We cannot undertake to return communications of which we do not retain ourselves. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only, if long. It increases the difficulty 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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1857.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

C. Z. B., Chiton; B. & J., New Haven; E. V., Chatham; F. McE., Newburgh.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday, March 23rd.

The Council met at seven—the Mayor in the Chair, and a full Council.

Mr. Bennet Parker took his seat as Alderman in the Place of Mr. Brownley, resigned.

Mr. Angus McLeod made a Communication, offering to make a Topographical Draft of the City for £15. Referred to Committee.

Petition read from the Assessors, requesting an Office. Referred to Committee, with power to act.

An application was made to compel the Water Works Company to afford a better supply of Water at Fires. Referred to Committee.

An acknowledgment was ordered to be made to the City Council of London, C. W., for a Copy of View of London. Ordered to be framed.

A great many Petitions were received and referred to Committee on Drains, &c., &c.

Capt. MacIntosh's Company of Highland Light Infantry was granted permission to drill in the Market Building.

The time for Collection of Taxes was extended to 1st of June. The names of all defaulters up to a certain period were ordered to be returned to the City Council.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on the Salaries Committee's Report.

Mr. Stevens, License Inspector—Salary £100, and half the Fines

Board of Inspectors,	£5 0 0 each Member.
City Architect,	£25 0 0.
City Surveyor,	£125 0 0.
City Auditors,	£20 each.
Care Taker of Clock,	£12 10s.

City Scavengers four shillings per diem each.

J. O'Reilly, Esq., to be City Solicitor.

The Council resumed, and the Report was adopted.

Mr Allen brought up Report on Streets and Improvements. The opening of Montreal Street to Brock Street was recommended, and will be carried into effect.

Mr. Rudston brought up Report of Finance Committee.—Adopted. Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The Zimmerman Bank.

A meeting of managers from all the principal Banks of the Province was held in this city, on Friday last, for the purpose of considering, among other things, the condition of the Zimmerman Bank. The cashier of the bank, together with one or two of Mr. Zimmerman's executors, were present, and gave every information. The examination was satisfactory, and it was resolved to accept the bills issued by the bank. The intention, we believe, of the executors is to call in all the outstanding bills, and by the time this is accomplished, the affairs of the deceased will have been more critically examined, and it will probably then be decided whether there will be a re-issue or not. In the meantime, the bills are perfectly good, and will not be refused at any bank.—Globe

Zimmerman Bank.

We notice with pleasure, that the five principal chartered Banks of Canada have agreed to receive Zimmerman Bank notes in deposit as usual. An advertisement to that effect will be found in another column.—Leader.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 21st March, 1857.

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

John Evans Cannon, of Clifton, County of Welland, Gentleman, and

Richard McIntosh, of the Township of London, Gentleman, to be Landing Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

Aime Lafontaine Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Pontiac Circuit.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Toronto, 18th March, 1857.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years from the dates thereof, to the following persons, viz:

John P. Doyle, of the City of Montreal, Engineer, for "The Effluvia Sewer Grate or Strench Trap,"—(Dated January 16th, 1857.)

Thomas Brottomley, of Owen Sound, in County of Grey, Machinist, for "A new, improved and useful method of building Fire and Water proof Houses and other Structures,"—(Dated January 20th, 1857.)

Jason Kellum, of the Township or Townsend, in the County of Norfolk, Machinist, for "A new improvement in the art of grinding or polishing Plough Castings,"—(Dated January 14th, 1857.)

William Henry Magee, of the Village of Merrickvill, in the County of Greenville, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Greenville, Iron Founder, for "A new and improved Plough,"—(Dated January 20th, 1857.)

John Garthshore, of the Town of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, Iron Founder, for "Certain improvements in the construction of Smut Machines,"—(Dated January 21st, 1857.)

Andrew McFarland Taroell, of the Town of Stratford, in the County of Perth, Mechanic, for "A new Horizontal Iron Wind Mill,"—(Dated February 11th, 1857.)

Lyman Judson, of the Township of Yonge, in the County of Leeds, Machinist for "A new and useful method of making the teeth for Horse Rakes,"—(Dated February 12th, 1857.)

Robert Messer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Civil Engineer, for "A self-acting coupling for Railway Carriages,"—(Dated February 12th, 1857.)

William Gill, of the Village of Waterdown, in the County of Wentworth, Iron Founder, for "Certain improvements in the construction of Steam Engines,"—(Dated February 12th, 1857.)

Samuel S. Hickok, of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, for "A new and useful mode of coupling Railway Carriages and other Cars."—(Dated February 12th, 1857.)

