ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

...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.

Printed per Ordinary Steam.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1857.

The Spring Walk of the British Whig.

No. 3.

Kingston Harbor was never so full of vessels of all classes, as it has been all the past winter. Taking those at Portsmouth and Garden Island into account, full one hundred steamers, ships, brigs, schooners, and mammoth barges have been laid up for the season in this vicinity. However good the agriculture of the back country may be, and that is ten times better than its envious detractors assert, still the real riches of Kingston consist in her shipping. The profits of these vessels are spent in Kingston, the crews find their homes here, and if not the large t city in Western Canada, Kingston is, and ever must be the Queen of the Lakes! Getting excited a little—well it needs a little stimulus to goad us to the ungrateful task of pursuing this "Spring Walk," and nothing but the blunders of the *Leader*, followed by those of the *Globe*, would have induced us to step one foot forward in the matter. But to our task.

COUNTER'S SHIP YARD.

'Tis only in adversity that men's mettle is really tried. Here can daily be seen proofs that however Fortune may frown on Mr. Counter, it sha'nt be through any fault of his—that she continues to frown.—"Excelsior" used to be his motto—it is now "Resurgam;" and verily we believe it. His Ship Yard is as busy as ever. Two fine steamers are on the Marine Railway, and two fine vessels are being built. The steamer Britannia (Holcomb & Henderson) and the Bowmanville, Capt. Perry, are ready to be re-launched, having undergone every necessary repair. Messrs. Hooker & Pridham are here building a propeller to be called the 'Avon,' of the largest size to pass the Welland Canal Locks, into which will be placed the engine and boilers of the unfortunate Tinto. And here also is building Dr. Rae's Arctic Schooner; but she is not in that state of forwardness to be wished, if intended for employment this year. Though she is small, and fifty hands put on her could complete her for sea in a month.

The Bowmanville, although on the Railway for repair, has stood in need of very little. She is a fine Freight vessel, on the Independent Line, and has been a prosperous one into the bargain. Scarcely two years old, she has, under the careful management of her part owner, Captain Perry, almost paid for herself, and it is to be expected that the coming season will complete the business. As soon after she gets into the water, she will be off for the head of the Lake, and her character for safety and good management is such, that she never stands in need of a cargo, whi'e there is one in port. At present she is in fine fig, gaily painted as a poppinjay, and as a Jew would say "better as new."

HOOKER AND PRIDHAM'S WHARF.

Messrs. Hooker and Pridham have the most convenient premises of any Forwarding House in Kingston, being situated midway in the harbor, so that with any wind, a vessel can enter or depart. They are the Wharf and Warehouses once occupied by D. McIntosh & Co., adjoining the Marine Railway and forming part of that fine property. This season Messrs. H. & P. have added materially to the frontage of their Wharf, 75 feet in depth, and twice as much in width, making it one of the most complete in the harbor. Here lies the stately Propellor 'St. Lawrence,' just out of the carpenters' hands, having had her upper works renovated, and on the point of departure for Toronto, Port Stanley, Windsor and Bayfield. Messrs. H. & P. will have, independently of their large barges (some of which carry three thousand barrels of flour) no less than eight steamers afloat to do their business; as follows:—The St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Prescott, Free Trader, England, Hibernia, the new steamer Avon, and Messrs. Calvin & Breck's fine vessel, the Wellington. It is pleasing to see, that the dread of Railroad competition has not daunted the spirits of the Forwarders, for instead of diminishing their Stock and Means, Messrs. H. & P. and the other great firms have largely increased them, under the confident belief that there will be found enough for all to do remuneratively. And such will be the case if the Railroad people do not act suicidally and pull down prices.

KINGHORN'S UNITED STATES WHARF.

Here must be made a long stoppage, for half the steamers in port are congregated round about this extensive and most convenient wharf, with its slips and basins Every boat in its turn.

THE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—This is the favorite Cape Vincent Ferry Boat, bright as a new pin, and ready for action. Capt. George Creighton again commands her, and has made her all right for three more good years to come. The 'Sir Charles' is like "my grandfather's knife, two new handles and three new blades," for she has been fitted and refitted so often, as to be made a bran new vessel several times over. Well, if owners will prefer expending money in repairs, instead of building, that is their business; ours is to speak of their sea, or rather lake-worthiness. The Sir Charles ought to be a strong boat, for she has no slack time on her hands during her long season of labor. Two trips a day between the Cape and the City, from early April to late December is no joke, more than enough to try the best steamer that ever floated. This the 'Sir Charles' has done, without let or hindrance, and will again. she will soon be making her first trip, and until the Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad changes its time of running, will only make one Trip per diem. But in this one Trip, she will bring over the New York and Boston Mail, thus gaining twelve hours time between Kingston and those cities. We need add little of her Captain, for all who know George Creighton, and their name is Legion, know that he is the most obliging and most accommodating Captain on Lake Ontario.

