We cannot undertake to return rambling effusions of which the demand is already greatly in excess of the supply. Communications should be as brief as possible, and on one side of the paper only; if long, it may save the authority of finding space for them. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Daily British Whig.

(Established 1850.)

KINGSTON, C. W.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1857.

LETTERS & TELEGRAPHS.

S. M. P., New York; J. T. & Bro., Toronto.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the Daily Times.)

SIR—I regret to see, from the report of Lord Shaftesbury's speech in your columns of Saturday, the weight of his noble influence is thrown against the effort made to clear our admirable version of the Holy Scriptures from what all who are capable of looking into the Greek Testament acknowledge to be defects. The question seems to me to be one of plain duty. We must, as faithful men, do all in our power to give purely to our less instructed brethren the meaning of the original text. We must, as prudent men, seek to do this in the least objectionable way. It would, do I believe, answer every purpose if a Royal Commission were issued to ten of the greatest scholars among our bishops and professors at the old Universities, with direction to place in the margin such versions as seemed to nine-tenths of the commissioners preferable to the existing English text, permission being granted to ministers to read such corrections in our churches. By this I think we should get rid of the obscurities that arise (1) from the same English word standing for different Greek Words as in St. John i., 5, and v., 35; (2) from different English words standing for the same or cognate Greek words, as in Romans, iii., 26; (3) from interpolation as in St. Matthew xx., 23; (4) from change in the English tongue, as 1 Corinthians, iv., 4; (5) from a faulty text, as 1st John, v., 7; (6) from not attending to the article.

All who have read the Scriptures in public must have wished to read "Joshua," in Acts vii., 45, and Hebrews iv., 8.

It does not seem desirable to leave corrections of the text to be made by ministers in their sermons.

I am unable to speak of the Old Testament. Most have, as I believe, wished that the sacred name were always printed as it is in Exodus vi., 3. Some one has observed that if this had been done Socinianism would have been almost impossible.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN ALLEN, Archdeacon of Salop.

Diocess of Lichfield.

Press, Shrewsbury, Dec. 1.

(From the Times of Dec. 5th.)

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—Last night a public meeting was held upon this subject at St. Martin's hall, Long acre, the object being to hear an address from Mr. W. H. Black, who is well known by his connection with the learned body of men known as the Anglo-Biblican Institute, and as Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, from which he has lately retired. Dr. Lee occupied the chair, and several of the principal persons connected with the movement were on the platform. The audience was not very numerous. Mr. Black, having been introduced to the meeting, addressed it at great length upon a question which, he said, had attracted much public attention in consequence of the recent motion in Parliament. He was one of those who supported the revision of the Bible. It was true that the present version was an authorized one, but the translation being made at a time when very little light could be thrown upon it by the learning of the age, it abounded in inaccuracies, which a more intimate knowledge of Greek and Hebrew of Eastern manners and customs, and the researches of a long line of unwearied students for their learning had brought to light. Now, when it was considered that the translations of ordinary worldly documents were required to be made with the most scrupulous accuracy, they ought not to suffer the truths of Holy Writ, which by means of the English version of the Bible were conveyed to the ends of the earth, to be obscured by such mistranslations as it could be proved to demonstration existed. He gave a brief history of the origin of the present translation, which was undertaken in consequence of the complaints made by the Puritans that the Scriptures were not truly translated, and it was to avoid a recurrence of those complaints that King James issued the order for translation now in use, which came out in 1611, and was ordered to be read in churches. But James had no intention to meet the views of the Puritans, by that translation, and it was a little singular that, although it set aside the Geneva Bible, which was translated at the very seat of Calvinism, the King's translation was far more Calvinistic. Mr. Black continued at great length to show that the new translation was rather a revision than otherwise, and that the translators had followed many of the blunders and corruptions that had crept in, owing to the ignorance of the early printers, who often inserted the supplemental words rendered necessary by the genius of the English language in the Received text, and thus gave a divine authority to what which possessed none. Some instances of this description of alleged error, he quoted, and also errors of actual mistranslation, contending that the words "of God," in the 1st Epistle to St. John, c. 3, v. 16, should be rendered "of Christ," whereby the whole meaning of the sentence was altered. Other instances were quoted, among which was the rendering of the Hebrew word in the original "borrow," when the Israelites were borrowing goods of the Egyptians, the right of rendering being "asked," which would take away the reproach of theft alleged by infidels. There was also a remarkable instance in which he contended that the true rendering of the striking words "I am that I am," was "I will that I will." He accused the translators not only of perpetrating errors through ignorance but from a spirit of morbid hatred especially to the Vulgate, the old translation of St. Jerome. He proceeded to point out many differences in the Psalms, in Job, and in the Prophets, in which the English version was utterly different from the Hebrew, and passages in St. Matthew and the Epistles opposed to the Greek. He enlarged very much upon the great extent of ignorance of the learned languages in the early part of the 17th century. Incidentally alluding to Lord Shaftesbury, he accused him of prejudicing this question, and expressed his surprise that that noble Lord should wish to see the people pay a blind deference to our translation of the Scriptures, however inefficient that translation might be. The specific charges against that translation were that the marginal readings, which were preferable to the text, were not printed in the common editions; the punctuation was often wrong so as to alter the sense; the text was cut up and disfigured, and the sense destroyed by the division into chapters and verses; there was such a want of uniformity that no one could rely upon the English word as an equivalent for the same original word where it occurred in other places, and therefore an English accordance was delusive as a guide to the scriptures; the poetry and prose portions were not distinguished; false readings and obsolete words and phrases abounded; ungrammatical and incident expressions occurred; the order of the books, both in the Old and New Testaments was defective; there were numerous erroneous ideas affecting religious questions, which learned men were now agreed and which ought no longer to deface the scriptures; and some parts of the Bible were so badly translated that they were not read by reason of their obscurity. He concluded by observing that all parties might in these days safely trust a public commission of learned men, selected for their known abilities in philosophical and biblical scholarship. The eyes of the world would be upon them and their work, and the expected to which that work would be completed would be a safeguard to all.—The address, which is to be followed by two others, was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was cordially given both to Mr. Black and the chairman.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 76.