Joseph Ellis, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, Civil Engineer, for a cheap unabsorbant indestructible and beautiful building material, termed 'Artificial Stone',"—(Dated March 16th, 1857.)

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 30.

A ten day's absence from home has prevented the Editor from clearing his Table of the Week's accumulations, and he has a double duty to perform. Fortunately that duty is not heavy, for the April Magazines have not made all their appearances, and of other new works the number on the Table is but small.

DR. MAGINN'S FRASERIAN PAPERS, ANNOTATED. By Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, Redfield, New York; John Duff, Kingston. Large 12mo pp. 398.

Dr. Maginn was another instance of a very learned man being comparatively unappreciated until after his decease. Though extensively known to the world of letters, he lived and died almost wholly unknown to the world at large. He was a literary hack to the Periodical Press, and hence it is from the pages of the "Quarterly," "Blackwood," "Fraser," and other first class publications that the monuments of his genius have to be culled.

This volume contains the papers contributed by Dr. Maginn to Fraser's Magazine, and it concludes Dr. Mackenzie's collection of his works. It is prefaced by a memoir, which gives a very interesting account of the literary magazines and the noted writers of Great Britain from 1819 to 1841. The slashing style of criticism which was in vogue when Dr. Maginn flourished, has fortunately gone quite out of fashion, but his Fraserian papers may still be read with interest for their keen wit, exuberant humor, and playful display of learning.

HOW TO WRITE, A POCKET MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER WRITING. Fowler & Wells, New York. 12mo. pp. 156.

"How to Write" is intended for a class of young people and others, who are not satisfied with the puerile and trashy works so common under the general title of Letter Writers, who do not desire to be saved from the necessity of study and thought, but who will be grateful for a little guidance in their studies, and for such instructions as will aid them to think for themselves; and to express their thoughts in fitting words.

A leading New York Journal of a recent date speaks of it in the following terms of high commendation:—"There are many "grown gentlemen whose education has been neglected," that will find invaluable assistance in the hints and directions of this little Manual. It has been compiled with excellent judgment from the best authorities on the subject, though the fresh and lively manner of the book is due to the Editor. The ample details which it gives in regard to the mechanical execution, social etiquette, and conventional forms of the various kinds of correspondence, constitute the most useful portions of the volume, and can scarcely fail to be of advantage to a very large class of Letter-Writers. We commend to our readers especially its directions respecting "orders for newspapers" and other periodicals. They are explicit and admirable, and their general observance would save a world of trouble, both to publishers and subscribers.

THE LAWS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, PRINTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. By John Lovell, Toronto. 12mo. pp. 144.

This is a useful little book compiled by Dr. Ryerson for the guidance of Trustees, Teachers, Local Superintendents Municipal Councils, School Visitors, and Boards of Public Instruction. It contains the Forms, General Regulations, and Instructions to carry out the Common School Law. Every Board of Trustees should possess a copy.

REPORT ON THE COMPLETION OF THE COMMON GAOL AT MONTREAL. By Thomas McGinn, the Keeper. Salter and Ross, Montreal. 12mo. pp. 40

In this small pamphlet Mr. McGinn has given himself a vastity of trouble to make known his ideas and opinions on the safe-keeping, health and reformation of Criminals. The Report is made to the Commissioners of Public Works, but in the Appendix is to be found all that is valuable.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. Porter and Wilkes, 346 et 348 Broadway, New York. $3 a year.

With the Number for March 14th we received a very handsome colored Print of the far-celebrated "Flora Temple." It is a wood cut colored by some new process. The receipt of this memento reminds us of what we have so long neglected, viz. to say that "Porter's Spirit of the Times" continues to be received by the Sporting World with the same avidity as the Old "Spirit" so long the labor of Mr. Porter's life time.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, FOR JANUARY. 1857. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; J. Creighton, Kingston. $3.

Whether our taste has become more fastidious, whether our judgment has become less discriminating, or whether Reviews of the present day are inferior to those of the past, we cannot say, but certainly the Articles in the "Quarterly" and other Reviews don't come up to what they were. The whole of the Eight Articles of the present Number we have perused, and yet when we want to say something laudatory of them, we are at a loss. Probably the real fact is we are growing old and crabbed, and no longer feel pleasure in what so often has afforded us delight. The contents of this January 'Quarterly' are, 1. Antiquities of Northamptonshire; 2. Portraits of the Ferns; 3. Homer and his Successors; 4. Rats; 5. Salmon Fishing; 6. Lord Raglan; 7. Sir Charles Napier; 8. Prospects, Political and Financial.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, FOR MARCH. S. Hueston, 348 Broadway. $3.

