THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or FIVE DOLLARS, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—To City Subscribers, twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings if paid at the end of the year. To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum if paid in advance, or remitted by mail within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and six pence if collected at the end of the year.

The Daily and Weekly British Whig may be found on file at the office of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London. Mr. H. advertises extensively in all parts of the world, and pays always in advance. Such persons are really patrons of the press.

Post Office, Kingston.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails during the Summer Season of 1854, commencing on the 30th May.

Eastern Mail, by Steamer, closes daily at 4 A.M. Delivered daily at 2,30 P. M.

Eastern Mails by Land from Kingston to Whitefish Falls, closes Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Delivered Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2,30 P. M.

Western Mail—Coburg, Port Hope, Peterboro,' Toronto and Offices west of Toronto, by Steamer, closes daily, Sundays excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Monday excepted, at 7 A. M.

Western Mail by Land Offices between Kingston and Toronto, closes daily at 3 P. M. Delivered daily at 7 A. M.

Prince Edward District to Brighton, closes daily, Sunday excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Sunday excepted, at 7 A. M.

Amherst Island, closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M. Delivered Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

Camden East, Newburgh, Wilton, &c., closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. Delivered Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

Spike's Corners, Loughboro, Storrington and Elginsburgh, closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. Delivered Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

Wolfe Island, closes daily, Sunday excepted, at 2 P M. Delivered daily, Sunday excepted, at 8 P. M.

United States—For New York and Boston, closes daily, Sunday excepted, at 6,30 A. M. For Cape Vincent, closes daily Sunday excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Sunday excepted, at 8 P M.

English Mail, closes Monday at 3 P.M.

☞ The Inland Postage on Papers for the United States must be paid ½d. each to the Line.

OFFICE HOURS.—On Week Days from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Sundays between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Deus."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

D. P. B., Gananoque, with remittances; M. & R., Worcester; R. H., Seymour East; Hon. J. A. McD., Quebec.

Dr. Duff.

This eminent Missionary has returned home, and made a great speech at Edinburgh, that occupies half a dozen columns of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.—Singular to say, though in the receipt of some dozen daily New York and Boston papers, that it is from the lips of Dr. Duff we gather the correct political meaning and intentions of the new secret association in the United States, called the "Know Nothing's." To put down Catholicity has this organization been made, but with what success remains to be seen. The American Press, with all its boasted freedom, has never dared to say what Dr. Duff has so openly promulgated. That such was the object of the "Know Nothing's" might be inferred from a hundred facts, but it is also a fact that no single newspaper of standing has had the boldness to say so. Hear what Doctor Duff says:—

Why, I may mention in passing, as a singular characteristic of America, that in New York, there has sprung up a new sect lately. It calls itself the "Know Nothings." What the whole of their object may be nobody well knows; but the result of their establishment proves this, that this class are striving very much to counteract the insidious underworkings of Popery. (Hear, hear.) And they show it in many ways. They go quietly to elections—nobody knows about them—and of late it has been found that no man under Popish influence is getting into power and authority.

Not long ago (just to show the working of the thing) a man in New York began to preach openly in the streets and elsewhere against the Papacy, and some of the Papists, just as in Ireland and other places, began to hoot and pelt the man with mud. When this was heard of, in due time a great number of these "Know Nothings" got into the crowd, so that for every Papist there was a "Know Nothing." Well, the Protestant man went on expounding Popery, while the Papists as usual began to hoot. Suddenly, every Papist got a firm thwack on the side of the head with the most thorough American gravity—(great laughter)—coupled with such words as these:—"Sir, this is a free country; every man is entitled to speak; and, Sir, when the man is done, if you want to answer him, we will see to it that you get justice." Well, if it had been only one or two who behaved in this manner, they would soon have been overpowered, but the Papists, seeing the apparent ubiquitousness of these "Know Nothings," were glad to give in. (Cheers.) They tried it again and again, however, but always with the same result, so that ere long full liberty of speech was established in the free city of New York. I do not know whether we could succeed this or not at home—(laughter)—but at all events, the plan has proved quite successful over the water. (Hear, hear.)

