The Daily British Whig.

(Established per Queen's Mail.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1857.

THE ELECTION OF WARDEN.

On Monday came off the Election of Warden for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. The Council stood 14 Conservatives to 9 Reformers, and the probability was that the Conservatives would elect a Warden of their own. But the services of Mr. Roblin were so many and of so much value, that several of the Conservatives would not venture on a party vote, and Mr. Roblin was re-elected by a majority of 12 to 9. Col. Cameron was the Conservative Candidate, but it is creditable to that gentleman to say that he did not attend the Meeting and therefore did not vote for himself.

The vote was:

YEAS.—Messrs. Davy, Guess, Hinch, McMullan, Perry, Rees, Roblin, Sexton, C. Warner S. Warner, Whalen, Wilson.—12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Boyce, Chamberlain, Dowker, Howard, Langwith, McCary, Spike, Taggart.—9

ABSENT—Messrs. Cameron and MArthur.

January 27th, 1857.

The Council met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and appointed the following Committees:

Finance.—Messrs. Allen, Cameron, Perry, Rees, Spike, S. Warner, Whalen and Wilson.

Rolls, &c.—Messrs. Boyce, Chamberlain, Dowker, Guess, McArthur, McMullen, Taggart and C. Warner.

Education.—Messrs. Davy, Hinch, Howard, Langwith, McCary, Perry, Sexton and C. Warner.

County Property.—Messrs. Chamberlain, Perry, Rees, Spike, S. Warner, Whalen and Wilson.

Building Committee.—Messrs. Cameron, Chamberlain, Perry, Rees, Spike, S. Warner and Wilson.

Auditors.—Messrs. E. Mallory, and B. Ham, Requires.

Grammar School Trustees.—Messrs. S. Lasher, W. H. Sweetman, R. F. Hope and A. Caton.

Adjourned until call of the Warden.

It was regretted by every one present, that John Ashley, Esq., the time-honored Reeve of Kingston, was not in his place.—It is not our task to speak of the dirty intrigue by which both Township and County have for a year lost the services of so able a man, at a time when the supercharge of the Building of the New Court House and Jail called for all his energies, but with others we can deplore it. That his services were duly estimated in his own Township, is shown by the following extract from the Township Clerk's Minutes:

Town Hall, January 13th, 1857.

Moved by Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Smith, and Resolved—

That the thanks of this Council be tendered to John Ashley, Esq., Reeve, for the zealous and unremitting attention he has paid, during the past year, to the interests of this Municipality, and for his decorous and obliging conduct in the Chair, and not only to his Colleagues in Office, but to all whose business brought them before the Council.

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Agricultural Society, held at Mr. Luke Woods' Inn, Barrinfield, on Saturday, the 24th of January, 1857: pursuant to notice, John Strachan, Esq., in the Chair:

The minutes of the last Meeting were read.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Allen, seconded by Mr. L. Woods, That Mr. John Strachan vacate the chair, and that Mr. Saml. Chesnut take the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Strachan, seconded by Mr. John Baillie, That Mr. L. Woods and Mr. Wm. Allen audit the Treasurer's accounts.—Carried.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Government Grant,	£16 4 0
Subscription,	28 10 0
	£44 14 0

The Auditors Report, that they had examined the accounts and found them correct, showing that the Society had paid to

the Country Treasurer,	£27 4 0
Secretary's Salary,	5 0 0
	£32 4 0
Balance on hand,	£12 10 0

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Allen, seconded by Mr. L. Woods, That Mr. John Strachan be President of the Society, and Mr. Samuel Chesnut Vice President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Jno. Strachan, seconded by Mr. William Allen, That Mr. John G. Strachan be Treasurer, and Mr. John Baillie Secretary of said Society for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Strachan, seconded by Mr L. Woods, That the following gentlemen be the Directors of the Society for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. Wm. Stark, Jno. L. McNeice, John McLean, John Wilmot, Capt. McNeil, J. C. Ruttan, Archd. McIntyre, Wm. Allen and Wm. Trotter.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Strachan, seconded by Mr. John C. Ruttan, That the Pittsburgh Cattle Show and Fair be held at the Village of Barrinfield the present year.—Carried.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the Managing Committee at the coming Cattle Show, viz: Messrs. J. C. Ruttan, S. Chesnut and Wm. Allen.—Carried.

Resolved, That a Subscription List be opened forthwith, which was done accordingly.

A Vote of Thanks was then given to the Chairman for his zeal and able conduct in the chair.

At half-past 4 o'clock the Meeting adjourned.

JOHN BAILLIE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1857.