This favorite Monthly was a long time reaching us, but it came at last, and came to comfort us. There is a gaiety and a quaintness about the "Knickerbocker" that never tires or palls. It has not the pretension of "Putnam's" nor the pictorial elegancies and variety of "Harper's," but we would sooner do without the one than either of the others. The March Number is a full average Number, as to humor and ability. It is embellished with a fine portrait of Fitz Greene Halleck.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE FOR MARCH. $3.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Nos. 668 et 669.—36.

These excellent publications of Messrs. Littell, Son & Company of Boston have so repeatedly tasked our eulogistic notices, that naught we could say of them would be new or readable. We commend the "Living Age" to those who can afford to take in the best Weekly Magazine extant; and we commend the "Panorama" to those whom Fortune has not enabled them to subscribe to every good thing, but are forced to discriminate.

THE WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER for March. Thomas & Lathrop, Buffalo. $2.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL for March. Published by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, 348 Broadway, New York. J. Duff, Kingston. $1.

We have read the above, as we read every thing that reaches our Table, but we have little to say. The "Art Journal" is sent free to all the Members of the Association, for particulars of which we refer to the published Prospectus, or to Mr. Duff, the Bookseller.

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY for April.—M. M. Ballou, Boston. $1.

The publisher says "this is the cheapest Magazine in the world"—and perhaps it is in one way. There are a large class of readers to whom the contents of "Ballou's" are infinitely preferable to those of "Blackwood." To this class "Ballou's" is cheap indeed; for it is a large sized Magazine, and is full of fun, love stories and pictures—too much for a single dollar a year.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for April. Watson & Co., Philadelphia. $3.

PETERSON'S LADIES' INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE for April. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

These two Lady's Books are again before us in advance of their issue. "Graham's" is beautifully illustrated a la "Harper's," and is withal filled with very excellent articles. "The Conspiracy of Biron," taken from French History, is an article well worth the perusal, and the Editor's "Easy Talk" will vie with anything of the kind in the best of American Periodicals.

"Petersen's" has nothing particularly new this month, but, as usual, will be found by its Lady Patrons to have lost none of its attractiveness. The Fashion Plates, and Designs for Ladies' Dresses are more than usually numerous.

THE WAVERLEY MAGAZINE. Moses A. Dow, Boston. All the Book Stores, Kingston, $2 a year.

The Waverley, as it grows in years, grows in Wisdom. Since its first being laid on the "table" of the British Whig, it has steadily advanced in improvement, (and no doubt in circulation) until it has become a necessary part of our light reading. It is wonderfully cheap.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, $1 a year.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL for March, $1 a year.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A Weekly Family Newspaper, $2 a year.

We are still indebted to the Publishers, Messrs Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, for copies of their excellent Journals. The two former come very regularly; the latter comes only occasionally, and when it does not come is sadly missed. The Phrenological Journal should be in the hands of every Phrenologist and Phrenological Student in the Country; while in regard to the Water-Cure Journal we insert the following new feature, to be commenced in the April number; namely, "The Publication in a series of articles of a highly important, deeply interesting, and beautifully illustrated work, entitled: "Hints towards Physical Perfection: or how to acquire and retain Beauty, Grace, and Strength, and secure Long Life and Continued Usefulness." Now is the time to subscribe.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE. No. 3, THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. George Routledge & Co., London and New York. John Creighton (City Book Store) Kingston, is 3d per number.

We have already noticed the first and second numbers of this Edition of Shakespeare. The number under notice is a worthy successor of the two first, both as regards typographical excellence—being printed in clear large type—appropriate food and other notes, and Pictorial illustration. Like those of the first nos., the engravings are of wood, but executed in the first style of the Art, besides being faithful to the text. Those who have not an Edition of the Great Master of English Poesy should not let slip the opportunity of purchasing this Edition. It is placed within the reach of all, by being issued monthly, and should be in the possession of every artisan—particularly every Englishman—in the land, who is blessed with ordinary intelligence, and an appreciation of what is truly great.

Aspinwall, Feb. 21

The British steamer Trent arrived here at noon, bringing news from Greytown up to the 20th inst. On Sunday last, news reached Greytown that Walker had repossessed himself of Serapiqui. It appears that on the 12th Walker's party attacked that place about 5 a. m., with 200 men and two 9 pounders. The Costa Ricans held out till the next day, when they evacuated. Walker's army lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded. The Costa Ricans had 14 killed and about 20 wounded.

