having been £700 18s 6d. This included several English returns, and £133 from Clones. County Marches. Clones, County Monaghan, where the meeting of the Repealers was recently interrupted by the Orange party, and a poor man named M'Caffray was murdered. The meeting did not terminate until nearly six, but the large room was crowded to the close.

All the Irish Forts, castles and battlements All the Irish Forts, castles and batterious have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

civil war is not far distant.

The latest Irish papers contain an account of a melce between a party of Orangemen and a body of Repealers, at Dungannon, on the 30th of May. A bouse was raised, and many persons beaten, but no lives were lost.

The departure of the Mail coaches from Dublin, at 6 o'clock, on Monday night, was preceded by the usual mob-assemblage, with an accompaniment of yellings, groanings, &c. Some rioting subsequently took place. Stones were thrown at the police, and the crowds were dispersed by the blue coats, who used their batons lustify.

SPREAD OF RIBANDISM .- The Riband System SPREAD OF RIBANDESS.—The Riband System has latterly been spreading to a great extent in parts of the counties of Dublin, Meath, Longford, Cavan, & Monaghan, The Government, in consequence of information received, has instituted inquiries in the various localities as to the progress of the system.

The repeal affair in Cork was very brilliant. It is said that upwards of 400,000 persons were convergented on this case size.

congregated on this occasion

The India mail has arrived with accounts from India to the 2d Maf, from China to the 12-h of March. The affairs of Scinde were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhind, and a serious engagement had been fought at Khytuf.

CHINA.

The death of Commissioner Elepoo wee the only news at Canton—but fresh attacks were expected on the factories. On Major Malcolm's arrival, Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty. THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

daily in the tuniel, for the sale wiley appearance to the submarine theorogaliare. As these standings are numbered and referred to in the various shop bills, it is supposed letters will very soon be delivered by post, even under the Treasurer for the payment of the said amount be thomored accordingly.

Suche,—A young Scotchman, by the name of — Sharpe, committed suicide at Windsor Ferry on Sunday last, by shooting himself through the heart with a fowling piece. Mr. Sharpe came to Windsor some time last fail, and was suggaged as a clerk in Mr. Campbell's store, a respectable merchant of that place; but was subsequently discharged on account of intemperate habits. He had every appearance to be fing respectable connected, and has left a wife acting respectably connected, and has left a wife acting respectable merchant of that place; but was subsequently discharged on account of internations are respectable with the respectable merchant of that place; but was subsequently discharged on account of internations are respectable with the respectable merchant of the country gentlement of the Columbia.

The Columbia arrived at Boston on Sunday subsequently discharged on account of internations are respectable with the respectable with th

Commons. The Repeal movements continue in her. Some, to save appearance, spoke against freidnd; and the non-intrusionists have seeded from the established Church in Scotland.

The news, especially from Ireland, is of high importance.

Creat intellivity appears to prevail in all branches of trade.

Ireland abserbs at the present moment, the exclusive structure of the British Ministry and the colors of the British Ministry and the colors of the House was this disruption apparent.

Canadian frontier was all moonshine, as impati-pable as Macbeth's air-dagger—that the extent-of the frontier afforded the greatest facilities for, cheating the Custom-house officers, and that as far as "protection" went, the corn laws might

far as "protection" went, the as well be abolished altogether. Others contended that the Americans would regard the neasure as a declaration that our re-strictive commercial policy would still be pre-

Served in.
Others, again, maintained that the concession of such a measure could not be confined to Ca-nada -that if other colonies requested the same boon, it must be conceded to them; and that .it. was only opening by a "back door" a route which the ministry had not the courage to open

in iront.

But the strongest reason of all was assigned by Sir Robert Peel himself, namely that it was a measure upon which the Canadians had set their hearts; and as Canada was the weakest part of our colonial empire, it was deemed necessary to conciliate them. For this admission he was sharply taken to task by Lord John Russell, who said that according to the showing of the head of the Government, it was only necessary for a colony to rise up in rebellion in order to get whatever it wanted.