MAILS FOR THE ASIA.—We regret to say, that in spite of the exertions of Mr. Butler, Mail Conductor, to reach New York in time, he and his Mail were unavoidably detained by the Snow Storm, and the Mail did not go by the Asia. It was however forwarded by the Emeu which left New York on Saturday last.

COL. MARKS.

The Globe says, that Colonel Marks met with a somewhat painful accident yesterday afternoon, having fallen on a slippery part of the side-walk in Yonge-street, and broken one of his finger bones. He was on his way at the time to the rooms of the Board of Agriculture, where his injury was attended to.

*** This good and energetic old man was attending his duties at the Board of Agriculture. He did at his advanced period of life, what many a younger man would hesitate to do—made the journey to Toronto during the extreme cold weather of last week.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The following official correspondence is published in the Friend of China. It will be seen that the Governor General of Canton says explicitly that no flag was flying on board the Cocha:—

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

British Consulate, Canton, Oct. 30.

SIR,—When the Prefect of Luy-chau-foo was sent yesterday to the British Consulate by your Excellency for the purpose of ascertaining what demands I had to make, I instructed the British Consul to state to him, for the information of your Excellency, that convinced as I am, that were the right of access to the authorities within the city that has been invariably conceded at the other ports similarly in force at Canton no such contingency could arise as the present, in which the impossibility of otherwise effecting any satisfactory arrangement had rendered necessary the proceedings of the last few days; what I had now to insist upon was simply this, that the foreign representatives should have, here, the same access to the authorities as at the other ports.

Your Excellency sent no reply to my message, and, according to the intention which I had given notice to your deputy, I breached the wall of the city, and thus obtained access to your Excellency's official residence, which I visited yesterday afternoon. This object accomplished I withdrew my troops.

I may observe that it has been wholly with a view to the preservation of life that my operations have been hitherto so deliberately conducted. Even yesterday, when entering the city, no blood was shed save where my men were assailed, and the property of the people was in every case respected. The fires which have broken out during the two days were not designedly caused by us. They were but a lamentable consequence of the measures to which your Excellency's conduct compelled me reluctantly to resort.

I have now one remark to make to which I request your Excellency's particular attention. The lives and property of the entire city population are now at my mercy, and could be destroyed by me at any moment that any events might impose upon me so sad a necessity. The prevention of any such necessity is entirely in the hands of your Excellency. I have been constrained to move onward, proceeding from one step to another, by the pertinacity and discourtesy with which your Excellency has persisted in evading the just and simple claims advanced by us in the first instance. It is now for your Excellency, by immediate consultation with me, to terminate a condition of things of which the present evil is not slight, but which, if not amended, can scarcely fail to be productive of the most serious calamities.

I have, &c,

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

To His Excellency Yeh,
Imperial High Commissioner, &c.

Yeh, Imperial Commissioner, Governor General of the two Kwangs, &c., makes communication.

I have this day received your Excellency's letter of the 1st inst., and have acquainted myself with its contents.

The relations between your Excellency's country and the Chinese, ever since the commencement of commercial intercourse between them, have been none other than those of politeness, and when, on the 8th inst, 12 prisoners were seized on board the lorcha, having ascertained from the officer deputed to conduct the investigation that nine of the number were innocent, I directed that officer on the 10th ultimo, to put them on board their vessel again. Mr. Consul Parkes refused to receive them. Early on the morning of the 22nd ult, I wrote to Consul Parkes, and at the same time forwarded to him 12 men—namely Leong Mingtai and Leong-kee foo, convicted on the inquiry I had instituted, and the witness Woo Ayen, together with nine men previously tendered, but Consul Parkes would neither receive the 12 prisoners nor my letter. The lorcha, it appears was built by Soo Aching, a Chinese; she was not a foreign vessel at all, and her British flag had been purchased through the merchant Block, as was clearly established by the admission of the prisoner Woo Ayen when under examination. It was not known at the time that my Executive went to seize persons on board her that the lorcha was a foreign vessel. She was anchored in the neighborhood of the Dutch Folly. She was built by the Chinese Soo Aching.

As to the question of the flag, it has been the invariable rule with lorchas of your Excellency's nation to haul down the flag when they drop anchor, and to hoist it again when they get under way. When this lorcha was boarded in order that the prisoners might be seized, it has been satisfactorily proved that no flag was flying. How then could the flag be hauled down? Yet Consul Parkes, in one despatch after another pretends that satisfaction is required for the insult offered to the flag. There has been, in truth, no breach of treaty committed, and, after so many years of peaceful understanding between our two nations, why, without cause, a military operation should be taken, I am utterly unable to explain.