A steamer having been sent up the river, returned, confirming the seizure of Serapiqui by Walker, and also brought news of the fall of Castillo into the possession of Walker's army, with a loss of 8 killed and about 20 wounded. The Costa Ricans are supposed to have lost about 32 killed and 60 wounded.

A railroad accident similar to the one which recently occurred at the Des Jardines Canal, though not accompanied by its appalling results, took place on Tuesday at a bridge over the Muddy Fork, between New-Albany and Salem, Indiana. Two passenger cars were precipitated fifteen feet into the water, and only one person was killed and two others were wounded.

HOME ITEMS.

BELLEISLE TO BE CEDED TO FRANCE.—A correspondent of the London Daily News affirms that her Majesty's ministers have just framed a treaty, giving to the French government, in addition to their formed possessions of St Pierre and Miquelon, on the Gulf of St Lawrence, the important Island of Belleisle, situated near the centre of the straits of that name, at the northern extremity of Newfoundland, and commanding the present summer course of the Canadian steamers, as also a concurrent right of fishery on the northern side of the straits, they at present holding the south side; in fact, giving them the entire straits of Belleisle, the nearest and most important summer entrance to Canada. The northern side, now proposed to be ceded, has for generations been the site of valuable fisheries, in the hands of a British population; and the present holder of Belleisle recently embarked in a large expenditure to facilitate the development of the inexhaustible fisheries that surrounded it. The fisheries, says the writer, have been for many years the most coveted objects of French ambition on the north Atlantic shore, and their concession hither to has been as strenuously resisted. Belleisle belonged to Newfoundland and the treaty, it seems, is to be submitted to the legislature of that colony. As hostile criticism is feared, in that quarter, the Imperial Government has detained Governor Darling for six months from entering on the Governorship of Jamaica to which he has been appointed till the difficulty be got over. It is said that a bad feeling has been engendered between the French resorting thither and the Newfoundlanders; and this feeling will naturally make the treaty obnoxious to many.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We understand that Government has decided on sending another Arctic expedition to clear up, if possible, the mystery shrouding the fate of Franklin and his party. The expedition will, we believe, consist of two vessels, with auxiliary steam power, and be equipped in such a manner as to enable the most complete and exhausting search to be made for our countrymen.—Athenæum.

DOMESTIC.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN FROM MONTREAL OFF THE TRACK.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday last, a baggage car of the Grand Trunk Express Train from Montreal, was thrown off the track, about five miles below Brockville. It was caused by a broken rail, no injury being sustained, and the passengers simply suffering the inconvenience of an hour and a half's detention. The train then proceeded along well enough, until about a mile this side of Coburg, when it was checked by a snow drift, which had become as compact as ice, and the locomotive, the baggage, express, and one first class passenger car were thrown off the track. This occurred about eight o'clock P. M. No persons were injured. No attempt was made that night to get the train on the track.—Upon the arrival of the local train from this city, the passengers and baggage from the express train were immediately transferred to it and brought up a short distance this side of Port Hope, which place they reached at two yesterday morning; but from the long drift upon the track they could not get any farther. A locomotive was sent to the assistance of the train from this city on Thursday night, but was blocked up on its course, and only reached Port Hope next morning. The train had to wait at Port Hope until the morning express from this city passed, and only reached the Bay Street Station at twelve o'clock yesterday. It is certainly matter for congratulation that no casualties occurred from either of the accidents.

A fatal accident took place on the Great Western Railway, near London, on Wednesday evening. John Busday, brakesman, employed on No. 6 freight train going West, while engaged in coupling or uncoupling two cars, fell from the platform on to the track, the train passing over him whereby his neck was broken, his foot at the instep nearly severed in two, and a contusion across the temple.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another dreadful railroad accident has occurred in the United States. It happened on the 13th inst., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona station.—An emigrant train standing on the track was run into by a heavy freight train, crowding the rear car into one before it, causing the instant death of six of the passengers, and mutilating ten or twelve others.

SHOCKING AFFRAY.—The Niagara City Herald says:—a murderous assault was committed on Saturday evening of last week near the Falls on the Canada side, by George Reid, John Donall, known as Jack the Guide, and Charley Thronton, known as the Bully of the Falls. The parties had met at a raffle, at the late residence of Bill Rose, now occupied by Charley Thronton, who keeps an unlicensed house, when an altercation ensued. George Reid threw Michael Carter down, and in the scuffle on the floor Carter received a severe wound of about two inches in depth, by four or five in length, on the left side of the spine. The wound was inflicted with a bowie knife, and penetrating the lung, which continues bleeding—his recovery is doubtful. Drs. Mewburn was immediately called and rendered such aid as was necessary. Reid was arrested on Monday, and lodged in Merrittsville Jail, to await his trial at the Assizes, which commence on the 15th of April. His two accomplices have not yet been captured.

