THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 8th May.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—We have been informed that a dispute arose between Mr. Lowe, the Captain of a schooner belonging to Mr. Algernon Thomas, Great Choptank river, on Saturday last, and a colored man, one of the hands, when Mr. Lowe having ordered the said man away, but he refusing and using language highly offensive, the Captain took up a handspike and punched him on the back of the head, which unfortunately caused his death.

EUROPE.—The news received since our last is most exciting and interesting. The plot in the Revolutionary Drama thickens, and, as we anticipated, even England and Russia are taking part in the grand scene. Perhaps the most interesting position now on the stage is that which England is playing, because if *she* grants the demands which her intelligent people are now making, a death blow is at once given to monarchy and the privileged classes,—and if she refuses, there will be warm work in London.

We learn from the Centreville (Md.) Sentinel that a grave was opened about ten miles from that town, the coffin taken out and placed against a tree, and the bones it contained thrown about in different directions. It is supposed that the villians who were concerned in this outrage aimed to open the grave of a young lady who was recently buried in the same grave yard, supposing that some costly jewelry was on her person, but through mistake opened the wrong grave.

CAN'T DO IT.—The Denton Journal wants to exchange. Can't afford it—times are hard—want to get married, and must be saving.—*N. Y. Sunday News.*

It is said that the London Times a daily newspaper, pays more than half a million of dollars yearly as a government tax.

A GALLANT SON OF MARYLAND.

At the recent session of the Legislature of Maryland, resolutions were passed, expressive of the sense entertained by that body of the gallant services rendered by one of her sons who had participated in many of the severe and victorious conflicts of our armies in Mexico. This distinguished honor was well earned, and has been justly conferred. It affords us sincere pleasure to publish the annexed copies of the papers connected with the proceeding:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 8, 1848.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State of Maryland are due, and are hereby presented, to ARNOLD ELZEY, (a native of Somerset county in this State.) First Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of United States Artillery, serving in Brigadier General WORTH'S division in Mexico, for his gallantry, bravery and good conduct displayed in the battles of Fort Brown, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and in the battles before the city of Mexico in the year 1847.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Lieutenant ELZEY, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate. By order,

GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk.

True copy. Test: RICH'D W. GILL,
Court of Appeals, W. S.

The Governor of Maryland, in forwarding the foregoing Resolutions to Lieutenant ELZEY, accompanied them with the following letter:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, 5th April, 1848.

SIR:—Herewith, I have the honor to forward the enclosed resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, tendering to you the thanks of the State for your gallantry in the various engagements in which you have participated during the war with Mexico. In the bombardment of Fort Brown, the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo and the brilliant victories won by our arms before the city of Mexico. you have been a prominent actor. The General Assembly of Maryland, grateful for the services you have rendered the country, and animated by a just pride in the distinction you have earned, has directed me to communicate to you these resolutions; and in discharging a duty so agreeable to my own feelings, I beg to assure you of my most cordial concurrence in the sentiments they express.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obd't. servt't,
PHILIP F. THOMAS.

Lt. ARNOLD ELZEY, United States Army.

The reply of Lieut. ELZEY to the Governor's letter was as follows:

BURLINGTON, Vermont,
April 14, 1848.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, tendering to me the thanks of the State for my services in the war with Mexico.

As it will be one of my greatest pleasures through life to revert to the various engagements and glorious victories of our arms in which I have participated during the war, it is hardly necessary for me to say I shall cherish with pride and delight the high honor conferred upon me by my native State in these resolutions. In acknowledgeing this mark of distinction, whose medium of communication you have been, and expressing to the General Assembly of Maryland the deep gratitude I feel, I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the courteous and complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to address me, and to assure you of my most profound respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your obd't servant,
ARNOLD ELZEY,
1st Lt. 2d Artillery.

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Governor of Maryland.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.

Reolutions all over Europe—War between Russia Russia and the Poles—Warsaw in ashes—Trouble brewing in England—Ireland highly excited—Republics in Denmark, Baden, Schleswig, &c; Revolution in Venice—Movements of France and Russia.