THE HIGHLANDER.—This fine vessel forms No. 1 of a new and Independent Line. She has recently been chartered by a dozen Kingston gentlemen, of whom her Captain, P. G. Chrysler, makes one, and her destined route is as follows:—To leave Cape Vincent for the North Shore Ports, Toronto and Hamilton, and returning thence to Kingston and the Cape, and doing this twice and three times a week, as the weather may permit. This route will be found most convenient for Upper Country Merchants who get their goods and make their journeys via the Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad. The Highlander is a first class steamer, a substantial vessel, and a

KINGSTON MARKETS.

...no doubt, but at the end of the season, all things will be f und en...profitable, that the charterers will purchase the vessel instead of re-chartering her for the season of 1858. The Highlander lies here all ready for work and ready for a start, and probably ere this reaches the hands of the reader, will be taking in her first cargo at the Cape for the ports above. May God speed her!

Of the other steamers lying here more anon.

Re-Assembling of Parliament.

To-morrow, April 15th, the Canadian Parliament re-assembles for the despatch of business. It must be confessed, even by their enemies, that Ministers have carried all before them during the first six weeks of the Session, and that the prospect of terminating it as it began, is good. And it must also be confessed, though not by their enemies, that Ministers have carried the Country with them. At no period within the past quarter of a century has the Opposition ever been as weak as at present. It is absolutely nowhere. The great guns, Messrs. Cameron and Brown, however loud, yet having no political principles in common, act as the North and South Magnetic poles, repelling instead of aiding each other.

PERSONAL.

We clip from a late number of the 'Daily Missouri Democrat' the following paragraph:—

"Among the Guests at the Planters' House, we notice Mr. J. H. Daley, of the celebrated Donegana Hotel, in Montreal, Canada. Mr. D. is on a tour to the south. He will be home again in season for his guests from the city and other places during the 'heated term.'"

Brother Daley has been making quite a tour through the United States during the past winter, visiting his old friends, and making new ones. We are glad to hear of his whereabouts. The "Donegana," during his absence, has being undergoing a complete renovation; and painters, upholsterers, plumbers and carpenters, have had it in possession. It will be magnificently fitted up, before it is opened for summer travel.

S-cretary's Office,
Toronto, 11th April, 1857.

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

William Bettridge, Esquire, M. B. and M. A., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Middlesex.

John R. Ardagh, M. D., and Peter Cleland, Esquires, to be Associate Coroners of the County of Simcoe.

George E. Bull, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the county of Hastings.

Joseph J. Kavanagh, of Gaspe, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in her Majesty's Customs.

Freemasonry.—Grand Lodge of England.

On Wednesday night, a Grand Lodge of Emergency was held at the Freemason's Tavern, London, for the purpose of proceeding with the arrears of business. Present: the W. M. the G. M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, in the chair, the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Viscount Goderich, &c.

After the orders of the day had been disposed of,

A motion made by the Rev. Bro. G. R. Portal, P. M., Nos. 460 and 10, was agreed to, requiring returns from Canada West relating to the P. G. Lodges held there during the Mastership of the present P. G. M., specifying those at which he had presided in person. Also, a similar return as to the P. G. Lodges in this country during the past ten years.

Brother the Earl of Carnarvon next introduced the subject of the persecutions which Masons of the Roman Catholic persuasion had undergone in certain foreign countries and dependencies of the British Crown. He made a motion, which after a long discussion, was negatived, that the Board of General Purposes be requested to draw up a statement of the principles of the craft to show that the antagonism of the Church of Rome was groundless.

Brother the Lord Panmure opposed this as useless, contending that the Roman Catholic Church, by means of the confessional, was fully aware, as far as her priests were concerned, as to what the principles of the craft were; and that any action of that sort would aggravate rather than alleviate the persecutions.

Brother the Rev. J. E. Cox, one of the Grand Chaplains, took the same view; the Rev. Bro. Portal and a number of others, taking the opposite side.

A lengthened discussion then ensued on the vexed question as to whether the Grand Lodge should assume the power of adjourning the quarterly communications.

Lord Panmure opposed a resolution to this effect, as also did a number of other brethren, on the ground that it was not necessary, because the M.W.G.M. had power at any time to call a special Grand Lodge, to dispose of arrears of business. Lord Panmure stated that if the present or any other G. M. declined to call a special Grand Lodge, when it was needed for the disposal of arrears of business, and when he had been respectfully requested to do so by the brethren, he would be one of the first to propose that G. L. should assume to itself the power of adjournment. Till then, it was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the G. M. to assume such a power, and he should oppose it.