At the opening of the Court Assizes, in London, C. W. on the 18th instant, Judge Richards alluded to the late railway accident. He said:—"It was a deplorable matter, and one that called for severe reproof." Private grief, however, must be swallowed by public indignation. So far as public inquiry goes, every satisfaction would be made.

The Barrie Advance, says:—We last week spoke of a man being found back of Rama Village. We further learn that he was an elderly man, tall, with long gray hair, having a white felt hat and smock frock. We have not received the result of the inquest, but are informed that a wound, as if from a ball was in the left side; and from the peculiar position in which the man was found, namely, on his face, with his right hand covering the wound, it is supposed that he either committed suicide, or was otherwise murdered. The late thaw had occasioned a deep layer of ice around, which prevents for the present the discovery of anything that might be laying there so as to account for this singular death. No doubt the Coroner will hold the case over for investigation.—Since the above was in type, we have received particulars—too late for insertion—which agree with the above, the verdict being: That the deceased came to his death by a gun or pistol wound, inflicted by a person or persons to them unknown."

A young man, named James Dunn, 19 years of age, residing in Buttonville, 4th concession of Markham, attempted to commit suicide on Friday morning, by stabbing himself with a knife. Dunn, who resides with his widowed mother, has latterly been subject to occasional fits of aberration of mind. At an early hour on Friday the inmates of the house were alarmed by hearing cries proceed from his room. They rushed in, and found that the unfortunate young man had stabbed himself in the side, between the fifth and sixth ribs. He was in bed at the time, and covered with blood. Dr. Langstaff was quickly called in and succeeded in staunching the blood, but considers the life of the unfortunate man in imminent danger.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A person who was formerly a clerk in the City Bank of Montreal, was last evening arrested under the warrant of Charles J. Coursol, Esq., Inspector and Superintendent of Police, charged with abstracting large sums of money from that institution, and falsifying the entries in the books. So cleverly, it is said, had the entries been made, that though the party accused left the employ some eighteen months back, it is only recently that the fact has been discovered. The examination was begun this morning at the Police Office, but at the time of our going to press had not been concluded. We will give full particulars as soon as the proceedings are concluded, which are likely to occupy some time.—Pilot.

The Montreal Pilot says that a general Court Martial will soon assemble in that City for the trial of an officer of the 39th Regiment, upon a charge preferred against him by his commanding officer. Col. Bell, Royal Artillery, has been nominated President of the Court, and the details are to be furnished by the garrisons of Montreal and St Johns.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The ship Centurion, Capt. Caulkins, from St. Thomas, arrived yesterday, brings to this port the mutineers of the brig General Pierce, who murdered the captain and cook of that vessel. They were taken in charge by the Deputy U. S. Marshal. The Gen. Pierce sailed from this port on the 15th of last January, for Monrovia, Coast of Africa. She was commanded by Capt. Dawson.

We learn that the General Pierce put back to St Thomas, the crew having given the command of the vessel to the mate, and required him to make for some port, yet although having made her Bunting well up, he determined to make for St. Thomas, where he arrived about the 1st of March, seventeen days after the murder. The mate went on shore and made known the murder, when all the crew were committed to prison.

The United States consul appointed a new captain, obtained a new crew, and despatched the General Pierce to her port of destination, Monrovia.

The cook of the vessel was also murdered. The cause of the murder, so far as we can learn, was a difficulty between the captain and the man at the wheel. Captain Dawson struck the man, whereupon four of the crew immediately attacked him, and the affray resulted in the killing of the captain and the cook.

The mate was compelled to make an entry in the log book that the deaths had occurred from sickness.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

Friday March 20th.

In the Legislative Council the Bill to repeal the Insolvent Debtors' Act was brought up for a third reading and involved a long and animated debate. The Hon. Mr. Patton moved an amendment to recommit it to a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of adding a proviso that all debtors who had commenced proceedings under the Act previous to its repeal, should be permitted to go on just as if the repealing Act had not been passed. This was lost on a division of 13 to 14. The same gentleman then moved, as a rider, that all persons who had filed petitions, made a full disclosure of their goods, and obtained an interim order should be allowed to proceed to an issue. This was also lost on a division of 14 to 13.