The steamer Sarah Sands which arrived at New York on Friday afternoon (the 21st) from Liverpool, made the passage in 18 days, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst. She brought over 40 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

The accounts of the abdication of the King of Prussia, and the declaration of a republic in that country, are not confirmed by the news received by this arrival.

A military force, calling themselves the Republican Legion, had entered Belgium, to "disseminate the principles of the French Republic, but had been met and defeated, with a loss of 400.

Lamartine has addressed a proclamation to the people of Paris, and the Departments, enjoining the preservation of order.

Armed bodies of men paraded the streets day and night, and some disturbances had taken place.

The elections had been postponed till the 23d of April, and the day for the sitting of the National Convention has been fixed for the 24th of May.

The Provisional Government was making large military preparations. Formidable bodies of troops were daily marching to Dijon, which was made the central military station. The Presse says that three camps, forming a disposable force of 100.000 men, are to be established.

Letters from Havre mention, in proof of the utter stagnation of commerce, and of the prostration of credit, that there were thirty vessels in that port laden with cotton, which neither the consignees nor any one else would accept and pay the freight upon.

Lord Normandy, the British minister, had left Paris, a circumstance which had created a good deal of sensation in England.

Open war has at length broken out between Austria and the Italian States.

Mantua had been surrendered into the hands of the Italians, and the Austrian General taken prisoner.

Large bodies of troops were being raised in every part of Russia, and were concentrating on the frontier.

Denmark was also arming on every side. Venice had declared for a Republic.

Republicanism was proclaimed in every part of Germany, but in some quarters it has not met with much success.

Horatio Sprague, Consul of the United States of America at Gibraltar, died there on the 30th ult, in the 65th year of his age.

Large bodies of Austrians, Poles, Germans, and Italians had left Paris for their respective countries, avowedly with the determination to disseminate French Republicanism.

The telegraphic communication between Liverpool and London was cut off on the day the steamer sailed. Perhaps occasioned by the movement of 500.000 chartists upon London on that day! as much as by a thunder storm which is the reported cause.

The evacuation of Milan by the Austrians, the revolution of Modena, the insurrections of Padua, Venice and Trieste the war that Austria can hardly fail to enter upon for the defence of her remaining territory, aided, as report said she expected to be, by Russia—these important facts fill the colums of the Paris papers of yesterday.

From Germany there is little of importance. The King of Hanover was considered to be dangerously ill.

The *Abeille du Nord,* the official and personal organ of the Emperor of Russia, contains an article of the most offensive kind against the French nation.

ENGLAND.

A great Metropolitan Chartist Meeting was to have been held on the day the Sarah Sands sailed, on Kennington Common. Petitions for the Charter were to be adopted and the meeting was to repair en masse to Westminister, and present them to the Houses of Parliament, to re-assemble on Tuesday, and go in procession to ask Parliament for *an answer.*

CHARTIST MEETING AND SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.—On Thursday week, Dr. M'Donall delivered a lecture to the chartists at Nottingham. He spoke much in favor of the Charter, and said, if the petition which is to be presented on the 10th instant were rejected, he would come to Nottingham, though he had to come thither barefoot, to put himself at the head of the people.

Such was their organization that they could assemble all their force in London in two hours. There was no law against a number of men from every city, town, and village in the empire, walking quietly to London. And with 500,000 men, each carrying a gun barrel, what would Lord John Russel do? The people would wait a long time but not for ever.

A Mr. John Finn denounced the Government and said that the first man shot in Ireland would be a signal to Irishmen in this country to take revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sown in their bosoms.

On the motion of a Mr. Sowter, Mr. Harney was instructed to inform the convention of the country that this would be the last "black and white" petition from Nottingham, (A voice, "Bayonets next!" and great applause.) After cheers for the charter, the Irish Patriots and Feargus O'Conner.