In reference to the admission into the city, I must observe that in April 1849, his Excellency the Plenipotentiary Bonham issued a public notice at the factories here to the effect that he thereby prohibited foreigners from entering the city. The notice was inserted in the newspapers of the time, and will, I presume, have been read by your Excellency. Add to this that the exclusion of foreigners from the city is by unanimous vote of the whole population of Canton, and it may be supposed how little to their liking has been this storming of the forts and this destruction of their dwellings, and apprehensive as I am that evil may hence befall the officials and citizens of your Excellency's nation, I can suggest nothing better than a continued adherence to the policy of the Plenipotentiary Bonham as the best course to be pursued. As to the consultation (proposed by your Excellency), I have already, some days ago, deputed Tseang, prefect of Luy-chow-foo. I accordingly reply, availing myself of the occasion to wish your Excellency prosperity, &c.

A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency Sir Michael Seymour, Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c

Heenfung, 6th year, 10th month, 3d day.
Oct. 31, 1856.

"British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 2, 1856.

"SIR,—I am in receipt of your Excellency's reply of the 31st ult. I must positively decline any further argument on the merits of the case of the lorcha Arrow. I am perfectly satisfied of the facts as represented to your Excellency by Mr. Consul Parkes, and that the just demands of the Consul were not acceded to by your Excellency. The men who had been publicly seized on board the Arrow were not publicly restored to their vessel as he had requested, nor was the required apology made of the violation of his jurisdiction by your Executive. The whole course and issue of the lengthy correspondence arising out of a matter which might in the first instance have been easily adjusted have determined me, as I have already told you to insist, in behalf of the sovereign representatives, on the same right of access to the authorities within Canton as has been favorably conceded at the other ports the exercise of the right being in my belief our sole security against a recurrence of misunderstanding like the present, involving proceedings so distasteful to myself and so disastrous to you.

Your Excellency's reply refers me to the notification of the British plenipotentiary of 1849, prohibiting foreigners from entering Canton. Sir, I must remind you, that although we have indeed serious matter of complaint against the Chinese Government for the breach of the promise given in 1847, admit foreigners into Canton as the end of two years, my demand now made is in no way connected with former negotiations on the same subject; neither am I demanding the admission of any but the foreign officials, and this only for the simple and sufficient reasons above assigned. On my proposal to treat personally with your Excellency, you do me the honor to remark that you sent a prefect some days ago.

I am compelled, therefore, to regard your Excellency's whole letter as unsatisfactory in the extreme, and have only to add that unless I immediately receive an explicit assurance of your assent to what I have proposed I shall at once resume offensive operations. The deliberateness with which I have so far proceeded should have convinced you of my reluctance to visit the shortcoming of the authorities upon the inhabitants of Canton; the responsibility of what may now befall them rests on your Excellency. Should you persist in your present line of policy you will leave me but one course to pursue, and you will learn when it is too late that we have power to execute what we undertake.

Accept, &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

The Friend of China, after describing each day's operations in the bombardment, concludes its narrative thus:—

The bags of coarse brown sugar which had been piled up against the Fa-singhai Gate, situated about 150 yards East of the entrance to the Viceroy's official residence, having been removed by our men from the inside, so that one person could get through, Admiral Seymour and suite made an entrance into the city, and proceeded up the wide staircase on the left of the wall.

This wall on the South side of the city is about 20 or 25 feet high, tapers upward, and including the battlements, is some 9 or 10 feet broad on the top. Here our marines were found popping away at every Imperialist soldier showing his head above the housetops. The appearance of the houses and shops within the city is in no way attractive—less so, indeed, than similar buildings in the suburbs. Proceeding along the wall, his Excellency entered the city down the breach, and over the remains of a house skirting a lane outside of the extreme wall of the Viceroy's "yamum." Under this wall, on the outside, was a coffin; within the wall were two or three dead bodies, one of them a stalwart Tartar soldier; another a long haired wretch, and a third with his head blown off close to the shoulders.

The courtyard at the entrance is over 100 feet in width, and runs up for a considerable distance before the grand entrance of the official residence is reached, trees, flagstaffs, and low buildings ranging along the sides, on either of which, near the south end, are gateways marked in large characters 'Eastern' and 'Western' doors. Passing into this courtyard from east and west, too, are two streets, and it was from ambuscades in these we had most to fear. Preceded by a guard of marines and blue jackets, his Excellency Admiral Seymour, Consul Parkes, and others passed onwards, and found little difficulty in driving in the doors forming the entrance of the 'yamum.'