Good people, those who venerate Christmas, by this time have recovered from the ill-effects of too much eating and drinking, and must need repose of body, which nothing so much aids as a book of light reading. Of those upon our Table, all of which can be procured at either of the City Book Stores, the reader can take his choice.

THE SCHOOL FELLOW, a Monthly Magazine for Boys and Girls. January, 1857. Dix and Edwards, New York. $1 a year.

The enterprising publishers of this excellent little Magazine have taken it under their special protection, and are pushing its circulation both in Europe and America, at a prodigious rate. It is certainly excellingly well got up, and abounds with everything that can please the young mind. The illustrations are also very good, and taken as a whole, we do not see how a dollar can be so well laid out by a young person having the means, than by subscribing to this "School Fellow."

THE WREN OF THE GOLDEN MARY.—A Christmas Story by Charles Dickens. Dix & Edwards, New York. 12½ cts.

This is Box's Christmas Box for 1857, and though it does not please us like his "Carol" or his "Chimes," yet it is well worth the perusal. Mr. Dickens, like all landsmen, has a queer mode of telling a nautical tale, but he makes up in point what he wants in technicality. The subject is the voyage of a barque, named the "Golden Mary," for California, in the year 1849, and her shipwreck off Cape Horn. The captain, passengers, and crew took to the boats, and beguiled their weary time with telling tales. These tales form the staple of the fable; and they are one and all characterized by great beauty and deep human interest. In due time the boats are picked up; the bulk of those who made that perilous navigation in which they were engaged are saved; and all but two are landed in the Columbia river. The history of the "Wreck of the Golden Mary" is a tale calculated to attract much attention from its natural and simple character, more especially as the chief personages of the action return to England in safety and happiness.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.—By Thomas Wright. Part 2. The London Publishing Co. Kingston Agent, J. H. Stephens, 25 cents per part.

This is Part Second of a new work noticed last week. The Work has been got up with great care—illustrated with beautiful Engravings on Steel, comprising Portraits of the most celebrated characters in French History, and Scenes from Historical Paintings, copied from Works of Art in the Versailles and other Galleries of France. The Publishers have determined to spare no expense in producing the Work in a style worthy of the great events which will be recorded in its pages.

THE WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER for January, 1857. Buffalo; Thomas & Lathrop. $2 a year.

THE PLOUGH, LOOM AND ANVIL.—A Farmer's Magazine. New York; Nash & Parish, $3 a year.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 659, for January 10th, 1857. Boston; Littell, Son and Company. $6 a year.

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL WORLD, Nos. 360 et 361, for December 27th 1856, and for January 3rd, 1857. New York; R. S. Willis et A. Morand. $2 a year.

The January Numbers of all these really excellent periodicals have been received. Now is the time to subscribe, as January begins the year.

CHAMBER'S JOURNAL for November, 1856. J. Duff, Kingston. $2 a year.

Something has retarded the usual issue of the New York Re-print of this Journal, but here we have the November No., and those for December and January are promised immediately. Chamber's Journal is so deservedly popular, and its sale is so great in Canada, that we regret the original publishers are deprived of the profit accruing from their talent and industry. One of the Brothers Chambers was recently in Canada, and it is surprising that he did not make such business arrangements here as would enable Canadian Booksellers to sell the original Magazine on the same terms that they sell the Re-print. The public will have the work, and if they can't get it one way, they will the other.