ENGLAND IN TROUBLE.—A great weekly conservative organ in London (the Britania,) has the following: We have no sympathy with the admiration expressed by some pseudo-Conservatives in the House of Commons of the intelligence and moderation displaced by the French people in their "wonderful revolution." If this foolish speech be persisted in, it will be difficult to convince unlettered men that what is accounted glorious in Paris can be treasonable in Dublin and Birmingham. Let us wait the event. The course of every royal man at the present time is perfectly clear. *All minor differences of opinion must be forgotten in the presence of the great danger which threatens us.*

In the speech of the Premier on Monday last there are sentiments expressed which must go far to gain him the confidence of the nation.—The government has many difficulties to contend with. They will be aggravated as the revolution proceeds. It is the duty of the Conservative party to rally round the throne, and to give to her Majesty's Ministers, for the time being, a cordial support, so long as they show themselves determined to resist foreign aggression and to suppress internal discord.

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of *The Times* says, "I can state as a positive fact, that the Confederates now meet nightly in their clubrooms for the purpose of being drilled. and that, under the hands of practised teachers, they are taught to march in time, form sections, close and open columns, &c., and, further, that the 'rifle clubs' are in full operation.

New pikes, twelve feet long, are becoming plentiful in the arms market, some of the misguided owners, acting on the advice of Mr. Mitchel, really believing that the time for an outbreak has arrived. A gentleman parades the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform (green and gold, with yellow facings) of the Irish national guard.

A large portion of the working classes in this city are arming. Rifles, maskets, pikes, and other weapons have been obtained in considerable quantities, in accordance with the suggestions of the Jacobin newspaper. One wholesale dealer in these articles has declared that he is unable to supply further orders at present. You may see butchers' boys, on leaving the markets, marching home with rifles on shoulder,

One thing is certain, and the fact cannot be concealed, treason, open and secret, is abroad—discontent and disaffection reign in every peasant's bosom, and a spark will ignite the rebellious volcano, upon which this unfortunate country rocks to and fro.

The fact that pikes are being manufactured in great numbers both in the neighboring counties of Meath and Kildare is now no longer unknown to the public.

SCOTLAND.

Troops for Scotland.—In consequence of the recent disturbances in Edinburgh and Glasgow, a detachment, consisting of thirty-six non-commissioned officers and gunners, will embark this week from the Royal Arsenal to strengthen the two companies stationed at Leith Fort and Glasgow.

GERMANY.

Leipsic, March 24—Last night we received news from Brunswick to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick had placed his dominions at the disposal of the German Confederation, in favor of an empire of Germany. The military have been given black, red and gold cockades and flags.

The King of Hanover declared officially on the 19th March, to the National Guard, that he had taken the portfolio from the privy counsellor Falke. If the King had not done so the military would by force.

The King has acceded to all the demands of the people. The government of Nassau has sequestrated the celebrated estate of Johannisberg, belonging to Prince Metternich.

There has been no renewal whatever of the disturbances at Amsterdam.

AUSTRIA.

The intelligence that the Austrians had been expelled from Venice, and a republic proclaimed is confirmed. The military and the Austrians *employes* have been sent to Trieste. The Commandant Martinovich has been killed; Count Zichy is detained as a hostage. A Provisional Government has been formed.

A letter from Trieste of the 23d, in the Augsburg Gazette, says: "We learn that Venice has separated herself from Austria, and formed a provisional government.

At the first news of the events in Vienna the inhabitants of Milan met before the Arch Duke and demanded that all political prisoners be set at liberty. The Duke *regneir* had left and the prisoners were not given up. Immediately 25,000 armed men descended on the city.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, Captain Harrison, arrived at Boston on 23d inst., from Liverpool, after a passage of fifteen days, having sailed from Liverpool on the 8th inst. She brings five days later intelligence than the Sarah Sands.

The general commotion throughout continental Europe is increasing. The insurrection in Lombardy is confirmed, with additional important features that the king of Sardinia, at the head of 30,000 troops, crossed from Piedmont to Lombardy, issuing a formal declaration of war against Austria, and marched direct to Milan. The Austrians fled defeated at every point.

