

of the prisoners to go towards affording them the means of emigrating and their families, if they have any may accompany them. Other regulations apply to boys and females. The whole arrangement seems to be based on a comprehensive, intelligible system. The reformation of the criminal, is to be effected as well as his punishment. Hitherto the latter only has been looked at—the other neglected. As regards juvenile offenders hitherto, when they were committed to prison, comparatively uncorrupted, the expiration of their imprisonment found them confirmed thieves, they were initiated while in gaol, by more practical rogues, in all the arts of abstracting property with the least chance of detection. For the future, towards such culprits, the course will be rather reformatory than penal. Indeed, the step which the Government has taken in this matter has been dictated by prudence, and cannot fail to be crowned with success. We ought to state that criminals, under certain circumstances, will continue to be sent to Gibraltar and Bermuda.

The Government scheme of education is meeting with strong opposition from the Dissenters. Most people are dissatisfied with the Marquis of Lansdowne's scheme, which they pronounce an abortion, but the Dissenters view it otherwise; they fear it will interfere with their schools, and compel them to improve them! In fact, it is clear that any plan of education, however little, will offend somebody's prejudices, and the Government must make up its mind to the penalty of abuse, on a great or small scale, for stirring at all in the matter. The annoyance is, that when opposition is to be encountered, the project is really too contemptible for serious hostility. All this only shows the difficulty which surrounds the question, and the slender hope that exists of a grand and comprehensive measure being speedily carried, or ever entertained, by the Executive.

The Chancellorship of Cambridge University.—Notwithstanding the decided terms in which Prince Albert signified his desire not to be put in nomination for the Chancellorship of the Cambridge University, Dr. Whewell, and the other proposers of his Royal Highness entered him as a candidate against Lord Powis. The contest commenced on Tuesday last, and continued till Saturday at noon, when the prince was elected by a majority of 112; the numbers being for Prince Albert, 95; for Earl Powis, 53. At the commencement of the contest Earl Powis had the majority, but at the close of the first day the prince had realized a slight advantage over his opponent. Next day the greatest excitement prevailed, and it appears that the undergraduates behaved as ill on this as they have done on some previous occasions, filling the Senate house with all sorts of noises and launching down peas, caps, &c. from the galleries as thick as hailstones. Many persons were so terrified at their conduct that they retired without voting. It, after all, remains to be seen whether Prince Albert will accept an honor so equivocal. His royal highness has been elected, but certainly not by a large majority, especially when we consider the large number who have voted.

The Steam Ship Great Western.—The Steam Ship Western is advertised for sale. It is reported that the British Government is in treaty for her. We apprehend that there is no truth in the latter report.

Shocking Shipwreck.—On Saturday week the Brechin Castle, 400 tons burthen, homeward bound from Port Adelaide to Swansea with the Australian mail on board, was lost off Mumbles Head. She was laden with copper ore, and commanded by Mr. T. R. Baxter, with a crew of fifteen hands. The ship and cargo is valued at upwards of £20,000, and is reported to be fully insured.

The New Transatlantic Steam Ships.—The new steamers of the British and North American Royal Mail Company intended for the increased service between America and England, are to be called the America, the Canada, the Niagara and the Europa. These vessels are being forwarded with every dispatch consistent with that security and perfection which so eminently distinguish the fleet of vessels belonging to this company. The size, power, and beauty of model of the ships will at once class them as the finest vessels in the world. It is not yet definitely fixed when the additional voyages will be commenced.

The financial position of France is said to be most embarrassing. The Paris correspondent of the morning paper puts down the deficiency at nearly thirty nine millions of pounds sterling, and adds, that the department of finance is unable to answer the demands upon it. The Budget committee, it is added, is ordered to make appearances square as much as possible; but even their version will show a deficiency of 400,000,000 francs, or sixteen million sterling.