MEN OF OUR TIME, OR BRITISH STATESMEN.—London; T. Nelson and Sons. Kingston; J. Creighton. 12mo. pp. 216. Half a Dollar.

This is an English publication, and contains the Biographies of the leading Politicians of the British Empire, viz: The Earl of Aberdeen, Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Cranworth, Sir Wm. Molesworth, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Granville, Duke of Argyll, and Sir Charles Wood, all living with the exception of the late Colonial Secretary. The lives of all these great men are impartially sketched with much vigour, and though the author is anonymous, yet he is evidently one of the political writers of the present day, for his men is a practised one. Bravery with him is the soul of wit. Take the essays in the Times, these Biographies will give the reader everything he wants to know of the particular Statesman, and not one bit of information more.

CANADIAN MUSICAL REVIEW for December, 1856. Toronto; C. F. Graham.—$1.50 per annum.

This Number, the 8th of the 1st volume, is embellished with Eight Pages of Music, being a full score for a new Christmas Anthem, by Mr. Graham, "Sing Unto the Lord," with Alto Solo, "Behold I bring you glad tidings," ending with Full Chorus, "Glory to God." This Anthem is very delightfully set, and is a very handsome Christmas Box to the Subscribers of the Review.

We have to thank the publisher of Mr. Cooper's Essay on Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, for another copy of this very useful work.

NOVEL DEATH.—On Thursday the 9th inst. as one of our townsmen was travelling in his sleigh, he overtook a woman, who kindly requested him to give her a lift on the road.—Accordingly to the request, she was helped into the sleigh, but what was the consternation of our friend (when he had only gone a few miles) to find that his fair passenger was the corpse of a fine healthy child. This may seem strange, but this fact is no less true, and it must be recollected that it was one of the coldest days that we have had this winter.—Brampton Standard.

THE COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

The business of the Court will not commence until Wednesday next (to-morrow) at the City Hall. In consequence of the large addition recently made, to the Commission of the Peace, His Honor, Judge Mackenzie at the last sitting of the Court intimated his intention to direct the attention of the magistracy in his January charge to the Grand Jury, to the present state of the law, as it respects them, and to the extent and manner in which magisterial duties should be discharged. It is therefore to be hoped that as many of the Magistrate as possible will attend on Wednesday—To-morrow.

DOMESTIC

The London Prototype says that a gentleman of Toronto, who has purchased a large tract of land in the township of Delaware, has proposed cutting a canal from a point of the River Thames, a short distance east of Lobo Bridge, to another point of the same river, close to the village of Delaware. As a fall of about twenty-two feet is thus caused, and also the water now running by way of the river for several miles, will be brought into about a mile and a half, force will be obtained enough to propel any kind of machinery. Grist mills, a brewery, distillery and other buildings, where water is required, are expected to be erected immediately after the completion of the canal.

THE TEMPLARS.

The Provincial Grand Conclave of this body, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Conclave in England, held their Annual Session on the 22nd ult. The very eminent the Prov. Grand Commander presiding. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

V.E. Frater,	W. J. B. McDonald, Morne	P.G. Commander
V.E. "	J. A. Henderson, do	P.G. do
D. Frater,	S. B. Harman, do	P.G. Reg.
E. Frater,	T. D. Harington, do	P.G. Stg. Prior.
Frater,	T. G. Ridout, do	P.G. Prelate
E. Frater,	S. S. Finden, do	P.G. Cap. Com. Column.
E. Frater,	T. Richardson, do	do do
Frater,	S. H. Fowler, do	P.G. Chancellor & Registrar
"	E. W. Palmer, do	P.G. Treasurer
"	James Fitzgibbon, do	P.G. Chamberlain
"	Thompson Wilson, do	P.G. Hospitaller
"	G. Duggan, Jr., do	P.G. Expert
"	G. S. Howard, do	P.G. Standard Bearer.
"	J. H. Rawson, do	do do
"	W. G. Storm, do	P.G. Almoner.
"	d. W. Chamberlain, do	P.G. Dir. of Ceremonies.
"	John Kerr, do	P.G. Aid-de-Camp
"	A. A. Campbell, do	P.G. Captain of Lines.
"	W. M. Jamieson, do	P.G. Sword bearer
"	W. H. Ponton, do	P.G. Herald.
"	Norman Bethune, do	do do.
"	A. H. Gibson, do	P.G. Equery.

Part of the business transacted was the adoption of the rules for the guidance of the P. G. Conclave and the Encampments within its jurisdiction.