Once within one could hardly fail to pass an observation on the cowardice of the Chinese in vacating a post so easily defensible. Proceeding on we reached a large hall in the centre of which hung a full-length picture of the late Emperor Taoukwang, as placed there on the 17th day of the first month of the 26th year of His Imperial Majesty's reign. In the rear of that again was another hall, with a similar picture of Hienfung (the present Emperor) for the third year of his reign. To the left of these halls were the sleeping apartments; to the right the kitchens; above them the refectory.

The whole place, however, was pretty well stripped and the north-east corner of the building terribly battered by our shot. In one of the bedrooms spoken of, mixed up with Chinese ladies' clothing, several state papers of some interest were found, along with a pretty letter from the father and mother at Pekin of the Lady Lou, the Chetoy's (Viceroy's) wife.

On the whole, the interior of the Viceroy's official residence within the city was found to possess much less of grandeur than had been generally anticipated. It was evidently a mere place of business, with accommodation for residence as occasion required.

The removal of the whole of Yeh's treasure and valuable property from the palace took place on the night when the first shell from the Encounter was thrown into the city. It is said that 3000 coolies were employed the whole night in carrying away his effects. Yeh is reputed to be enormously rich; his treasure is mostly in gold.

Indian Opinion on the War with Persia.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, Nov. 3.)

The proclamation, amounting to a declaration of war against Persia, appeared in an extraordinary Gazette on Saturday. The Persian government is accused of an open hostility against Great Britain. The Russian war was probably expected by the Shah to last long enough to permit the completion of the conquest of the long coveted territory of Herat, and it cannot be doubted that encouragement was given by the Czar to measures which would favour his ulterior objects. Herat in the hands of the Persians would be almost a Russian province. With steamers on the Volga, and the entire command of the Caspian Sea, Russia can at any time land an army at Asterabad before her plans could even be suspected by the other European Powers. From Asterabad to Herat is a marsh of about four hundred miles, chiefly through a fertile country where no opposition would be given to the invaders. The valley of Herat is stated by the most recent and impartial travellers to be capable of supporting any force which the Russians might establish there, and then how long would they be in advancing to our frontier and keeping the whole of the northwest in a constant state of alarm?

Friendly remonstrance with Persia has failed, says the proclamation, and therefore the British government is about to convince the Persians that its engagement cannot be violated with impunity. The force assembled at Bombay is to proceed to the Gulf and to be guided by instructions. Of course, and also to secure guarentees against further breaches of the faith, in the shape, it may be supposed, of sundry cities and towns to be held as long as it may be convenient. As for the promises or protestations of Persian Princes, all of which may be had in any number for asking, they are of no value whatever. It is to be hoped that the example set by Russia will be followed, and that Persia will be compelled to pay the expenses of the war. The whole external commerce of the country must pass through the hands of British officers, and the usual duties should be levied for as many years as may be necessary to repay the charge incurred.

So after a peace of about seven months, Great Britain is again at war, though not with so formidable an antagonist as Russia. It is nevertheless possible that the Czar may pull the wires of the Persian puppet, and give the Bombay expedition no small trouble to obtain the effectual guarantee required.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, Nov. 6.)

The Bombay Times is of opinion that the Persian expedition will be pronounced by the people of England a gigantic and stupendous blunder, not unlikely to endanger the existence of the ministry. If it is a blunder, it is not, so because gigantic, but because not large enough. If it should fail from insufficient force, it will do great mischief, and make the Persians confident in continuing their aggressions. To endeavour by rational means, proportioned to the object, to prevent this vassal of Russia from threatening our frontiers, does not appear to be a blundering policy. It might indeed be good for India that the Russians should be firmly established at Herat or even at Cabul. It would promote the cause of liberal and honest government more than any number of votes of either House of Parliament. With the Russians always ready to take advantage of any disaffection, the company would have to make things pleasant to the people in a manner never yet attempted. But looking at India merely as the Directors do, in Arab phrase, a thing given them to be eaten, it would be miserable policy to stand still and see a path levelled to our very gates rather than make an effort to force upon our Western neighbors the observance of solemn treaties. We doubt much whether the expedition will afford a good point of attack against the military, unless indeed it should fail from not being strong enough from being so restricted by instructions from home as to be useless. The feelings with which the people of England regarded the peace of Paris have not yet subsided, and they will not be unwilling to see that one object of the late war totally neglected by the allied forces is likely to be accomplished by their own arms.

The Bombay Times says that this is an European, not an Indian war, and in one sense it is so; but we fear that the expense, like that of Sir John Hobhouse's Afghan war, will fall upon poor India. It would be kind, however, of England, to do as much for us as she did for Austria and Turkey, and allow our home rulers to borrow what is required on the Stock Exchange, with a Parliamentary guarantee.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN ARMY.

From the Bombay (Extraordinary) Gazette, Oct. 17.