Now, with reference to Popery in America, the general conclusion is, that in America it is undoubtedly to find its grave—(applause)—its influence is unmistakeably on the decline, its power is melting away.—When the Popish Nuncio was sent to America, the Americans were rebdy to receive him, because he was a stranger. He was entertained in high places; but it was observed that the President of the United States did not think proper to invite him to dine with him,—and this was no doubt a part of the sound policy of the United States in reference to Popery. (Hear, hear.) At last they began to find him out. He began to interfere in many things. The bishops were striving hard to get the whole secular and charitable property, at their own body into their own hands; and while many of their people were positively but reluctantly assenting, others stoutly asserted their rights as American citizens, telling the bishops, &c., to keep the spiritualities, and let the laity, as heretofore, manage the temporalities.

When the Nuncio came, he took the side of the bishops; but although he coaxed, and flattered, and threatened, they would not yield. They began to ask, "What sort of a man is this?" and by and by some of the Papists themselves began to tell him, "You will better get about your business as soon as possible." The Protestants began to be thoroughly roused, and at last the Nuncio had to take flight from New York. He concealed himself in a house for some time in great trepidation; and at last, by means of a steamtug, he was smuggled into the British steamer, which was to carry him away from the States,—glad, indeed, to get away on any consideration. This is the way they deal with Popish nuncios, the emissaries of Popish tyrants, in nobly free and energetic America; and this is the way, too, they would treat the Cardinal Wiseman himself, if he went there. (Applause.) I might go on referring to many other subjects connected with the history and social economy of the States, illustrative of the remarkable energy of that people, if time permitted. That extraordinary energy is manifested in everything they undertake.

Touching the Reverend Doctor's visit to Canada, he thus speaks:—

"I must now, however, pass into Canada; and, late as is the hour, must say a word or two upon it, however brief. I confess, before going there, I did not adequately understand the nature of the country, though I had heard a good deal about it. When passing from Detroit, for instance, eastward, to West Canada, and coming suddenly upon a city called London, I thought I had certainly awoke from a dream! What! is this Canada West? It was associated far more in my mind with untilled forests, and all kinds of wild beasts. Passing along there burst upon me one of those noble views which, in the course of the journey, are to be seen of this city. I said, What is this? London, was the reply! It is certainly not so big as the old London; but really it is a striking and noble looking city, with 10,000 inhabitants. It is really most extraordinary to find such a city in the midst of what was the bush; and, what is better still, I subsequently found its inhabitants a noble Christian people; but this is not all, for there are others who come upon you. For example, Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, with a population equal to that of Perth, though only about twenty years ago it had only a few huts. It is as fine a looking city as the Fair City itself, and is surrounded with noble hills and lakes. Then you come to Toronto, Coburg, Kingston, Montreal, and other cities—in short, you are completely taken by surprise by the magnificent succession of growing cities, with their fine public edifices, and bustling, commercial activities, that burst upon the view on all sides.

After paying a high compliment to a work published by Mr. Lillie, on the growth and prosperity of Canada, as throwing more light upon Canada than a thousand other volumes which had been written on the subject, and earnestly recommending that it should be republished here, for the instruction of our countrymen, the Reverend Doctor said, that there was not a nobler territory than this out of Great Britain and the United States, and that Canada West was one of the most promising parts of the British dominions in every respect, with reference to its capabilities and resources, as well as the social comforts, Christian character and rapidly expanding intelligence and energies of its inhabitants. It is colonized mainly by British people, with free institutions, of which they have proved themselves in every way worthy. Its growth in every aspect, has been proportionably as rapid as that of the United States, and that is unprecedented in the previous history of the world. Education, as well as agriculture, commerce, and everything else bearing on the improvement of man, as making vast progress; and that being so, let us as a Church especially cherish it. West or Upper Canada is almost Presbyterian; and it is very much free church Presbyterianism. (Applause.) They have already, as I understood when there, sent home money to get out three Presbyterian ministers. In many parts they have already enough money, and soon will have in all; and their only want will be that of men, although they will not long have even that want. Let us cherish that Knox's College of Toronto. It is destined to be a noble institution—indeed it is so already. (Applause.) They have a fine set of students there under Dr. Willis and his colleagues of admirable spirit; and they go out in the summer months and act the part of missionaries amongst the settlers. One is delighted to meet with such fine young men. Let us, I repeat, cherish that college. It is worthy of being cherished, and in a few years you will find you will be saved all trouble in sending out men and money to Canada; nay, the probability, that you will find by and by that your favors and liberalities will be returned to you a hundred fold by a grateful people.