It is gratifying to the Fratres to know that the affiliation of the Sir Knights in America is now completed, and from the proceedings of the Triennial G. Session of the General G. Encampment for the U. S. lately received, and which was laid before the Assembly, the Order is flourishing in that country, and means are being taken to collect materials for a complete history of the Order from the martyrdom of Jacques DeMolay and his companions to the present century.

THOROLD, Dec. 30.

As the station-master at the Thorold station was returning to his office, after attending upon the train going East, this day, at four o'clock, two men accosted him on the platform, and enquired what was to be done with a man they had found in a state of insensibility close by the station yard. The man was sitting, in a state of stupor, on the bench outside the waiting-room when the station-master saw him. He at once suspected, from his leaden colour, that a fit of some sort was coming on, especially as a slight indication of stertorous breathing was observable. The poor man was brought inside, and on being shook and spoken to, he seemed to revive, but did not open his eyes. He said his name was (as the persons around understood) Robert Wartel, or Wardell, or Watler, and, corresponding with this, there was discovered imprinted on his arm, when uncovered for bleeding, the letters, "R. W." Four men, in the presence of the station-master, examined the pockets of the sufferer, when they found a pocket-book containing $902, and a promissory note, of the Peterboro' Bank, dated March 28, to be due twenty-three months after date. The sum on the face of the note was £118 18s 4d currency, and the note was signed by Alexander Anderson and endorsed by John Anderson. Parties were despatched for medical assistance, and, soon after, Dr. Clark, of St. Catharines, was in attendance. The man did not recover during the interval, but, on the contrary, the stertorous breathing increased to an alarming degree. Dr. Clarke bled his patient and otherwise treated him, and then had him removed to Mr. Gilmour's Tavern, and placed under the judicious care of Mr. Corkran and another person. At a quarter past eight o'clock, Dr. Clarke left him for the night, and, on coming out, said, in reply to the numerous questions put to him, that he had hope of the man's recovery, though he was then in a state of insensibility. There were no letters nor documents of any kind on the unfortunate man's person, which would give any clue as to his occupation, residence or friends; but it was the opinion of some of the men present that they had seen him on a vessel during the summer.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The poor sufferer died during the night. An inquest will, I presume, be held to-day.

O. P. Q.

COBURG.—The corner stone of the new Town Hall and Market was laid with Masonic ceremonies on Wednesday last, by Sir A. N. McNab. The contract for the erection of this new building has been taken by Messrs William and David Burritt at £16,250, so that we may put down the probable cost of construction, when fully completed, at £20,000.

An inquest was held on the 26th ult. before R. W. Spafford, M. D. Coroner, County of Hastings, on the body of John F. Murphy, who was found drowned in the River Trent on the previous night. The unfortunate man came to his death no doubt from the use of ardent spirits, as he was of very intemperate habits, although the mode of communication between East and West Trenton was, previous to the ice forming, such as to endanger the life and limb of any individual possessed of his sober senses. Verdict of the jury, "Accidental drowning."

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

New York, Dec. 31.

THE CASE OF HUNTINGTON.—This remarkable trial, which has occupied the Court of Sessions for thirteen days, was brought to a close yesterday, by the conviction of Huntington and his condemnation to the state prison for four years and ten months. The prisoner's counsel seemed to concur in the justice of the verdict, and in some remarks to that effect, described himself as a "zealous counsel," leaving the impression that he designed the remark as in some degree as an apology for the course pursued by the defence. It is to be hoped that the utter failure successfully to impose such a theory upon a jury will prove to be a rebuke that will need no repetition; and equally is to be desired that the resolutions made upon this trial will serve as a warning that stern principle and as established characters are better guarantees, even in a financial point of view, than a flashy exterior and pretentious show; and that there is ultimately more profit in money of business transactions with sound men than in more immediately productive operations with men whose integrity has not been proved or whose antecedents cast doubt upon it.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP JOHN GARROW.—THE CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED.—In our marine news yesterday we announced the arrival of the ship E. Z., from Liverpool, consigned to Zerega & Co., bringing the crew and officers of the British ship John Garrow. We have learned the following facts relative to the loss of the latter ship:—

On the morning of Saturday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., in lat. 37 deg., lon. 57 deg. 10 min., the E. Z. observed a ship taking in a heavy sea, with signals of distress flying. She was evidently disabled and much shattered by the gale. She proved to be the British ship John Garrow, bound from Savannah to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of cotton. Boats were at once despatched to the relief of the crew, and, after some time, they were all taken off the wreck. In the last trip of the life-boat she was swamped in the heavy sea running at the time, but her human freight was happily landed in safety on the deck of the E. Z.