Manchester, which seems doomed to be the scene of constant outbreak and discontent, has been again signalized by a disturbance. On the 24th of May a party of drunken soldiers quarrel-

21th of May a party of drunken soldiers quarrel-led, and two of them stripped to fight. A police-man interfered, and was driven off by the mob, who appeared to coalesce with the soldiery in their intention to create a riot. The police, retheir intention to create, a riot. The police, re-inforced, came up to the place, and were, again, by the joint efforts of the soldiery and the mob-beaten back. For the third time, the police mus-tered their force, and upon this occasion succeed-ed in capturing some of the ring-leaders of the riot. In the course of the same evening the mob-attempted an attack upon the police force, and, in the melee some errious mischief was inflicted on the belligerent.

on the belligerents. A fire broke out on the 24th ult. at Dobrona, Austria, which destroyed 200 houses the Cathe-olic church and the town hall. Two thousand persons were by this calamity deprived of shel-

ness, are in a state of great alarm and inquiet udo. With an income much short of what was anticipated, and with almost a certainty of a still greater falling off for the year to cone, the Government is hardly prepared to meet the tremendous expenses always attending a civil war. Much reliance is evidently placed upon the Queen's forth-coming visit to Ireland, to soothe and soften down the asperities of the people; thut whether such will be the effect, depends upon circumstances which time alone can develop.

Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Control of the captains of the ships had been hanged at the main mast. The two slaves ships were escorted from the main mast by the British cruiser and the slaves set at liberty. This, example is said to have intimidated the slave merchants.

General Post office, has been committed for tri, al, on a charge of appropriating to himself the contents of three money letters, one of which was directed to Mr. Themas Corbet, Bromyard, Down, Herefordshire.

The Hague Journal announces that a species of submarine earthquake was felt in the dyks of the sea at Blokzyl. Suddenly this wide piece of water, which is about 36 feet deep, became agitated, and spouts were threwn up at different parts to the height of six feet above the surface, with a noise that lasted seven or eight minutes. The take then subsided again into its usual calminess, but the water continued for a long time to be turbid. During the two days preceding the phenomenon upwards of 1,000 lbs. of cels were caught in the lake.

Another conspiracy was said to have been dis-

Another conspiracy was said to have been discovered in the Turkish army, which had in view, the dethrouement of the Sultan and the placing of his brother on the (Erone.

The difficulties between Turkey and Persia are assuming a more belligerent aspect, and the mediation of the European governments is seriously talked of.

ously talked of.

The Russians appear to have made no further

progress in the subjugation of Circasia.

Charles Mackey, the murderer of his wife, was executed at Glasgow on thursday week.

He left a letter acknowledging his guilt. TURKEY AND EGYPT.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 3d ul. state, that Thibley el Drian, the notorious Syrian freebooter, who had lately arrived under an escort in the Ottoman capital had had a handsome konak on the Bosphorus placed at his disposal. The Pasha of Bigdad had reached from Trebizond, to answer the queries of the Perterespecting the outrages committed by the Turke at Kerbella. Bishop Tombinson was to leave Constantinople on the 8.h.

The Smyrus Journal of the 28th ult., mentious

The Smyrna Journal of the 28th ult, mertions that a fire broke out at Magnesia on the 20th which consumed 2,000 shops of the grand bazaar. Most of the goods were saved, but the losses nevertheless estimated at several millions of pi astres.

SPAIN.

Two Ministries have fallen in Spain since the meeting of the Cortes—that of Rodel and that of Lopez. The latter was forced upon the Regent, and presuming too much upon his forbearance or his embatrasment, insisted upon the dismissal of one or two of his own immediate and personal friends, against which his pride revolted. Finding the impossibility of sailing together, Espartero has again dissolved, the Cortes, and in doing so has run the risk of another revolt in the Northern provinces.

The Madrid jouspals of the 25th state that a prosecution has been commenced against the

prosecution has been commenced against the rioters who insulted the mainters on the 20th, as they were leaving the hall of the Chamber of

Deputies.

La Globe states that the Vigie French Brigg of war has captured on the western coast of Africa, and brought into Goree, an Euglish wessel laden with slaves for the West Indies.

The German Universal Gazette publishes a letter from Rome of the 6th ult. mentioning that

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