Mr. Patton again moved as a rider, that all debtors who had proceeded so far as to have had a day fixed for a final order, and whose petitions had not been opposed should be permitted to obtain their discharge, but upon another similar division that too was lost.

In the course of the debate the Hon. Mr. Fergusson addressing himself to the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, made use of some words about the unfairness of those proceedings, and the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, his right hand neighbour, conceiving the observation offensive, appealed to the chair to know whether such comments could be permitted. This led to a little fracas, Mr. Fergusson insisting that Mr. Hamilton could have no Parliamentary knowledge of observations he had privately addressed to his neighbour. The difficulty began to look in a small way portentous, and at the request of a member the House was cleared. When the Reporters returned, the fine old gentlemen had resumed their placidity, but the suaviter in modo alas! was soon again interrupted, for the Hon Mr. Patton, smarting under two or three defeats, asserted that if there were still a spark of justice lurking in the hearts of the hon. members who had opposed his amendments, they could not reject the final one he was about to propose. This was applying the fuse again in the explosive agent, and the Hon. Messrs. Moore, Matheson, and Ferrier claimed to be quite as just as their censor, and expressed surprise that he should permit himself to use such unparliamentary language. The Speaker then read the rule applying to such occurances, and Mr. Patton, we suppose, must have deemed himself gently admonished.

Finally, the bill passed without amendment or modification.

The Seat of Government.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 20.

Immediately after the decision on Mr. Loranger's motion, the main question came up on the resolutions of the Government referring the question to England.—It will be seen that the Ministry had 10 of a majority; but this, had all the members been present, would have been considerably reduced. The vote of the absent members would have stood thus, had they voted:

FOR THE MINISTRY

Messrs. Dufresne, Blanchet, Crawford, Burton—4.

AGAINST THEM.

Messrs. Jackson, Bell, James Smith, Wilson, Freeman, MacNab, Drummond, Sandfield McDonald Young—9.

Thus, had the whole House, including the Speaker, who is understood to be against taking the question of settling the seat of Government to England, voted, the Ministry's majority would have been but four. Mr. Jackson, who spoke strongly against the resolutions of the Government, managed to be absent on the division.—Being in excellent health and spirits at the time, it is, of course, all attributable to an irresistable desire, at a critical moment, to enjoy fresh air. Messrs. Freeman and Wilson found their own affairs too important to attend to the public's; and this important division passed without their votes. In this way the Ministerial majority was worked up to ten.

It will be seen by the proceedings given at length in another place, that Ottawa and Quebec were respectively voted down as places for the permanent seat of Government; and in the course of the debates upon them perhaps the most amusing and witty speech ever delivered in the House, was made by Mr Papin. It was admirable; and though members, spectators, and reporters were well nigh tired out, it infused new vigour into the House and occasioned roars of laughter during its entire delivery.

After Quebec was voted down, Mr. Cameron moved for the alternate system, in preference to referring the matter to England. Dr. Masson having alluded to his having been a rebel, on account of the wrongs of the "Family Compact," Mr. Cameron indignantly cast the imputation back into his teeth, and Mr. Gamble followed in the same strain. Dr. Fortier said, that the only fault he found with it was, that Lower Canada had not rebelled before. The province was far too virtuous he said. And so went on this ill-stared and unhappy debate.

It will be seen that Mr. Cameron's motion, perhaps the strongest and most judicious of the whole, under the circumstances, was voted against by the Montreal District, and he was lost in consequence. Kingston was likewise voted down, its own member, Mr. McDonald voting against it, as well also as Mr. Henry Smith.

The last place proposed was Toronto.—It will be seen that it was proposed by one of its enemies, and seconded by another, and so went on intelligent and disinterested legislation. It is impossible to reflect upon these proceedings at the time we write. They make up the Ministry's lease of power for probably some to come; and we shall, of course, have ample opportunity to discuss such a degrading and discreditable tenure of office.

The vote being taken on Mr. Loranger's amendment, it was lost.—Yeas, 38; Nays 75.

A division was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Dorion, which was lost.—Yeas, 53; Nays, 63.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and the resolutions of the Government were agreed to without division.

The House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Toronto March 23.

In the Legislative Council the Bill requiring Government accounts to be rendered in dollars and cents as amended, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to admit attorneys to practice in Upper Canada Courts was read a second time and referred.

Col. Prince moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Elective Legislative Council Act, taking occasion to make an attack on Mr. Rankin for coming forward as a candidate for the western District while for Essex in the Lower House.