The annexation of Cracow into the Austrian empire, produced some stir a short time ago in England, and no little generous indignation; but our insular position brings us immediately so little in contact with continental politics that the feeling has nearly evaporated until this week, when a meeting was held in London to protest against the said annexation. There were some imposing names in the British peerage present, who strongly, by their speeches, protested against the injustice. Lord D. Stewart, the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Warburton, and Lord Beaumont; and a formidable array of other persons, amongst them the sturdy Mr. Frisquhart, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir E. Canning. The conduct of the three northern powers was condemned in the language the reverse of complimentary. In short, wranny and injustice are connected with this European fraud never received, more unchristian-

kable proofs of the love of fair play, which, in Englishmen, is something more than a sentiment. But here the matter will end. If it were to go farther, it could only result in consequences still more melancholy—a general European war. Nevertheless, a protest against conduct so infamous has something manly in it that cheers the heart, and points a fine moral lesson.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—France, like Germany, is menaced with extensive emigrations to America. In Alsace the inhabitants of whole villages are preparing to take their departure in the spring. Their determination so to do has been taken in consequence of the excessive dearness of food, which is higher in Alsace than any other part of the kingdom.

The Government has received news from Tahiti up to the 12th November. Several engagements had taken place between the French and the natives, and the Governor M. Brurat had no hopes of disarming the latter until the arrival of fresh troops from France. Queen Pomare had again and again most positively refused to return to Tahiti, so long as M. Brurat should remain there, notwithstanding the principal English inhabitants with whom she is on the most friendly terms, has entreated her to do so. A new governor has been sent out to supersede M. Brurat, and as he is known to, and respected by Pomare, it is hoped that he will be able to induce her to return to the island, and thereby prevent farther bloodshed.

A report is credited that "England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia have just protested against the sovereignty of the Bey of Tunis. It is also said that this protest will be published in a few days."

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, February 21. The Miguelites have everywhere, since the death of Maccornell joined the Septembristes. Count Das Antas had marched from Oporto to attack Casal, and another division of the insurgents, under Baron Fernos, had marched in the direction of Barca d'Alva, and Casar Vasconcelles, at the head of 2500 men, was at Pennafiel, prepared to dispute the passage of Douro with Saldanha. This force had been joined by 800 Miguelites, under Bersardino. Mendez Leite, a Septembrista officer, at the head of 500 insurgents, had surprised Saldanha's depot of arms, at Averro (which is within the lines occupied by Saldanha's army, and only eight miles from his head quarters), and had captured 230 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, a considerable sum of money and several prisoners. Among the latter is the son of Saldanha's military secretary. The insurrection was spreading in Algrave, and Faro has been fortified by the insurgents.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.—The disposition to a progressive and enlightened policy in the Governments of Sardinia and the Papal States have caused repressive demonstrations on the part of Austria. That Government has marched large bodies of troops upon the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont. It is stated that in the event of any disturbance in the legations, the king of Sardinia will intervene in favour of the Pope; but it is added that Austria, which opposed the Sardinian intervention in 1832, will still more energetically oppose it now, being favourable to the Italian cause.

EGYPT.—A late letter from Alexandria says:—"Mehemet Ali, within the last few days, visited the works for barring the Nile, in company with the French consul! Every thing is urged on actively, and all the government and transit steamers are employed in bringing materials. A great number of Arabs are occupied in clearing out the Katal Bay, in order that the vessel which is to carry the Viceroy to Europe are proceeding actively. Trade is brisk, in consequence of the news received from the various European states, and the price of freight is high."

CIRCASSIA.—After two years of the most perfect tranquility, which permitted the Russians to direct their entire efforts against Schamyl, the famous chief of the Tschetschenes and Lesgians, war has again commenced on the borders of the Black Sea and of the Konban. A body of 4000 mountaineers attacked the fortress of Gaga. Many of the Russian garrison were killed, but the assailants were eventually repulsed.

INDIA.—A new treaty with the Sikhs was ratified at Lahore on Christmas Day. The forces at Scinde are to be reduced by 7000 men. Sir Charles Napier has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant General, and is attached to the Staff in India. The town of Madras has lately been visited by cholera, but at the latest dates it was on the decline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immediately after the sailing of the Cambria wheat receded in price 8 or 10 shillings on the quarter, and flour 6 or 7 shillings on the barrel; but the prices on the former have again advanced from 4d to 6d on 70 lbs., and on the latter 3s 6d on the barrel.