When the latter vessel left the wreck there was 19 feet water in the hold, and the ill-fated vessel must have soon after gone to the bottom. The officers and crew were landed yesterday all safe and in good health at pier No. 44 East river, where the E. Z. now lies.

A telegraphic despatch from St. John, N. B., December 29, says:—The bark Jane Loyett, arrived to-day, has on board Capt. Sayhirn and the crew of the American ship Stephen J. Young, of Pittston, Me., from St. Stephens, N. C., for Bristol. They were taken off in lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N., long. 50 deg. W., their vessel being dismasted and leaking badly.

A Negro Wedding in Virginia.

Berlin, Va., Dec. 20

Quite a novel marriage took place in our county on the 18th inst. The parties were free colored: William Diggs to Miss Clementine Nicholson, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. A. Drewry. The parties married were the elite of the colored aristocracy.

The bridegroom hired a fine carriage and horses, and was driven by a colored slave servant; accompanying the bridegroom were four buggies, each with a colored gentleman and lady. They were married about noon, and after partaking of a large dinner prepared by the mother of the bride, returned in the evening to the residence of the bridegroom's mother, where a large supper was furnished for the occasion. At the marriage, quite a large number of white persons were present of the most respectable citizens. Everything was conducted in fine order, and a great display of coloured beauty was present.

The ladies (coloured) were dressed in the most fashionable style, in white dresses, their heads dressed with large wreaths of flowers and ribbons, with white silk kid and coloured gloves. The gentlemen, with their stand up collars, silk and fancy neck ties, gloves of various kinds, and a large bouquet of ribbon attached to their left shoulders, composed of two long ribbons, of white and blue, reaching down to the elbow.

At the supper, the party enjoyed themselves till late in plays of the old Virginia style, such as "Going Boston," "Old Sister Phebe," "Susan in the Ring," &c., &c. After playing and enjoying themselves, the party dispersed in fine order, nothing occurring to mar or disturb them.

ANOTHER HORROR RESPECTING PASSENGERS OF THE LYONNAIS.—The Courier des Etats Unis says:—"As we feared, the European journals do not bring us any confirmation of the safety of Captain Devaux's, and it remains demonstrated that the false joy momentarily created by the telegraph report was the result of a regettable error.—But at the moment this sad certainty reaches us from one side, new from another quarter seems to afford new grounds for hope.—The Diario de la Marina, a Havana paper, of the 25th ult., reproduces the following paragraph from the Alborada of Villa Clara, another city on the Island of Cuba:—

"We have to communicate to our readers a piece of news which will be received with general satisfaction. Senor Don Jose de Eulate, one of the passengers of the Lyonnais, is safe. The next day after the catastrophe he was picked up by a British vessel bound to Jamaica. His wife was saved at the same time, as well as some other passengers. This news has been confirmed by a private letter from a friend of the former Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he left us, left among us each deep and sincere sympathy."

There is reason to apprehend that this statement has grown out of the circumstance that the British brig Beauty, on her voyage from Halifax to Jamica, on the 9th of November, picked up one of the missing boats of the Lyonnais.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

N. J. Walton; P. M., Adolphustown; T. B., Hamilton; J. C., Montreal.

THE KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.—We regret to see a notice in the City papers to the effect that the First Assembly for the season has been postponed sine die. This has been occasioned by a want of Subscribers. A fearful apathy pervades all classes in Kingston respecting things which need active co-operation to make them go off well. Here in the matter of these Assemblies, were the truth known, the very persons who mostly desire Assemblies are those who have been most remiss in subscribing to them. They considered that that could be done at any time, and so neglected it.—Forgetful that no Committee of Gentlemen could venture to get up proper Assemblies without a proper guarantee that all expenses would be defrayed by the Subscriptions. Perfectly persuaded that the thing has fallen through for the present simply from want of energy on the part of the gentlemen of Kingston, we strongly recommend them to wake up. Assemblies are of great use in a variety of ways.—They encourage sociability among neighbors, and are mighty aids to Storekeepers, Haberdashers, Milliners, Dress Makers, &c. &c.

Don't let it be said in Toronto, that in the year 1857 the Kingston Gentry were unable to get up Assemblies.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—We are told that the Mayor of Kingston, on Christmas Day, made each of the prisoners confined in the gaol for petty offences, a present of his freedom.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The City Council Elections passed off very quietly. All the old Members who offered were returned, almost without opposition, which shows their popularity. Of the aspirants to office, the City has lost the proffered valuable services of Mr. Spencer in Cataraqui Ward, while it has acquired those of Capt. Jackson, in Victoria Ward. The Elections being now decided, it is the duty of the City Council and also that of the Public, to choose the best man for Mayor; and therefore say we, that Capt. Jackson is the man that should be selected, on account of his high public and private character, and for various other considerations. In imitation of the people of the United States, we shall place his name at the head of our columns—thus:

ROBERT JACKSON for MAYOR!