After discussion, the clause providing for the election of Speaker by the Council was struck out as inconsistent with the provisions of the Union Act, and the rest of the bill read a second time and referred.

Mr Morris moved the second reading of his Fisheries Protection bill, which was read and referred.

In the lower House Mr McKenzie introduced a bill to preserve the Legislature from improper influences.

Mr Bowes—A bill to incorporate the Charter of the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company.

A message from the Council announced that the Decimal Currency Bill had been passed with amendments.

Mr. Mckenzie moved a resolution affirming the propriety of the Coroners being elected from time to time by the free holders which was lost. Yeas 35—Nays 62.

The House then arose for the 6 o'clock recess.

Toronto March 24th

Last evening after the report left, A. Morrison introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, Second reading on Wednesday next.

Last evening the bill to further secure the independence of Parliament was read a second time on motion of Mr. Sol. Gen. Smith.

The House then went into committee thereon, making some amendments, and had not reported when the House rose at 6 p. m.

In the Legislature Council, the report of Mr. Moore on his mission to Washington and several State capitals, to organize a system of exchanges of public documents and books published by Legislative authority, announcing his success, was brought up from the Joint Library Committee and adopted.

On the motion of the Hon. Col. Prince the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals was read a second time and referred.

In the course of the discussion on it the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet stated that the commissioners had completed the revision of the Upper Canada municipal statutes and that a Law based on their suggestion would be brought into Parliament by the Government.

The Bill to allow Mr. Beard to practice as a surveyor was thrown out and the House adjourned till Thursday, Wednesday being the feast of the Assension.

Parliamentary Items.

MR. CAYLEY'S RESOLUTIONS.

1. That it is expedient to provide for the payment by this Province of its fair share of the cost and expense of maintaining such Light Houses as the Imperial Government may erect for the security of vessels navigating the River or Gulf of St Lawrence.

2. That the Governor in Council may agree with Her Majesty's Imperial Government as to the share which shall be paid by this Province of the expenses to be incurred in erecting and maintaining any Light House on Cape Race or at any other place where it may be agreed between the two Governments that a Light House can be erected with advantage for the security of vessels navigating the River or Gulf of St. Lawrence or the vicinity thereof.

3. That the sums payable by this Province under any agreement to be made under the authority of the preceding section may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the warrant of the Governor and shall be accounted for to Her Majesty and to the Legislature in the manner by law provided.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL COMMERCIAL BILL.

I. From and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the County Councils of united Counties to take into consideration, make appropriations, and raise funds, so as to enable either County separately to carry on such improvements as may be required by the inhabitants thereof.

II. Whenever any such measure shall be brought under the notice of the Council of any united counties, none but the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County affected by the measure shall be permitted to vote: Provided always, that the Warden, in case of an equality of votes for or against the measure, shall have the right of giving the casting vote, whether he be a Reeve or Deputy Reeve of any portion of the County affected by the measure or not.

III. In all other respects, all the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts of Upper Canada, giving such privileges, and making provision for the payment of the amounts appropriated, whether to be borrowed upon a loan, or to be raised by direct taxation, shall be adhered to.

IV. The Treasurer of such united Counties shall pay over all sums so paid into his hands by the several Collectors without any deduction for per centage.

V. The property to be assessed for the purposes of this Act contemplated shall be the same as is assessed for any other County purpose, except that any sum to be raised for the purposes of one County only, or for the payment of any debt contracted for the purposes of one County only shall be assessed and levied solely upon property in that County, and not upon that in the other or others united to it.

THE NEW LOTTERY BILL.

I. The Act heretofore cited does not and was never intended to apply to the raffles and lotteries in general use in bazaars held for charitable purposes of public utility, or in aid of any public institution.

II. Hereafter any bazaar held for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, shall only enjoy the benefit of the exemption declared by this Act, upon obtaining permission from the Mayor of the city, town, township, parish or place in which such bazaar shall be held as aforesaid, to hold and open the said bazaar.

III. Every contravention of the preceding section shall be punishable by a fine of £100 currency to be recovered in the manner and form prescribed by the Act above cited.

THE PATENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

I. For and notwithstanding any law heretofore existing to the contrary, it shall and may be lawful for any citizen or subject of any foreign state or country, by the laws of which British subjects are entitled to protection in their rights of invention and discovery in any matter or thing which may be made the subject of a patent for invention in this Province, to obtain a patent for any invention, in the same manner and with the same rights and privileges therein, and subject to the same liabilities in respect thereof, as such patent can or may be obtained by a British subject: Provided always that such patent shall contain a recital that the patentee is an alien and not a British subject.