In East or Lower Canada, Popery, as is well known, prevails, though it abounds in Montreal, and elsewhere, with thousands of as noble Protestants as the world contains. Had there been time, I would have availed myself of this opportunity for making a reference to some of the Protestant missionary societies in that Province. I meant to have said a word, for example, upon the French Canadian society, a thoroughly evangelistic institution, whose agents laboured among the Roman Catholics, and whose constitution was of the most Catholic character, so that all could unite in its labors. It was a society eminently worthy of being supported. On the South side of the Town at Grand Linge, there is another mission, which is under the influence of another denomination. Perhaps our Popish committees could not do better than put themselves in communication with the noblemen and agents connected with these societies, & thus let us riddle ourselves into one another—(a laugh)—and become an empire not only in name, but in action and brotherly love. (Applause.)

The men who have gone from this country to Canada are noble-hearted men. What a fine specimen have ye, for example, in Dr Burns, of Toronto—(applause)—a man who has more energy about him than many half-a-dozen young men. He is possessed of the whole, muscular energy and brain energy, and never seems exhausted; and proximity to him would put any idlers quite in motion. [Laughter and applause.] His work yonder has been great. I lament that time and strength will not allow me to enlarge on this important theme, but others will, I trust, present themselves: and the republication of Mr. Lillie's work will accomplish much of what I had intended to have done. Only I cannot close without saying, that the cordiality with which my visit was received by Canadians of all evangelic denominations was only a second edition of that experienced in the United States; the enthusiasm of our public meetings the same; while there was a spontaneous manifestation of loyalty toward our mission. The Lord has great things yet in store for Canada.

THE OPENING OF ICELAND.—Trade with Iceland under certain regulations will shortly be thrown open to the world. A law lately passed by the Danish Government, has taken the outward commerce of the Island out of the hands of a few Copenhagen merchants who had a privileged monopoly of it hitherto. Subsequently all Danes were admitted to the trade. The present act opening the ports of Iceland to all nations will come into operation on the last of April 1855, and by it all foreigners are put upon the same footing as the Danes. The chief formalities prescribed, merely bind masters of vessels to bring passports, and certificates of health as to the state of their ships. The coasting trade of Iceland is also opened to the competition of foreign vessels.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The following is a synopsis of the Reciprocity Treaty, a copy of which has been submitted to the Provincial Parliament:

Article I throws open the fisheries of British America, except those of Newfoundland, and the salmon, shad, and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article II provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in the American fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Article III provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs; all kinds of animals; all kinds of fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds, and vegetables; dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish and the products of fish and of all other creatures in the water; poultry and eggs; furs and skins; undressed stone and marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow and lard; horns; manure; ores of all kinds; coal; tar, pitch, and turpentine; ashes; lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, trees and shrubs; pelts; fish oil; rice; broom corn; barley; gypsum, ground or unground; burr or grindstones, hewn or rough, wrought or unwrought; dye stuffs; flax; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

Article IV throws open the River St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to American vessels—the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels into their canals.—Both nations to enjoy the navigation on equal terms.

Article V provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner, if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from American the right of navigating her waters, in which case Americans can annul article second.

Article VI provides for including Newfoundland, with her consent.

Domestic Items.

An attempt at incendiarism was made on Friday, the premises of Mr. Arthur, on Front street. The fire was discovered immediately, however, and extinguished. In the rear of some frame buildings on King street, opposite the *Globe* office, fire was also discovered on Friday forenoon, but it was speedily put out. Conflagrations appear to be as infectious as scarlet fever.