In consequence of instructions received from Bombay by electric telegraph late yesterday evening, a sudden order was issued for the immediate march of the First company First battalion of European artillery and the reserve details, which arrived the other day from Ahmedeunger, and they accordingly left Poona at a very early hour this morning for Oolwa, en route to the Presidency, to join the force proceeding to the Persian Gulf. The company, with light field battery (six twelve pounders) attached, consists of one hundred and sixty-six men and drivers, and two hundred and fifty horses, and is commanded by Captain Hatch.

The squadron of the Poona irregular horse, under the command of Major Tapp, will leave Seroor on the 18th inst. Positive orders to this effect have been forwarded to Major Tapp by Express.

The 4th Rifles, under command of Colonel Homer, are ordered to leave Poona for the Presidency on Saturday morning. They will proceed from Campoolee to the Presidency by railway.

Two Companies of the Sappers and miners will leave Poona either on Saturday or Monday next, and Captain Blake's (the 3rd) troop of Horse Artillery start to-morrow morning. The former will be taken from Campoolee to Bambay by rail, whilst the latter will proceed to Oolwa, from whence they will be conveyed across the harbour in boats. The reason of this is that the railway authorities are not prepared to convey the guns and ammunition waggons by the trains.

The orders for these movements were issued at 10 o'clock last night, upon the receipt of instructions by electric telegraph.

The troops under orders to join the expedition have for some days past been thoroughly equipped and ready to start at a moment's notice. The men are in the highest spirits, and all are rejoiced at the prospects of the approaching cool weather campaign.

A report has just reached us that the force to be sent against Persia from the Bombay Presidency alone; is to be increased from five to fifteen thousands men.

It is rumoured that the orders for these movements of troops have been issued under instructions received by the Bombay government from Lord Canning by electric telegraph, and that the government of India has received the final instructions of the home authorities for the despatch of the expedition, by the last overland mail. It would also appear that the despatch containing the declaration of war with Persia was sent through our ambassador at Constantinople. It is strange that duplicate of these despatches were not sent to the Bombay government, even as a mere act of courtesy.

THE DEANERY OF CASHEL.—According to the Tipperary Free Press, the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Cashel, in conjunction with the clergy of the same persuasion, have presented a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant in favour of the appointment of the Rev. Newport B White to the living of Cashel, vacant by the death of Dean Adams. Owing to the absence of his Excellency in England no answer has yet been given to the memorialists. A similar manifestation of friendly feeling between the two hostile religious classes has not occurred since the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Limerick petitioned the Executive to appoint Dean Higgins (the present Bishop of Derry) to the then vacant see of Limerick.

GUGY AND DRUMMOND.

[Abridged from the Colonist.]

A case has just been decided in the Courts of Lower Canada between one Larkin and the notorious Gugy, who was induced by ex-Attorney General Drummond to go out to the County of Brome to oppose Ferres at the election of 1854. He had no money, or pretended to have none; and asked Mr. Drummond where he could get some, or if there was any provided by Government, of which Mr. Drummond was a member. At this stage Mr. Larkin was introduced, who lent Col Gugy £150, and went out with him as a sort of electioneering agent. Gugy was beaten. Gugy would not pay Larkin his £150, and was sued for it in the L. C. law court.

Col. Gugy pleaded, that this note was given by him expressly to raise money to bribe and corrupt the electors of Brome, at the instance and by the personal direction of Mr. Drummond; and that being given for an illegal and immoral purpose, within the knowledge of Mr. Larkin, was bad; and the Court decided, upon evidence of Mr. Drummond, that this was the case. Both parties were ignominiously turned out of Court amid the scorn and contempt of all honest people, as persons with whom it could have nothing to do; and Mr. Drummond was pronounced "guilty of a conspiracy to procure an election by the wholesale bribery of a constituency." A pretty part for an Attorney-General to play, and a fine specimen of the manner in which Governments secure majorities in our Parliament!

All this was well known to Ferres, against whom the bribery was used; yet Ferres, being a member of the Parliament, supported the Coalition Government of which Mr. Drummond was a member. Here was a case, well understood by every member of the Coalition Government, and by Parliament—yet a majority of that House, of which Ferres was one, supported Mr. Drummond, and expressed entire confidence in both his purity and his ability; had a Committee been appointed to investigate, there is not one man in Canada, who knows anything about the Parliament, but will say that the enquiry would have been strangled, or the truth, which exposed the parties to disgrace at Quebec, been covered over with technical rubbish, or bribed out of the Committee Room. Such is our Parliament, and such are the Courts of Law.

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, in Kingston having united themselves into a general board, will be designated in future (in accordance with the new act) under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic united Separate Schools of the City of Kingston."