GRAIN AND HAND.—The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, publishes a lengthy tabular statement of last year's crop still on hand, as compared with the same period in previous years. It adds, "The following conclusions are, we think, deducible:—that the present stock of wheat is probably one fifth or one sixth less than usual, and that present appearances are against an early harvest; that there is very little more barley in the country than will suffice for seed; that the stock of oats, beans, and peas are unusually short; that there

are enough potatoes in the country for seed only because no one desires to plant the usual quantity, and much injured by the frost; that a very large stock indeed of hay is at present held.

It is reported among the military circles in Dublin, that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, commanding the district, will shortly be appointed to a staff situation in Canada.

In the House of Commons on the 2d inst., Lord John Russell announced that Her Majesty has been pleased to call a Council, to consider the best day on which to appoint a General Fast and Humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction by both sides of the house.

The Malta Journals brought by the Levant mail, express alarm at the small quantity of corn in the island, which does not exceed 20 days' supply.

It is stated that the Great Britain is now secure in Dundrum Bay, 5000 bundles of fagots having been so placed as to afford an effectual breakwater.

The steamship Hibernia, Captain Rylie, after a fair passage, considering the season of the year, reached the Mersey at an early hour on the 15th ult.

A large quantity of foreign potatoes, for seed, have been imported into London.

Out of 60,000 persons who made the last pilgrimage to Mecca no fewer than 20,000 have died of the cholera.

The King of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian government is making large purchases of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Colonial Postage.—We are gratified to announce the speedy completion of an arrangement relating to the colonial mails, calculated greatly to facilitate the correspondence of parties having connections with the colonies. Postage stamps are in preparation (and almost ready to be issued) by which pre-payment may be effected on letters to any place out of England which are covered by the shilling postage. These will, of course, be available for all our colonies, without exception, for the territories of the East India company, and our Mediterranean dependencies. This is a boon that will be thankfully received by all those who have an occasion to transmit letters frequently to those places.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the 22nd of February, Sir Charles Wood brought forward the budget, and entered into a financial exposition of the revenues of the country. Had it not been for this unfortunate potato disease, all would have been bright and glorious as a landscape in summer. Not a cloud in the horizon to intercept the rays which would otherwise have fructified the national exchequer, and swelled to repletion the profits in every private ledger. The fruits of industry and enterprise were never so ripe for the sickle; they were prolific beyond experience.

The calculations of the preceding Chancellor had been exceeded by two millions sterling, and this, too, in the face of many reductions in the tariff—when the fatal Irish blight swept over the land like an avenger, and transmuted the gold into clay. But the Chancellor does not despond; he will impose no new taxes, but he will remit none. Money he must have to carry him over the next harvest. The Irish drain on the Imperial revenue is more than a million a month, he has borrowed eight millions.

There were many candidates for the honour of lending it. England, land of the capitalist and the money-lender!—if all the nations of the earth were put up by auction, there seems to be gold enough in the coffers of thy sons to outbid competition. Pity it is not more equally divided!

UNITED STATES.—The following late items of news are copied from the Halifax Sun of Friday last:—

LATE FROM BOSTON.—By the Acadian, which arrived yesterday in 40 hours from Boston, we have been furnished by our correspondent with Boston dates to the 16th. They contain little of importance.

The story of a battle between the Mexican forces under Santa Anna and the United States troops under General Taylor, turns out to be all moonshine. Later dates from Mexico contain no intimation of such occurrence. The position of the two armies, and the preparations being made, leads us to conclude, however, that a battle will shortly be fought, unless peace be brought about by negotiation.

General Taylor has changed his headquarters from Monterey to Agna Neva, eighteen miles south of Paltillo.

The Church has effectually resisted the attempt to rob her, and Santa Anna, conscious of the unpopularity of the Confiscation Act, had written to Congress, urging its modification or repeal. A bill has been introduced in consequence, authorizing Government to receive a monthly loan from the Clergy of \$450,000, until peace is restored. Up to the 7th it is said, vigorous efforts for the defence of Vera Cruz was being made.

The report of the loss of the British steamer Tweed, with 60 lives, on the North East end of the Alaccanes, on her way from Havanna to Vera Cruz, is confirmed. She had on board 1180 jars quicksilver.

COLONIAL.—The following paragraphs are copied from various papers:—

NOVASCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—A remarkable instance of transatlantic despatch, was laid on the table by the Hon. Solicitor General—to wit, a Letter from Earl Grey, acknowledging the receipt of £1000 for the relief of Ireland.