PONTIAC MILLS.—The Ottawa *Times* of this week contains an interesting account of the "Ottawa Pontiac Mills," belonging to Messrs. Egan & Co., and which have been recently erected on the Chute of the Chats Rapids, nearest to the present railway terminus and the mouth of the proposed Chats Canal. The main building is 102 feet long, and 36 feet wide, having three stories in height, and consumed in its construction two large rafts of White Pine timber, and about 200,000 feet of hard wood. This building contains "four gangs of vertical saws two of them being what are technically called "live gangs," and 12 circular saws for slabbing, butting, and other purposes." It is calculated that during the season, the mill can cut about 100,000 standards. To keep it going constantly, by night and by day, it will employ 120 men. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. O'Conner, and has been rapidly completed having been commenced only last winter.—[*Bytown Gazette.*

COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Thompson has presented a memoir to the Royal Society, relating to the great value of codliver oil in practice. "An impression is deepening in the minds of physiologists," he observes, "that if new light can be thrown on the phenomena of diseases, it is by a careful examination of the blood." His observations lead him to value highly a fact, first pointed out by Mr. Simon, that during the use of codliver oil, the red particles of the blood are increased. His experiments prove, as laid before the Royal Society, that red corpuscles increase in 1,000 parts in the proportion of 146 to 144. He has also discovered that cocoanut oil is as valuable as that from the liver of the cod and allied genera.

Fires at Toronto.

Toronto has been the scene of two very destructive fires. The first on the morning of Thursday the 15th instant, occurred in Stanley Street, in a building which was in the course of erection, owned by Mr. Joshua Crawford, adjoining his bakery. Nineteen houses, chiefly on Stanley Street, were burned to the ground, and thirty families rendered homeless. Mr. Crawford loses seventeen of them, having no insurance, amounting in value to about £1,700, exclusive of 50 barrels of flour destroyed in the bakery. A fireman named Robert Kirk, fell from the roof of one of the buildings, and was severly injured but is in a fair way for recovery.

The other fire occured on Thursday night about 9 o'clock, commencing in the rear of that splendid row of brick buildings on the east side of Church Street south of Shuter Street. Four houses, the residences of Messrs. Rice Lewis, Buchan, Henning, Goth, and Mrs. McGiers, were consumed, all but the walls, and seven stables entirely. Most of the furniture was saved. The Military were on the ground, but arrived too late to render much assistance. On both of these occasions, the Rochester firemen, who were on a visit to their Toronto brethren, gave valuable aid and creditably represented the firemen of their brigade.

The Strike among the Printers.

The strike still continues, and we still continue to engage as many young men and boys as come forward, to whom we impart as rapidly as possible a knowledge of the art of type setting. People generally are not aware that the process is of the simplest description, and that a very few day's tuition enables a lad of good parts to earn higher wages than he could obtain at any other business. We have also resolved, as well as our neighbors of the Colonist, to employ females in the business of type-setting. They have been so engaged for some years past in the United States, and with entire success. Women are generally more "neat-handed" than men, and type-setting is an art in which nimbleness of fingers is the first requisite.—A female who knows how to read and write, can earn in a printing office twice the amount of wages which she would receive in any other employment. We have made arrangements to provide a room specially for the female department of the printing office, and everything will be done to render their situation comfortable. All that is necessary to begin the work is a knowledge of reading and writing. A good hand will be able to earn six or eight dollars in a very short time.—[Leader.

FIRE AT COBURG.—The scoundrel who fired a poor widow woman's property some weeks since, descended to the utmost depth of human wickedness, but the wretch who fired and burned the Roman Catholic Church last night has found a "lower deep" still; his crime is the ultimatum of a God forsaken man. What could have induced this hellish act we are at a loss to imagine, and the more so as the Reverend Father Timlin is most highly esteemed by all denominations. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the morning, and, in consequence, the Engines were longer than usual in getting on the ground. They however, saved the Priest's house and out buildings, but the fire in the Church (which was mostly of wood) was too far advanced to be extinguished. The loss, we regret to find, is about £1000, there being no insurance.—[*Star.*

Dr. Ryerson no longer a Minister!

We learn that at the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists at Belleville, Dr. Ryerson tendered his resignation of the Ministry, gave up his ordination papers, &c. It is said the Dr. denied the right of the church to expel a member for not attending "Class Meeting," and this dispute led to his resignation. The *Guardian* refuses to allow his reasons to appear, and he is therefore about to publish a pamphlet on the subject.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—Mr. George M. Pennock, who resided about four miles back of Maitland, was killed by lightning on Monday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, whilst asleep in his bed. His wife and youngest child, who occupied the same bed, were uninjured. The bed upon which they lay was placed close into the corner of the room. The electric fluid first demolished the chimney as far down as the chamber floor, scattering the shingles and gable end of the building like chaff; it then continued down a post, and coming in contact with the head board of the bed, close against which Mr. Pennock's head was resting, it passed through the body, and set fire to the clothes at the foot of the bed. It also tore up the floor of the house, so that the stove fell into the cellar. An apple tree near the building was struck at the same time.