STATISTICS OF CRIME—KINGSTON.

The Chief Constable has made the following

REPORT:

Statistics of crime in the City of Kingston, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1856, were 1236 charges, 1204 with the following offences.

There were charged with Murder, 1 Arson, 2 Sodomy, 3 Burglary, 1 Felony, 17 Picking Pockets, and passing Counterfeit Money and Bills, 1 Embezzling, 30 Larceny, 6 Concealing Stolen Goods, 2 Obtaining Goods under false pretenses, 5 Aiding Soldiers to Desert, 143 Assaults, 54 Disorderly, 97 Drunk and Disorderly, 576 Drunk, 4 Insane, 51 Vagrants, 180 Destitute who received Protection.

These were disposed of by the Mayor, Police Magistrate and Aldermen in the following manner:—669 were Discharged, 179 were committed for 30 days and under, 44 committed for trial, 26 Bailed for trial, 6 Bound over to keep the Peace, 245 Fined, 47 Settled by consent of the Court, 24 Banished from the City, 4 sent to the House of Industry, and 2 sent to the Hospital.

CONTRARY—there were 787 Irish; 122 English; 100 Scotch; 194 Canadians; 27 Americans; 9 Miscellaneous.

968 could read; 731 could write, and 237 could neither read nor write.

RELIGION.—731 were Roman Catholics; 502 were Protestants of all denominations.

914 were single and 322 married.

1022 were Males, and 214 were Females. Making 46 of a decrease in favor of 1856.

40 were under 15 years of age; 239 were between 15 and 25 years; 385 were between 25 and 35 years, 360 between 35 and 45 years; 147 between 45 and 55, and 65 between 55 and upwards.

873 were in the Police Station—16 once during the year, 176 twice, 64 thrice, 40 four times, 28 five times, 13 six times, 12 seven times, 10 eight times, 6 nine times, 4 ten times, 3 eleven times, 3 twelve times and 2 thirteen times.

12 Inquests were attended to by the Police. 10 found Drowned, and 1 found dead from Destitution and Exposure and 1 by accident on the Railroad. Held by Coroners Messrs. Benson and Shaw.

JOHN ROBB,
Chief C. Police.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE LEADER

One of our city journals, a strong supporter of the Government, in order to throw discredit upon the leaders of the movement, has taken the disreputable course of raking up from piles of old papers, all the bitter and rancorous expressions which may have escaped from them respecting each other in past party conflicts, and stringing them together, has paraded the whole before the public as "Portraits of the Conspirators, drawn by themselves." The extracts are bad enough; certainly they reflect no credit on their authors, and if they serve no other purpose, may show the tone of the Canadian press during the last four or five years; but they must be related to a state of things which has passed away, and is now dead, buried, and well nigh forgotten. The discredit therefore, now rather attaches to him who revives them. With so able men by gone are bygones; and none but fools and cowards stop to stir the ashes of the raking up of mouldering ashes, for the purpose of kindling fresh dissensions amongst those who have settled their differences. This kind of weapon, however, will do no harm but to him that uses it. The common sense of most people will repudiate such miserable attempts, and whatever they may think of the movement itself, the object it professes to aim at, or of the manner in which it is proposed to realize them, which things are fairly open to criticism, they will frown down this revival of old personalities, and demand, not abuse of the men, but a consideration of their measures. The days of party blackguardism are past, and the journal which perpetuates it, ought to know that it lags miserably behind the age.—[Argus.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Jan. 24th 1857.

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

Henry Muma, of Drumbo in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public, in Upper Canada.

Andrew Kulfman, of Preston, Esquire, to be a Revenue Inspector for the County of Waterloo.

Joseph Kidd, of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a Landing waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

John Magwood, of Fort Erie, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

On Monday last, a person whose name is unknown, attempted to cross the ice with a double team, when about one-third of the way across the river the ice broke, and horses, sleigh, and man, disappeared in the breach. Several persons ran to render assistance, but they had been drawn under by the current, and lost.—Windsor Herald.

A NEW HARBOR ON LAKE ONTARIO.—A harbor is to be constructed at Port Britain, on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario about four miles west of Port Hope, where there is a natural basin of 12 acres inside the beach, through which a channel can be cut. There is excellent anchorage outside for vessels, and such as go in can find a safe refuge in all sorts of weather. It is the only place, where the Grand Trunk Railways come to the proper grade for shipping, and a station has been established there.

The Chicago Journal claims a population of 111,000 for that city, which in 1840, had less than five thousand.