The Italian Duchies are all in open insurrection.

Austria proper is entirely disorganised. The Austrian General Radilski was afraid to enter Mantua, and from the want of provisions will be compelled to capitulate on the appearance of the Sardinian troops. Charles Albert will soon have a disposable force of a quarter million and with such an army will not only liberate Lombardy, but threaten Austria, even at the gates of Vienna.—In Savoy, the people had declared a Republic.

In Baden, Wurtenburg and Saxony, liberal governments were conceded to the people.

The triumph of the people of Hanover is complete.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes at Berlin, the King has promised extensive constitutional reforms, but at the same time plunged headlong into a dispute with the Danes, concerning the Dutchies

Holland has also exasperated Russia by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government at Posen. Silesia, Breslau, and Lithuania, are in an alarming state of convulsion.

There is a rumor that 50,000 Cossacks certainly appeared at Tilset, and serious consequences were anticipated.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered every man in Russian Poland, between 18 and 35 years of age, to move to the interior of Russia, and is concentrating an immense army, sufficient to crush all attempts to form a republic in Poland.

Turkey, under the influence of Russia, refuses to acknowledge the French Republic.

Disturbances have taken place at Madrid between the soldiers and people, and many were killed on both sides. Queen Christina had fled during the conflict.

A Parliament has been constituted in Sicili, and the separation from Naples is complete.

The French Government has ordered an army to assemble on the frontiers of Italy, to watch the movements in that quarter.

On the 3d inst., Lamartine received Smith O'Brien and the Delegates from the Repeal Association of Ireland. He made a speech full of vigor and sympathy, and free from anything offensive to the British government—declaring the determination of France not to interfere with the internal difficulties of any other country.

Paris remained quiet. Tranquility was restored at Lyons. The elections of the National Guards resulted generally in favor of Republican candidates.

IRELAND.

In Ireland the greatest excitement existed.—Lord John Russell has repeated his determination of applying the whole power of government, in order to suppress any rebellion in Ireland, but was willing to remedy any distresses that might exist.

Additional troops were arriving in Ireland from England. It was expected that Dublin would be placed under the operation of the recent arm act, and all pikes and arms purchased, be required to be given up.

The Repealers openly say that to repeal the Union now will not be sufficient to satisfy their grieveances that a Republic is the only remedy for the grieveances under which the country now groans.

It will be seen by the judicious reply of M. Lamartine to the deputation of the Irish to the Frence republic, that he is not disposed at present to run the risk of a rupture with Great Britain.

ENGLAND.

The great Chartist demonstration to come off on the 10th instant, has been forbidden by the English government. All the preparations and arrangements however, were going on. The carriage to convey the petition and names is in preparations, and all the various insignia finishing.

The proclamation issued, forbidding all persons from attending the meeting, has only increased the excitement and called forth remonstrances from all sections of the public press, even those hostile to Charterism.

The Chartis themselves are determined to carry out the objects of the movement with more energy than was evident before the appearance of the proclamation and to hold similar meetings in different locations on the day of the great demonstration, and to carry no arms in the processions.

O'Connor has advised the withdrawal of all sums from the various savings banks, on deposit, which amount to £25,000,000, which, he thinks would embarrass England more than an armed attack.

Government seems determined to bring matters to a direct issue at once. Large bodies of infantry and artillery are drafted into the metrolis, to the extent of more than 10,000 men.

The European Times says that it is not posisible to conjecture how matters may terminate, but an earnest hope is expressed that the people may have prudence enough to keep out of evil, and the ministry prudence enough to concede all the reforms the people demand compatible with the onward march of the times, and the spirit of the British constitution.

Intelligence from India with dates from Calcuta to the 22d of Feb., Madras to the 24th, and Bombay to the 2d March, has been received.

Naval preparations were going forward in anticipation of an outbreak with China, and for the future large frigates would be stationed in the Chinese waters. This force would no doubt suffice to keep the Chinese in check.