HOUSE ROBBING.—Several attempts have lately been made in Williamsburgh, Matilda and Edwardsburgh, to break into and rob houses, a few of which have proved successful. It is supposed that there is a gang of six or eight, and they are said to be all tall, strong men, of dark complexion, apparently foreigners. Last Thursday night Mr. Robt. Ayres, of Edwardsburgh, heard a man trying to get into his house; he seized his gun, and rushing out, saw the rascal running around the corner of his wood-shed, when he fired at him, but the scamp got away.—Some suspicious looking characters, we are informed, have been prowling about the country, pretending to understand the repairing of clocks, and it is said they are importunate in their wishes to get such jobs in the country parts. It behoves the inhabitants to be on their guard.

THE MONTREAL WATER WORKS have come to a stand in consequence of augmented labor in finding pure water, and the increased expense attending a rise in wages. We observe it stated that the laborers employed are almost exclusively Canadians, and surely their labor in general has not been so far overpaid as to create the necessity of making a stand against a rise, especially as the little offices of the City Government have received the benefit of such considerations.

STONE DRESSING:—Proposals are making at Montreal for establishing there the stone Dressing machinery now in use in Hamilton. The stone found in that locality, a blue lime stone, is said to be greatly superior to that of our neighbor city.

A Buffalo paper says, that immigrants continue to pour into the country at a rate almost beyond calculation. From fifteen hundred to two thousand a day are landed there by railroad, and are taken thence by steamboat to different parts of the West.

The New York street preacher, J. S. Orr, or, as he is often called, the "Angel Gabriel," has stated it was his intention to be in Montreal on the 12th July, and "exercise that freedom of speech which was denied Garezni."

A NEW RAILWAY IN CANADA.—A correspondent informs us that the Cobourg and Rice Lake section of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad is now open. This work extends northerly from Lake Ontario at Cobourg, opposite this city, into a very rich agricultural and lumber region. We are gratified to learn that all the officers on the line are filled by Americans, under the superintendence of J. Spaulding, Esq., of this State. It drive foreign impossible to obtain living positions North of the Lake.—[Rochester American.

THE FACTS.—Mr. Cole, Assistant Superintendent, is a Canadian. Mr Richardson, Station Master, is a Canadian. Mr Sutherland, Freight Agent, is a Scotchman. Mr. Baker, Freight Agent, at R. L. is an Englishman.—Mr Van Ingen, Freight Agent, is a Canadian by adoption. There are very few Americans on the line, and they only to fill offices which require a long apprenticeship which they have served.—[Cobourg Star.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday the 8th instant, while engaged in raising the frame of a grist-mill, on the second concession east of Yonge-street, a beam fell upon Mr Jacob Shepherd, of York township, crushing and injuring him severely. He died on the Sunday evening following. Mr Shepherd was one of the wealthiest men in his township, an excellent neighbor, and will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

The new steamer owned by James Wallis, Esq., of Peterboro', was launched on the 8th inst., at Ponton Falls, and was towed from that place to Port Perry, to receive her engine and boiler. We are informed that about 300 visitors from neighboring Towns were present, and that everything went off to the satisfaction and great pleasure of all concerned.

Crops in Canada.

Vaughan, June 16.—A correspondent informs us that "Spring crops are coming on famously. Oats and Peas are out of danger, unless very hot, dry weather should come on. Wheat fields that looked very unpromising a few weeks ago have improved wonderfully since the late rains."

EDWIN, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.—The *Barometer* of last week says: "The spring crops in this neighborhood promise a capital and extra yield. The grass is very strong, and more hay will be taken from one than was taken from three acres last year. More suitable weather for the soil of this section of the Province could not be had, that we have been so far blessed with this summer."

CAYUGA, June 17.—A gentleman from this township tells us that spring crops are only middling, and wheat will hardly be an average.

Sad Accident.