FIRE COMMERS.—A bill has been recently introduced into the Assembly of the State of New York, providing for an investigation into the origin of fires in certain cases. It makes it incumbent on the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of any county, in case there is ground for the belief that any fire was caused maliciously, on the request of any insurance company, or two freeholders, to investigate the truth of such belief immediately, and for that purpose shall possess the same power as coroners in holding inquests. It also provides that the jury, after hearing evidence and inspecting the place where the fire was, or was attempted, shall deliver to such officer the result of their inquisition, and if they find that the fire was caused with malice, then the officer holding the inquest shall bind over the witnesses to testify at the next Criminal Court at which an indictment can be found that shall be held in the county; and if the party charged be not in custody, the officer to have power to issue process for arrest. It gives power to the officers designated in the bill to examine and commit the same as is now conferred on justices of the peace, and all testimony in the case to be duly certified to, and returned to the next Criminal Court having cognizance of the offence. This law is to be extend to the city of New York.

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. Curgenven, of Truro, was born many years before the end of the reign of King George II. Her husband, Captain Richard Curgenven, K.N., obtained his rank of post captain for his services in Lord Rodney's celebrated action with Admiral Le Grasse in 1782; him his relict has survived considerably more than half a century. The companions of her youth, have of course, all long since departed, and with them many of her junior relatives. Among the latter was her nephew-in-law the Rev. William Curgenven, who for 46 years was rector of Lamorran, reached the age 78; him also she has several years outlived.—But, although this venerable personage had seen generations enter upon the stage of existence and then disappear, while she seemed to be exempt from death, she has, nevertheless, at length shared the common lot, for on the 7th inst., at her residence in Lemon street, when in her 106th year, she peacefully fell asleep.—Cornwall Gazette.

A WOLF STORY.

Mr. Grantley F. Berkeley in a series of articles in the Field, on the Chase in France, relates the following story:—On entering the chateau, forming the rug of the fire-place in the dining-room, I saw a very well preserved old wolf's skin, grey and completely gawny with age, as to which my friend related to me the following legend. This old wolf had been known for years in the forest around the chateau, and had been frequently hunted, and as often escaped.—Once, when he was closely pursued, M. d'Aschat saw him run in the midst of a flock of sheep, and though he kept his eye on the flock, he never saw the wolf leave it. On the other sportsmen with the hounds coming up, they surrounded and advanced on the sheep, supposing that the wolf was hidden among them; but, after the most minute search, the wolf could not be found, and what was to them still more extraordinary, the hounds could never hit upon him again. From what I have since seen of the French chase and method of hunting, I could not account for the latter fact without the aid of my unearthly suspicion. So often and so oddly had this old wolf eluded his pursuers, that people began to think it was not a wolf even in sheep's clothing, but a devil in a wolf's skin, and without some aid from St. Hubert, the huntsmen despaired of a victory. Grown bolder with age and impunity, and desperate, too, from infirmity, this old wolf began to seek his food in broad daylight, and, when the sheep were feeding anywhere near the woods, he would suddenly appear and chase them for a dinner. It is the custom in these cultivated valleys between the woodlands, to send a little girl out in charge of the sheep. One day the old wolf made his usual sortie on the flock; but as the French shepherd are better calculated for running than roasting, and every hour of the wolf's age made him slower, he failed to catch his mutton, when, in a state of purblind excitement and famine, he seized and killed the only creature not fast enough to escape, and devoured the little girl. A second time he committed a similar outrage; when, on the alarm reaching the village, and the peasants sallying forth in force, as he retreated from the remains of the poor creature he had killed and partly eat, the villagers thought that he was blind from the way he ran against a portion of the wood. For a time nothing more was heard of him; but he again suddenly appeared in a raid upon the sheep, and failing to catch one, he, in a third instance, killed a little girl in attendance upon them, and had devoured one of her thighs, when the villagers came and drove him away.—As they bore the poor girl's body to the cottage of mourning, a great quantity of blood flowed from the arteries of the torn limb, and dropped upon the road and upon the threshold of the door, whence the poor child but a few hours before had passed in all the health and vivacity of youth. As is the custom during the night an old woman sat up with the corpse, when, in the very witching hour "when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead," while the rest of the villagers were buried in repose, the night pitch dark and airless as if nature feared yet listened for an approaching thunder storm, the old woman was roused from her lonely vigil over the dead by a sullen but approaching sound, as of the long heavy gallop of some large animal coming down the road straight for the cottage. Stride by stride, more audibly and nearer it came; the old woman rose, in a frenzy of terror, as the result became evident, and as she rose some creature rushed against the portal of the door with a blow like that of a sledge-hammer, shook the door from latch and lock to its very foundation, and then seemed to fall back from the force of the concussion. More dead than alive, the old woman then heard what seemed to her a low growl or moan of pain or disappointment, and a heavy, slow, and perhaps limping trotting footfall, as the creature retreated in the way he arrived. In the morning the pad of the wolf was detected to the cottage door; and at night, on returning to the spot whence he had been forced from his repast on the little girl, he had discovered and hunted up the traces of her blood, and in his blind pursuit came rushing down the road, till his course was thwarted by the cottage door. So great had become the terror occasioned by this old wolf, and I regret to say, so inefficient were the legitimate means of hunting him, that an extra reward was offered for his head; when at last the moon being bright and high, a dead horse was placed in the forest to attract him, and a man in a tree above it with a gun. The first night nothing was seen of the old wolf; but on the second temptation to the blind and famished animal was too strong. He came to the bait, and while tearing at the flesh with the jaw of "starvation," a bullet avenged his murderous deeds, and thus ingloriously he fell dead.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PRODUCING GAS.