II. No patent for an invention shall be issued to any citizen or subject of a foreign state or country, until the person applying for such patent has adduced evidence to the satisfaction of some or one of the Law Officers of the Crown, that by the laws of such foreign state or country protection is afforded to the inventions or discoveries of British subjects, and has obtained a fiat from such Law officer for the issue of such patent.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

March 21st.—J. Greenney, Syracuse; J. Simpson, New Orleans; W. F. Peterson, Bath; H. Toppmy, Toronto.

March 24.—B. C. Davy, Napanee; John Hope, Quebec; S. Wallbridge, Belleville; L. Mayer, Brockville; Charles Carpenter, New York. E. Webster, Cressmore.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1853.

Dr. M. C. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have used your Hoofland German Bitters in my family for the past four years, for Liver Disease and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, which the same good result.

I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours truly, WM. HUGHES.
No. 171 Wood street

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THE LATE ACCIDENT—RAISING OF THE ENGINE.

Hamilton, March 23

The interest which is attached to the locality of the late accident at Desjardins Canal, was to day renewed by the raising of the submerged engine, and the testing of the bridge, which is now repaired.

The engine was raised with pulleys and derricks to the top of the water, and showed the forward truck wheel of the engine, on the right side, broken off.

From the position of the engine as it lay on the bottom of the canal, on its side, it seems quite impossible that the wheel was broken by the fall.

Everything goes to show that the axle was broken either on the bridge or very near it, and the breaking of the bridge was from the concussion which ensued.

The new bridge was tested with three heavy English engines attached, and there was hardly the slightest vibration perceptible. It seems remarkably strong.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We are informed by telegraph from Hamilton, that the locomotive has been raised from the bed of the canal to the level of the water, wheels uppermost, and that it has been discovered that the front off-wheel of the truck was broken off at the shoulder—inside bearing. This confirms the statements made by the company's officers, and substantiated by the state of the rails and track, that there was a break-down before the engine reached the bridge.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, March 24th.

The steamer Africa from Liverpool on the morning of the 7th, arrived this forenoon.

The steamer Circassian for St. Johns, Newfoundland, sailed from Liverpool at the same time.

It is reported that Sir John Bowring has been recalled from Canton.

Notice has been given in both branches of Parliament of a dissolution in May. In the meantime only necessary measures requiring immediate action will be attended to.

Lord Palmerston has been invited to become a member for the city of London.

The proposition to partially reduce the income tax has been carried by 62 majority.

A treaty of commerce between Persia and the United States has been ratified by the Shah.

The conference on the Neufchatel difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland has been commenced at Paris.

Nothing later from China

Markets, generally, remained dull, showing a decline in breadstuffs.

The chief incident by this arrival is the announcement by Lord Palmerston of the course which the Government intends to pursue in consequence of their recent defeat on the Chinese question; as the state of the public business would not permit an immediate dissolution of parliament, he purposed to dissolve the House in May, and until then go on with such measures as called for immediate action, viz, the Financial Estimates and the Temporary Mutiny Act, leaving the general question of taxation to be dealt with by the new parliament. With respect to the policy which he would pursue towards China, until the decision of the country should be taken, her administration would continue to defend their relations with China in a firm but peaceful way, and in conjunction with France and, he hoped, with America, to secure an extension of commercial advantages.

In the house of Commons on the night of the sixth the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial measure, viz: a reduction of the income tax from 1s 3d to 7d and 8d per pound. Also, instead of 7d per pound duty on tea he would propose 5d, and precisely the same scale of duty on sugar. These changes were carried by a majority of 62.

The treaty between Persia and England is officially announced, and a copy has been dispatched to Teheran by the Shah between Persia and the United States, granting the same terms viz: That American Consuls may reside in the chief Persian cities; and Austria seeks to negotiate with Persia a similar treaty.

The intelligence from China comes in scraps from private letters, and contains nothing different from newspaper reports already published.

The French papers contain the Emperor of China's Edict against the English. They also say that on the 5th of December the Chinese seized the English Opium Depot.

The conference on the Neufchatel question opened at the hotel of foreign affairs, Paris, on the 8th; the proceedings have not transpired.

All the allied troops have left Greece.

The Prussian Ministry have been defeated by 39 majority on the divorce bill.

Liverpool, March 6th.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular says:—Since our last circular for America the grain trade has been quite lifeless to-day; we had a very slow market and a further decline since Tuesday of 2d per bushel on wheat without leading to transactions of any import