MEMBERS RETURNED.

ONTARIO WARD.

Aldermen.	Councillors.
J. Harty,	A. Brown,
J. Baker,	J. Campbell.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Dr. Dickson,	E. Chown,
Wm. Rudston,	T. Dwyerd.

SYDENHAM WARD.

J. Shaw,	T. Pidgeon,
C. W. P. Armitage,	R. McCammon.

CATARAQUI WARD.

Wm. Allen,	W. Draper,
J. Dunn.	H. Bowman.

FRONTENAC WARD.

J. Flanigan,	E. Wilmot,
G. Davidson,	R. Carson.

VICTORIA WARD.

J. Breden,	C. W. Cooper,
R. Jackson,	J. B. Rogers.

SIDEAU WARD.

T. Brownley,	D. Alexander,
J. Waddell,	J. Loan.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Councillors Returned.

KINGSTON.

Messrs. Ashley, Raymond, Guess, Draper and Sexton.

PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. Reese, McArthur, McIntyre, Ruttan and McNeil.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Messrs. P. Dorland, P. Allen, W. H. Sweetman, A. C. Davis, and T. W. Casey.

LOBOROUGH.

Messrs. Boyer, N. Holden, O'Brien, Jas. Wood, and John Rutledge.

SALE OF LANDS IN PROTON.—We understand that the recent sale at Durham, of lands in the Township of Proton, was attended by an immense concourse of speculators and actual settlers. Prices ranged from $3 to $6 per acre, and about $20,000 cash was received by the Agent at the close of the sale.

INQUEST.

On Monday an inquest was held by Coroner Shaw, at Mr. Brown's Inn, on the body of Martha Walsh, aged fifteen years, who came by her death in consequence of ill-treatment received at the hands of John Walsh her Grand-father. A post-mortem examination was held by Drs. Fowler and Yates who gave it in as their opinion that deceased met her death in consequence of a rupture of the stomach, which might have resulted from a kick or shove. The evidence proved that the Grandfather did use violence sufficient in the opinion of the medical men to cause such a rupture. The Jury in accordance with the testimony brought in a verdict that the ceased came to her death in consequence of the ill-treatment she received at the hands of John Walsh. The Coroner committed the prisoner.

London, Dec. 19, 1856.

The Bank of England yesterday resolved to reduce their rate of discount from 6½ to 6 per cent.

The measure was scarcely expected so soon, and it consequently caused a sudden improvement in the funds. It was perfectly warranted, however, by the state of the Bank accounts, which have shown a steady improvement for three or four weeks past.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 3rd January, 1857.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

James O. Gates, Esq., to be Associate Coroner, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

Edward Gartley, of Cobourg, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Joseph Edouard Beaupre, Esq., to be Registrar of the Electoral County of Montcalm, upon and after the nineteenth day of January instant.

His Excellency the Governor General and commander in chief, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-General commanding Her Majesty's Forces in North America, is pleased to direct that the first Frontenac, and the Volunteer Rifle Companies of class A, and class B, for needy, in the city of Kingston, Upper Canada, while serving within the limits of that Garrison, shall be placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bourchier, Town Major of Kingston, who has tendered his services to superintend their drill and organization.

Major Maxwell Strange, Commanding, First Troop Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the County of Frontenac, and Major A. D. Bell, Commanding the Squadron of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of Quebec, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia of the Province.

The Governor General by Proclamation in the last Canada Gazette, changes the name of Port Stamford, County of Welland, to Port Clifton, and constitutes the same a Port of Entry for the entry of goods brought or imported into the Province from any adjoining foreign country.

MEDICAL BOARD.—We learn that Dr. James Thorburn was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners for Upper Canada, in room of Dr. Clarke, deceased.

TORONTO ASSIZES.—The Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel, commence on Thursday, next, before Justice Hagarty. The calendar is not heavy.

New York, Jan. 5.

The wife of Judge Daniel, of the Supreme Court, was burnt to death last night. She had repaired to her sleeping room and commenced disrobing preparatory to retiring for the night, when, being very near-sighted, she did not perceive a candle that was standing on the hearth, the flames of which communicated to her clothes until they completely enveloped her. She then ran from the room, shrieking for assistance. Before any effectual assistance could be rendered, she was shockingly burned, that she died after eight hours of suffering. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Morris, of Philadelphia, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine, and Surgeon in the Navy.