The Crown Land Bill next came up and passed.

P. E. ISLAND.—Coroners' Inquests.—On Tuesday last, an Inquest was held before David Kaye, Esq., Coroner for King's County, on the body of James Kean of Town Road, Township No. 66; and on the following day on the body of Michael Mulcahie, of Sparrow's Road, Township No. 66, both of whom were killed at Belfast, in a riot, which took place during the Election held there, on Monday, the first instant.

The Jury in both instances returned a verdict of 'WILFUL MURDER against some persons unknown.'

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of—  
BROAD CLOTHS, in blue, black, brown, invisible green, and olives,  
Cashmeres, Beavers, and Pilots,  
Buckskins, Docskins, and Tweeds,  
Drills, Gambrons, and fancy Trowerings,  
Vestings, in plain and fancy satin,  
Valentia, &c. &c; plain and fancy silks,  
Shawls, in Paisley, Edinburgh, and plaid wool; do. in satin, thibet & Berlin wool,  
Plaid and fancy wool Cloaking,  
Orleans, Coburgs, and Merinoes,  
Mous de Laine, Alpaca, and Victorines,  
French and British garment and furniture  
Prints, newest patterns,  
Ribbons in newest fashions, for caps and bonnets,  
Ladies' furred, kid and Berlin Gloves,  
Gents' fur, cashmere, and thibet do.  
Squirrel tail and Bohemian Boas,  
Lambs' wool, cashmere, and cotton hose,  
lace, blondes, edgings, plain and fancy Netts,  
gimps and fringes, Muslins, in jacketed, checked and striped, book and mull; twill'd and plain regatta and mixed linen Shirting,  
ginghams, Scotch homespuns, apron and furniture checks, Irish lincens, diapers & ducks;  
ticks, osenaburgs, and hollandes; plaid & fancy moleskins, jeans, &c. flannels, in white, red, add yellow, Blankets, in rose, mauve, and witneys, grey and white cottons, sheetings, and warps, youths' and mens' fur, flush, and cloth caps; gents' beaver, silk, and glazed hats, cashmere mufflers in green, blue, and fancy patterns; gents' fancy scarfs, opera ties, and stocks, gents' neck and pocket silk handkerchiefs, youths' and mens' india rubber, worsted and cotton braces, worsted and oil cloth table covers; mens', youths', and childrens' boots & shoes, in great variety; gents' linen shirts and collars, lambs' wool and flannel shirts, striped cotton and regatta do.; drawers and guernsey frocks, black cloth, valentia, and tabret vests, black cloth, moleskin, and tweed pants, dress and peadrab and blue Jackets; a large assortment of Books and Haberdashery, and tailors' Trimmings, with nearly every article in the GROCERY and LIQUOR TRADE; earthenware, leather, apples, onions, cheese, confectionary, corn brooms, water pails, feathers, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. To those persons who have so liberally supported him since his commencement in business, he returns his sincere thanks, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure their future confidence. Any description of merchantable produce taken in exchange.  
JOHN NOONAN.  
Chatham, 14th December, 1846.  
He has also on hand a quantity of Beef, Pork, and Flour.

Hay, Hay.

The Subscriber has for sale a quantity of Excellent HAY, which will be delivered at the premises, on the North West, or at the residence of purchasers.

HENRY CUNARD.  
Chatham, 15th February, 1847.

Hats, Caps, & Furs, on Consignment.

Just received, a good assortment of Ladies' Cardinals, Muffs, Boas, and Cuffs; Gentlemen's Fur Caps, of various qualities and patterns; Childrens' Fur Caps; Gentlemen's Beaver and Silk Hats; all of which are offered at very low prices.

JOHN RUE.  
Chatham, 7th November, 1846.

John Johnston, Junr,

A T T O R N E Y A T L A W, &c.  
Office—second door above the Office of Wm Carman, Junr., Esq  
Chatham, 11th Feb., 1847.

DR. BENSON, SURGEON, &c.,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by the late R. BLACKSTOCK, Esq., in Chatham, where he may be consulted professionally, at Chatham, October 20, 1847.

Newly-invented Trusses.

A new assortment of newly-invented TRUSSES, for sale by  
WM. FORBES.