Mr. Holmes, of the Firm of Holmes and Benton, met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening at their Saw Mill. They had just put in a new boiler, and were in the act of erecting a chimney about 26 feet long, and 2½ feet in diameter, having it nearly in its place, when the guide rope broke, and the chimney fell with all its force on Mr. Holmes, who was standing on a pile of lumber at the time. He was struck on the head, and was otherwise bruised from head to foot, from the fall he received among the lumber. We are happy to say that Mr. Holmes' medical attendant assures him that no internal injury has been sustained, but at present he very naturally lies in a very weak state.

Health and Public Nuisances.

There is an extremely dirty Piggery on the corners of Brock & Division Streets, to which the attention of the Board of Health should be directed. In consequence of the offensive and disgusting smell arising therefrom, pedestrians who are in the secret are positively compelled to take the opposite side of the street, to keep their noses from rotting off. There are certain cellars, too, in Princess Street, particularly one beneath the house occupied by Mr. Filz, Saw sharpener, in which there cannot be at this moment less than two feet of stagnant water, holding the germs of some fell disease, which may at any moment attack the neighborhood. This is caused by improper drainage—the main drain being stopped up—but at this particular time when the worst of all epedemics may land we know not when on our shores, it behoves the body of gentlemen entrusted with the suppressing of those and other nuisances of a like nature to remove, or have properly cleansed, such hot-beds of disease as the above. Prevention is better than cure.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, June 22.

In the absence of the Police Magistrate, Alderman Yates presided.

John Donaldson and Susan his wife, were charged by the High Bailiff with vagrancy. Committed 30 days to Sheriff Corbett's Boarding House.

John Connoly, of Barrack Street, and of Dog-fighting notoriety, was charged by the High Bailiff with drunkenness and disorderly conduct—and being a nuisance in the neighborhood where he lives. The High Bailiff said he felt it a duty he owed the public to mention that Connolly's conduct has been disgraceful, and a severe penalty ought to be imposed to bring him to his senses. On his promising to keep quiet and sober, was fined 5s. and costs.

Thomas Henderson, of the Montreal Road, complained against Charles Densmore, who works in the G. T. R. R., Blacksmiths Shop, for having on the night of the 21st inst., discharged a gun, loaded with slugs, through his kitchen window.

It appeared that a Mr. Dawson met Densmore, and asked him what he wanted with the gun at that hour of the night. He answered, "he was going to shoot the cow dog, and cat, then his wife, afterwards himself?" It was after this he went to Mr. Henderson's house. A summons was granted for Densmore.

Mary Connell, of Johnston Street, complained against a Mrs. Thurlow, for using abusive language to her, and setting her dog on complainant's child, biting it severely. A summons for Mrs. Thurlow, was granted.

Archibald Buchanan, was charged with drunkenness. Admitted, and "said that Wednesday was so warm, he was obliged to slake his thirst with some good Canadian Whiskey, and was quite overcome, and upon his Soul, could not help it; he was on his road to Glenburnie." On his promising to keep sober was allowed to take his departure.

FIREMEN ON INQUESTS.—It occasionally happens that firemen are summoned to attend on Coroner's Juries, and that they object to comply, on the ground that they are legally exempt. The consequence is, that the jurors in attendance have frequently to submit to unnecessary delay. The following letter addressed to Dr. King, Coroner, Toronto, removes any misapprehension which may exist on the subject,—

Secretary's office,
Quebec, 13th October, 1851.

SIR—I have the honour to state to you in reply to the legal question submitted in your letter to the Governor General, in the month of May 1850, that members of fire companies are not exempt by the juror's act, from serving on Coroners Inquests, held to enquire of sudden deaths.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. LESTER,
Secretary.

Hollydaysburgh, Penn., June 21.

A fire occurred here last evening, destroying 10 buildings, including the block bounding Juniatta and Montgomery streets. The principal sufferers are Mr. Rock, shoe dealer—Mr. Doughlas, grocer, and Black's confectionary. Loss put down at $20,000.—The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New York, June 21.

A lad aged about 17 years and a convict in the Sing Sing prison, has made a confession of being engaged with two others in setting fire to Jenning's clothing store in Broadway.

Baltimore, June 21.

Dust. Inglehart, a German committed suicide last evening, by cutting his throat, and then jumping out of the third story window.