Our commercial advices describe the lamentable state of credit and commerce at Calcutta, which the news of the convulsion in Europe, when it arrives in India, can scarcely fail to increase.

FRANCE.

Remonstrances have been presented by the Diplomatic agents of Belgium, Russia, and Austria, to France for allowing Belgians, Germans, and Poles to make public demonstrations against their own governments.

Lamartine replied that France had not intented to interfere with those Governments, nor to deprive the subjects of those Governments of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments.

With respect to the Poles, he is stated to have boldly declared that France felt the greatest sympathy for their cause, and would not be unwilling to aid them to regain their nationality and liberty.

RUSSIA.

The following manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, has been published at St. Petersburg, and received with the greatest enthusiasm:—

After the benefits of a long peace, the West of Europe finds itself, at this moment, suddenly given over to peturbations which threaten with ruin and overthrow all legal power, and the whole social system. Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and have spread themselves in every direction. with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the governments.

This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia; and to day, in its blind fury, menaces our Russia—that Russia which God has confided to our care; but Heaven forbid that this should be. Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person.

We well know how indissolubly united we are to our holy country to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our territory. We are convinced that every Russian, that every one of our faithful subjects, will respond with joy to the call of his sovereign. The ancient war cry for our faith, our sovereign, and our country, will once again lead us on in the path of victory; and then with sentiments of humiliation we raise, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, "God is on our side." Understand this, ye people, and submit, for God is on our side.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th of March in the year of Grace 1848, and the 23d of our reign.'

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—A letter from Baltimore, dated April 11, to the National Intelligencer, makes the following official announcement:—

"The Liberia packet, sailed this morning at ten o'clock, with *one hundred and forty emigrants* on board, sent out by the American Colonization Society. The Rev. J. F. Cook, pastor of the First Colored Church of Washington, delivered a very interesting and highly appropriate address on the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Paine, of this city, offered prayer. A large number of persons were present to witness the ceremonies.

"The Packet not being able to accommodate all the emigrants and frieght, the Colonel Howard has been chartered by the American Colonization Society to proceed to Savannah, Georgia, where upwards of a hundred emigrants are waiting to embark.

"To defray the expenses of these two expeditions will require a large increase in the funds of the institution."

PROFESSOR WANTED.—The University of Mississippi advertises for five Professors, one of them them to be President of the University. The salary of the President will be $2,000, of the Professors $1,500, and houses will be provided for them free of charge.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—Like a noble lion at bay, worried but not intimdated by the snapping and barking of the canine pack let loose upon him by some royal huntsman, the Commander-in-chief of our army is presented to the twenty millions of his admiring and grateful fellow-citizens, in the attitude of a criminal on trial in the hostile capital captured by his genius and valor. Those who have been instrumental in bringing about such a mortifying spectacle as this must place a very low estimate upon the character of our people, to expect that it will elicit from them any other sentiments but those of the sternest rebuke, the most scorching withering annihilating scorn and indignation.

The people's hearts are not yet so seared and dried up by the fires of party passion—their perceptions have not become so blunted, or their patriotism cooled down to the zero point, that they can look on such scenes as are now presented in the city of Mexico and not feel that a gross indignity has been offered to the national glory—a stain cast upon our escutcheon, a dark page added to our history, which only the loud and unanimous voice of the people can expunge and obliterate.

The sober second thought of a noble and grateful people will pronounce the trial of Windfield Scott, under the circumstances, and the dismissal or pre-acquttal of his accuser, without a parallel in injustice, in sordid, calculating, cold-hearted ingratitude. It has no redeeming or palliating views; it has not the shadow of an excuse, reason, or justification. It stands alone, a solitary case in our history at least, of a successful general being tried for doing his duty, for defending the glory of our army and country—tried by his junior officers, in the very scene of his noblest exploits—and made to stand there, before the world, the target for the low hate and cunning of intriguanis whom his favor had warned into existence, and whose malice, otherwise impotent, government patronage has supplied with a sting.