A new material for the production of gas has been brought under the notice of practical men, by Professor Hinds, in his lecture delivered before the Mechanics' Institute last night at St Lawrence Hall. He was describing the ordinary gases in use for economic purposes, and more particularly that obtained from coal, for illumination, when he said that we have in this country a material considerably surpassing coal in the quantity it will produce. The material is Utia slate, which is found in large masses at Oshawa, Whitby, and Collingwood, in seams extending from the shores of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, in the valley of the Thames, and in several other parts of the Western country. The percentage of gas it yields is from 15 to 17 in the 100, as he had himself proved, according to the richness of the layers in bituminous and animal matter—for this slate appears to consist almost wholly of tribolites and other animal remains; whilst the per centage obtained from coal here is about 12; and at London, England, from 6 to 7 in the 100. The discovery of this valuable quality in the slate is of considerable importance to Gas Companies, and we commend it to their attention. The Toronto Gas Company was paid a high compliment during the course of the lecture, a quantity of the material they ordinarily furnish having been taken from a pipe, and subjected to the severest known test, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was free from noxious qualities: the result proving that it was "perfectly pure."

The St. Thomas Section of the Grand Trunk Railroad has been closed for the season, in obedience to instructions received from the Company's officials at Montreal. The proceeding has caused much excitement in the Parishes in the County of Montmagny, although it is well known the Company has suffered a heavy weekly loss, by running trains, since the commencement of the winter. Mr. Atkins, lately Station Master at Richmond, is now the Superintendent at Point Levi, Mr. Webster having been appointed to an office on the western branch of the line.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We request attention to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs. Henry Torrance & Co., of Toronto, Wine Merchants. It will be seen that they take orders for Port, Sherry and other Wines for direct shipment from the place of their growth.—Gentlemen who are choice in their Wine Drinking should avail themselves of this opportunity.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

January 24th.—A. J. Peterson Montreal; Mr. Nickinson, Toronto; Mr. H. Torrance, do; Rev J. McEwin, Westmoreland; N. Henderson, Montreal; Mr. Patton Prescott; G. R. Dickson, Montreal.

January 25th.—A. Aylmer and servant, Montreal; H. Watkins, Kingston; D. E. Bolton, Cobourg; H. J. Thorp and wife, Gananoque; R. Fason, Napanee; A. Miller, Chatham; W. P. Dispard, Brockville; F. A. Wise, do; J. Arold, Montreal; D. Roblin, Napanee; H. F. Forward, Napanee; A. Backus, Chamond; G. H. Davy, Napanee; G. Eason, do; G. D. Ferguson, Montreal; A. L. Conklin, New York.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour ₱ cwt	0 13	0	to	0 17	6
Wheat ₱ bush	0 6	0		0 0	0
Oats ₱ bushel	0 1	6		0 2	0
Rye	0 3	3		0 3	6
Barley	0 3	9		0 5	3
Peas ₱ bushel	0 4	0		0 0	0
Indian Corn do	0 0	0		0 0	0
Indian Meal	0 6	3		0 7	6
Oatmeal	0 15	0		1 7	6
Potatoes do	0 3	4		0 3	9
Turnips do	0 2	6		0 0	0
Carrots and Beets do	0 0	0		0 0	0
Onions do	0 5	0		0 7	6
Butter ₱ lb	0 1	0		0 1	3
Beef ₱ cwt	24 0	0		0 27	6
Pork do	0 35	6		0 35	0
Beef ₱ lb	0 0	3		0 0	4
Pork ₱ do	0 0	4		0 0	5
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb	0 0	7½		0 0	9
Mutton ₱ do	0 0	3		0 0	4
Lamb ₱ do	0 0	0		0 0	0
Veal ₱ do	0 0	5		0 0	6
Chicken