Philadelphia, June 21.

G. W. Aspinwall, Esq., engaged in the California trade, died in this city this morning.

H. C. Brewster, well known member of the Bar is also dead.

Philadelphia, June 20.

The large cotton and woolen mill on Jefferson street, Kensington, was destroyed by fire P. M., caused, it is said, by the friction of the machinery; about 300 persons were employed in the building, principally females, and mainly escaped by the windows, the stairway being cut off by the flames.—Loss of property $60,000.

Boston, June 21.

The steamship Niagara sailed for Liverpool this morning with 211 passengers; she takes out $40,000 in American gold, and $184,000 in American gold coin.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

QUEBEC, June 21st, 1854.

The debate on the address was continued last evening in a full House, all the members being present.

The Gallery was crowded with strangers, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. The debate opened by Mr. Hartman, who censured the ministry for not calling the Parliament together in February according to promise, though he was not prepared to join in the amendment, conveying formal censure, as some discretion was left to the government, but he thought its plain executive influence must be reduced. He moved the amendment to be found below.

Mr. Langton followed, condemning the ministry for not dissolving the House sooner, or not, having failed to do so, going on with the business of the country.

Messrs. Hincks and Rolph defended the government, saying that if it was alleged on the other side, a dissolution should have followed the Representation Bill, it is better late than never, and that it would violate all constitutional principles to proceed with legislation without an appeal to the people.

Mr. Brown spoke for upwards of two hours, taking the ground that there ought to be a vote of want of confidence in the ministry for violating all their pledges.

Other members followed. Mr. Galt defended the Grand Trunk Railway policy.

Mr. Cartier defended the position of the ministry, and contended that the worst consequences must result to the Reform party from turning them out.

Mr Young said he should support the amendment, and traced the backwardness of Lower Canada as compared with Upper Canada to the commercial policy which had been pursued on the one hand, and the Seignorial Tenure on the other.

The discussion proceeded on four several amendments offered to the fouth paragraph of the ministerial address.

Mr. Cauchon moved that the following words be inserted:—"That this House see, and with regret, that your Excellency's Government do not intend to submit to the Legislature during the present session, a bill for the immediate settlement of the Seignorial Tenure question."

Mr. Sicotte moved that the following words be inserted after the fourth paragraph: "That the Seignorial Tenure is opposed to the prosperity of the country. That notwithstanding the increasing and energetic expression of opinion by the whole people of this Province condemning it for many years past, it is a matter greatly to be deplored that such tenure has not been abolished, and that this House cannot forbear an expression of its regret that the administration has announced its intention to put off to a future session, and to an indefinite period, any Legislation on one of the most important questions affecting so vitally, so nearly, and personally, a large majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and in its effects and tendencies on the economic condition of the whole Province."

Mr. Hartman moved that after the word "established" in the 5th line of the 3rd paragraph, the remainder of the paragraph be expunged and the following inserted: "And we, however, considering the passage of the Act to enlarge the representation of the province, as rendering this parliament incompetent to legislate upon important measures on which the opinions of the whole people have been repeatedly expressed, and cannot be misunderstood. This House regrets that his Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present session a measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

In case of Mr. Hartman's amendment failing, Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, proposed to move—"that this House regrets that the settlement of the Clergy Reserves and Seignorial Tenures questions has not been recommended to Parliament during the present session."

By the arrangements among parties, however, these amendments were not put to the vote in this shape.

Mr. Cauchon's amendment was before the House, and was not withdrawn, but an amendment of Mr. Cauchon's amendment was moved by Mr. Hartman to leave out all the words after "House," and insert the following in its stead: "Regrets that his Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present session a measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and also for the abolition of the Seignorial Tenure."

On this the division stood thus:—Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Ferguson, Hartman, Jobin, Langton, Lyon, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie Marchildon, Mattice, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, White of East York, and Young,—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Clapham, Crawford, Delong, Dixon, Drummond, Dubonk, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Gamble, Gowan, Hincks, Lacoste, Lafterriere, Laurin, Leblanc, Lemieux, Macdonald of Kingston, McNab, Malloch, Macdonald, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Murney, Paige, Patrick, Poelin, Prince, Rolph, Robinson, Ralph, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Smith of Durham, Stevenson, Street, Stewart, Tache, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Yarn, Wilson and Wright of West York,—54.