This attitude is sufficiently humiliating in any view, but when it comes to that point, that Wm. J. Worth can rise before a court martial in the city of Mexico and hurl in the teeth of Windfield Scott the approval of his conduct by the Government and the condemnation of his commander-in-chief, passes the bounds of human patience, and makes us sick at heart.

And who is the officer with whom the Government has taken sides against Windfield Scott?—Is he the same who abandoned his post, on a punctilo, when our army lay under the threatening cannon of the enemy? Is he the same who, whilst in this city, spoke in terms of contempt of the noble old General by whose magnanimity, with the aid of Persifor F. Smith's skill and generalship, he was enable to regain his position in the army? Is he the same of whom the patriotic Gaines declared in this city, when informed of his resignation, that he looked upon him as a deserter in time of war? Is he the same officer whose conduct at Puebla was pronounced by Gens. Quitman, Twiggs, and Smith highly prejudicial to the honor and safety of our army?—Is he the same officer who waked up one morning a staunch Democrat, when he had always been a Whig before and as suddenly became the friend and ally of another officer, who, before this, had been the constant theme of his ridicule and abuse?

If this is the officer who has been put forward to taunt and insult Windfield Scott, we think the choice is an admirable one. That noble old commander, who, throughout the trying scenes of an unequelled campaign, stood so nobly by the flag of his county, and devoted himself, with such single-mindedness, to the glory of our whole army, is fair game for those who, in all their deeds recked not of aught but their own selfish ends and personal aggrandizement.

There are some persons who endeavor to prejudice the position of Gen. Scott, by dwelling on the warmth of temper displayed by him, who, unable to impeach the truth of the facts alleged and proved by him, strive to weaken their effect by harping upon the testiness of his temper, and the imprudence of his language. This is a desperate resort. The people, however, are not wont to expect great patience and moderation in a gallant officer, so badgered and persecuted as Gen. Scott has been. Andrew Jackson, though seldom wrong, was not very mealymouthed in his language towards those who crossed the path of his duty. The people supported and justified him.—And the people, in spite of the puny efforts of the parties, will excuse in Windfield Scott even stronger language than any he has yet used in designating the conduct of those who brought upon the country the shameful scene now exhibited in the capital of Mexico.—*N. O. Delta.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPERTY.—The Boston Post says: "We learn from a gentleman who conversed with one of Louis Philippe's accountants that the Ex-King has no property out of France."

No *real* property we suppose is meant—but what's the difference when he is known to have investments in some of our best divident paying stocks.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—Mr. William Chambers, who completed the detail of that foundation of Scottish reputation laid by Robert Burns and Walter Scott, has declared for a repeal of the Union between Scotland and England, and the substitution of a Federal Parliament in Edinburgh.

THE ASTOR ESTATE.—The Journal of Commerce learns from very good authority, that the value of estate of the late John Jacob Astor does not exceed $7,500,000, of which about $4,000,000, is real, and $3,500,000 personal.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of specie from New York last week were three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars; $296,941 to Havre, and $39,253 to Liverpool, making the aggregate from the 1st of January to the 15th of April, $3,123,279.

JESUITS IN FRANCE.—"The High Commissary of the Government decrees: All religious corporations and congregations unauthorized by the law, and in particular the congregation of the Jesuits, are abolished."

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 26.

The market for flour is dull. Sellers are anxious to sell at $5.75 cts, but buyers do not meet City Mills nominal at $6, and Susquehannah the same. Rye flour $4, and Corn meal $2.37.

Not much doing in Grain. Wheat is a little firmer, with sales of good to prime red at 134 a 138c; white do. 138 a 150c.; a sale of family flour white at 160c.; corn is dull—sales of white at 43 a 44c.; and of yelloy do. at 46c.; oats 33 a 36c; rye 80c; cloverseed $3. 50 a $4.

☞Madame Guizot, mother of the Ex-French minister, died at Brompton, 31st ult.