Louisville, January 5th.

The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday says considerable excitement exists in St. Francis county caused by rumors that the slaves would rise about Christmas.

Several negroes were whipped, till they confessed the plot. A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville, Louisiana.

A committee had been appointed by the Mayor of Nashville to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, report that there is no evidence to recommend their discharge.

The Mississippi papers ridicule the telegraphic report of a negro disturbance in Jackson, and say that it had not the shadow of a foundation.

Washington, January 5.

The Supreme Court, sympathizing with Judge Daniels, in his severe domestic affliction, and as the funeral of his wife will take place to-morrow, adjourned to Wednesday. The Court of Claims paid Judge Daniels a similar mark of respect.

Ogdensburg, January 5.

Captain Lyman Case committed suicide on Sunday night by hanging himself in the cleeting of a vessel. He was fifty years old and leaves a family. Nervous debility was the supposed cause of his insanity.

GRAND DISCOVERY OF THE LEADER.

The Leader has found a Mare's Nest and made his discovery public. For some time past a certain document (here alluded) has been in circulation among the Old Reformers of Upper Canada, calling a Good Reform Convention to assemble in Toronto on the 8th inst. Eighteen Members of Parliament and Thirty Eight Newspaper Publishers sign this invite. It is somewhat singular that the Leader who is everlastingly poking its nose into other people's messes, had not heard of this paper before.

PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1856.

SIR,

The undersigned are deeply impressed with the belief that an urgent necessity now exists for an efficient political movement to oppose the reckless administration of public affairs, under which Canada now suffers. Sustained in office mainly by the Representatives of one section of the Province, the Government systematically pursues a sectional policy, humiliating to the inhabitants of Western Canada, and most injurious to the moral and material interests of the whole country. Composed of men who held opinions prior to their accession to office, utterly antagonistic to each other,—bound together by no tie but that of office—the Administration has been unable to initiate any beneficial public policy; but has occupied itself in creating new sources of patronage to sustain itself in power, and in concealing the ruinous records produced by its distribution.—The expenses of the State have vastly accumulated—the public debt is enormously increased—the taxes are largely augmented—equality of Representation is denied—our noble National School system assailed—the Provincial revenues are appropriated to local and sectional objects, unattained in other sections by local taxation—the most easterly city of Eastern Canada is so madly selected as the permanent Seat of Government,—and principles of Legislation are resorted to at every emergency ruinous to public credit and demoralizing to our public men.

The time seems to have arrived when a vigorous and united effort should be made to put an end to these abuses, and secure a wiser and more patriotic administration of public affairs. From various causes unnecessary to recapitulate here, the Liberals of Upper Canada have for some time past been disunited; but these causes are now in a great measure removed, and it is thought that no serious obstacle now stands in the way of a thoroughly efficient organization for practical labors. After consultation with many friends we have resolved to make the attempt, and to hold such a union. We believe that the best remedy for the evils Canada now labours under will be found in the adoption of the following fixed principles, government and remedial measures:

Representation by Population, without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada.

No Legislation by the Representatives of the people in matters of religion, nor appropriation of public money to sectarian uses.

Uniform Legislation for the whole Province, and gradual assimilation of local institutions of the two sections.

National education, impartial, free from sectarianism.

Constitutional restraints on the power of the administration, to stay the rash and alarming increase of the public debt, and the reckless system of Legislation pursued of late years.

Free Trade.

Administrative Reform.

Registration of Parliamentary votes.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as Canadian soil.

We believe that it is on such principles that united Canada can alone advance satisfactorily and harmonious. They involve no injustice to any one; partiality to one section over the other, and by their adoption sectarian animosity would be banished at least from political arena.

We have resolved to invite eminent Liberals from each Parliamentary constituency in Upper Canada to meet in Toronto, on Thursday, the 8th of January 57, for the purpose of forming an Association to carry out these ends. If you approve of these principles and measures, you are prepared to stamp them on your political banner, and unseduced by the temptations of office, to struggle with a single heart for their accomplishment, we respectfully invite you to join us on the 8th, and add with your advice and influence in uniting earnest men in the good cause.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