Mr. Sicotte again moved an amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, that the words "or one for the immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserves," be added at the end thereof.

Mr. Cauchon at once accepted the amendment, and Mr. Brown withdrew his amendment to secure a united one." The result was the following division:

Yeas—Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubois, Ferguson, Gamble, Gowan, Hartman, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laterriere, Lyon, Macdonald of Cornwall, Mcodonald of Kingston, McNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, Macdougal, Murney, Polette, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Stewart, Tessier, Valois, White, Wright of West York and Young—42.

Nays—Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Delong, Drumpond, Dumoulin, Egan Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, Morin, Morison, Paige, Patrick, Poelin, Prince, Rolph, Sanborn, Smith of Durham, Tache, Turcotte, Yarn and Wright of East York—29.

Mr. Cauchon's amendment as amended was agreed to on the same division as the preceding.

Mr. Hincks moved for an adjournment to Thursday to decide upon what Government would do under the circumstances.

June 24.

This day at 3 o'clock p. m. the Governor General proceeded to the chamber of the Legislative Council, and the members being assembled, his Excellency commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

When I met you at the commencement of the present Session, I experienced the hope that you would proceed to pass without delay such a law in reference to the parcel appointed for introducing the amended franchise as would have enabled me at once to bring into operation those important measures affecting the representation of the people in Parliament which were adopted by you with such singular unanimity last session. Having been dissappointed in this expectation, I still consider it is due to the people of this province and most respectful to the decision of the Legislature, that I should take such steps as lie in my power to give effect to the law by which the Parliamentary representation of the people is augmented before calling the attention of Parliament to questions on which the public mind has been long agitated, and the settlement of which is most desirable to end in such a manner as will be most likely to secure for it the confidence of the people. I have consented therefore, to meet you on the present occasion for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to an immediate dissolution.

Quebec, June 22.

The Sarah Sands arrived in port at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, this afternoon, and reached her dock at 5 o'clock.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF
Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New York, August 25, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of THREE QUARTS of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½ Cannon Street, New York City.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this City.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison are worthless.

E. W. PALMER, Kingston, Agent.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the MATERIA MEDICA. Dirk and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and Grey Heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fairly restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A. J. CONSTABLE, 76 Bond-St. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache, and all Cutaneous Diseases. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. Try it.—Price only 25 cents in large bottles.

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C. S. EMERSON'S

AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE is truly the wonder of the age. Perhaps no article ever offered to the public is received with greater favor than this, and persons Bald or becoming so, have only to test the article to be fully satisfied.

N. B.—Agents are authorized to give written guarantees if preferred; price to be agreed upon between the parties.

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No. 57, Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
E. W. PALMER
Agent, Kingston, C. W.

IMPORTS.

June 22nd.

Steamer Ontario, Ogdensburgh—2 ottomans, 2 stools, M. Ryan; 1 skiff, 1 coil rope, 1 anchor, Mr Spring.

Steamer Northerner, 1 box, G. Chandler; 2 barrels fruit, 11 sacks feathers, J. Murphy; 2 cases soap, H. J. Anderson; 6 barrels pitch, 1 barrel oil, W. Rudman; 1 horse, 1 waggon, 1 safety, owner; 2 boxes glassware, 1 bag peas, 1 basket strawberries, J. Lask.

Steamer Star, Cape Vincent—1 package, G. F. Oliver, 1 bag, W. A. Geddes.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel

June 21st.—Dr. Rees, Toronto; H. W. Delaney, Trenton; Reverend D. Fraser, Montreal; William Gourley, Montreal; William Atkin, Smiths' Falls; Thomas Workman, Hamilton; James Davidson, Hamilton; P. Gray, Carleton Place; John L. Gourley, Aylmer; H. O. Merritt, Merricksville; Robert C. Walker, Merricksville; C. Wallbridge, Merricksville; M. Wiltgirdstein, New York; C. W. Ferrie, New York; J. Neil, New York; J. T. Magadern, New York.

Arrivals at Stenson's City Hotel.

June, 22nd.—M. B. Finlen, New York; J. H. Burdett, Prince Edwards; James Tait, Picton; George G. Crook and boy, Belleville;