J. C. AIKINS, M. P. P.
N. W. BATES, St. Thomas al.
D. BEACH, Newburgh Index.
GEORGE BROWN, M. P.
JOSEPH BLACKBURN, Free Press.
J. GORDON BROWN, Toronto Globe.
DAVID CHRISTIE, M. P.
JOHN CLIMIE, Bowmanville Messenger.
H. CREA, Port Hope Guide.
PATRICK CLERIHEW, Toronto Telegraph.
WM. DEWE, Cayuga Sentinel.
A. DINSMORE, Welland Tribune.
A. DIAMOND, Belleville Chronicle.
BILLA FLINT, M. P. P.
FRANCIS FRANK, Elora Backwoodsman.
S. B. FREEMAN, M. P. P.
ROBERT FERRIE, M. P.
A. J. FERGUSON, M. P.
M. H. FOLEY, M. P. P.
JOHN FRAZER, M. P. P.
J. R. GEMMIL, Port Sarnia Observer.
G. B. GILLESPIE, M. D. Toronto Times.
JOSEPH GOULD, M. P. P.
JOHN L. GOURLEY, Alvinston.
JOSEPH HARTMAN, M. P.
HAMILTON HUNTER, Toronto Atlas.
E. JACKSON, Newmarket.
JOSEPH KEELER, Cobourg Transcript.
WM. McDOUGALL, Toronto.
GEORGE R. McINTOSH, St. Mary's Journal.
THOMAS McQUEEN, Hospital.
M. MILLER, Brantford Courier.
A. McCORKINDALE, Hamilton.
JOHN McWHINNIE, Port Stanley Journal.
A. McKINNON, Hamilton Banner.
THOMAS McNAUGHT, Coburg Sun.
J. E. McMILLAN, Bowmanville Star.
WM. MOWAT, Stratford.
JOHN D. MURRAY, The Gazette.
HENRY MUNRO, M. P.
STEPHEN B. MERRILL, Toronto Telegraph.
WM. NILES, M. P. P.
W. H. OLIVER, Paris Star.
EDWARD OLIVER, Sun Herald.
D. OLIPHANT, Brighton.
WM. PATERSON, M. P. P.
DAVID REESOR, Markham Economist.
JOHN ROLPH, M. P. P.
JESSE W. ROSE, Chatham Tribune.
JOHN SCATHERD, M. P.
JAMES SOMERVILLE, Brockville Observer.
JOHN WILSON, M. P.
AMOS WRIGHT, M. P.
JAMES YOUNG, Galt Reformer.
A. SAWERS, Peterboro' Examiner.

A STRANGER.—Died near Thorold, on Tuesday, whose name is said to be Robert Walter, Water, Waterwards of $900 were found on the person, and a Note of Hand, made by Robertson, for £148.

CORONERS INQUESTS.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—Quite a number of inquests have taken place in this city and neighbourhood, within the last week or ten days; some of them were held over bodies of deceased persons, of the cause of whose death not the slightest doubt existed in the mind of any person acquainted with the facts of the case. This is the more strange as the Provincial Statute 12 and 14 Victoria, chapter 56, points out distinctly in what cases Inquests should be held. By the first section of that statute it is enacted—"That from and after the passing of this act, no Inquest shall be held on the body of any deceased person, by any Coroner until it has been first made to appear to such Coroner, that there is reason to believe that such deceased person came to his death under such circumstances of violence or unfair means, or culpable or negligent conduct, either of himself or of others, as require investigation, and not through any mere accident or mischance. Provided always, that an Inquest shall be holden on the body of any person who shall die while in confinement in any Penitentiary."

One would suppose the above language of the law to be sufficiently clear for all purposes; nevertheless inquests have been held, where no doubt whatever existed as to the cause of death being natural,—the last instance of which was that held this evening over the body of the late Mr. Cherryman. It was certainly a very sudden death, but there was not only no reason for believing that he came to his death by any unfair means, but the fact is, that the Coroner in attendance, as well as the friends of the deceased gentleman, well knew that his death was a natural one, and the jury returned a verdict that he died by the visitation of God—or in other words by natural causes.

After the jury in this case were sworn and had visited the body, which, by the way, was laid out and in the coffin, the foreman of the jury requested to know from the Coroner under what authority the inquest had been called, as he and others were of opinion that the present was no case for such a proceeding. In answer to which the Coroner produced an old English work on the law and duties of Coroners, and read therefrom what he no doubt thought to be the law of the land; and when the Coroner was referred to the statute before mentioned, he appeared never to have heard of the existence of any such act, and stated that he had never been furnished with any statute on the subject. The jury, as before stated, had previously been sworn to inquire into the cause of the death, and consequently thought it better to proceed with the inquest and render their verdict.

Upon whom should the blame of such a proceeding fall? Upon the Coroner or upon the government? Should it not be the duty of every government, when appointing a Coroner, to see that the party so appointed is not only qualified in all other respects for the office, but also that he is acquainted with the law of the country in reference to his duty of Coroner? Should not every Coroner, upon being appointed, be furnished by government with all acts of Parliament bearing upon his duties? This surely should be the case, or else the Government should impose upon every newly-appointed Coroner the necessity of furnishing himself with such statutes previous to