A number of brethren warmly supported the resolution, which, however, was negatived on the M.W.G.M. making it a personal question, and declaring that he could not continue to hold his office if it were carried.

This question being decided, the other notices of motion fell to the ground, it being past eleven o'clock.

The Grand Lodge was then adjourned, with the ancient solemnities and solemn prayers.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 52.

The past week little else in the book line has reached "Our Table" save the customary magazines, and those chiefly that are tardy in making their appearance.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH—Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. $3.

THE HORTICULTURIST FOR APRIL.—R. P. Smith, Philadelphia $3.

THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM AND ANVIL, FOR APRIL. Nash & Parish, New York $2.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE FOR APRIL.—Little, Son & Co., Boston. $3.

THE LIVING AGE, Nos. 671 et 672.—Little, Son & Co., Boston. $6.

THE INVENTOR, FOR APRIL.—Low, Haskell & Co., New York. $1.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL WORLD, APRIL 4th et 11th.—Willis & Morland, New York. $3.

SCOVILLE'S FAMILY GAZETTE, APRIL 4th et 11th.—J. A. Scoville, New York. $1

...are we to the respective publishers for this kind remembrances, but having so repeatedly dilated on their several merits, we feel unwilling to repeat an oft told tale.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL, for 1856.—J. Lovell, Toronto. 8vo, p. 206.

This is a Parliamentary Blue Book giving a detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Canadian Post Office for the year ending March, 1856. It might be wished that the accounts could have been brought down to a later period, but probably the immense technical difficulties in the way have hindered that desideratum. At any rate, Mr. Spence has done as well, if not better, than his predecessors. The Report, upon the whole, is satisfactory to the country. Take a few items:—The number of Post Offices, at date of Report, was 1375, and number of Letters in the year, 7,044,648, and number of miles traversed 11,839, 4,404 miles of which were supplied with a daily mail. The revenue of the year was £93,574, while the disbursements were £132 482, leaving a deficiency of £38,908, accounted for by reason of the correspondence of the Public Departments and the Legislature not being charged respectively, as was formerly the case. The real increase in the revenue the Post Master General estimates at £12 000, as compared with the preceding year. Looking over the various items, it can be seen at once why the good people of Kingston are detained so long on the arrival of a mail till the letters and papers are sorted. In the City of Hamilton the Post Master is supplied with nine clerks, including a Money-Order clerk, with salaries amounting to £1,402 12s per annum; while the Kingston Post Master has only four clerks at his orders, with no Money Order Clerk, and their salaries amount only to £693 6s. 8d. The Post Office business done at Hamilton may possibly warrant this great disparity in that City's favor, but we can scarcely imagine it to be the case, when the large number of country mails which leave Kingston almost daily is taken into account. This is a subject demanding Mr Spence's special attention. Fair play to all should be his motto.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE—'ITS HISTORY AND ITS CULTURE,' by C. F. Stansbury, C. M. Saxton & Co., Fulton St, New York. 12mo. pp. 106.

The above little book, together with a package of seed, have kindly been forwarded to us by Orange Judd, publisher of "The American Agriculturist," one of the best publications of the kind extant The Chinese Sugar Cane is now engrossing particular attention in the Atlantic States, not so much for the sugar that can be made of it, as on account of the immense quantities of fodder for cattle that it produces. We think well of the new plant and will see what results can be had from the seed sent. Hear what Prof. Mapes, editor of the *Working Farmer*, says:—

"We doubt the practability of sugar-making in the large way from the Sorgho, or any other plant, so far north as New York. The time of ripening is so late that the sugar-making season is too short for large operations. It must be remembered that the machinery for a sugar estate of fair size, costs from $20 000 to $50,000, and that, too, in localities where the sugar-making season, or time between the ripening of the canes and frost is many times greater than here; consequently both the cost of machinery and the impractability of obtaining the necessary number of workmen for so short a time, render sugar-making in this vicinity a doubtful expediency. There can be no mistake however, in the value of the crop for general purposes. Sorgho cures readily, is less inclined to acidify than other kinds of sugar-cane, and when well grown and cured is preferred by most animals to any other fodder—therefore it should be grown largely. We shall keep a close watch on the operations with this plant, and shall report fully as the facts are developed."

It can be had of the publishers free of postage, with a package of seeds sufficient to plant two square rods, for only 26 cents.

POISONED TEA.—BEWARE OF IT.

'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is a good old adage, which we command to our readers on the present occasion. The last news from China was to the effect that the Chinese were poisoning everything that was likely to find its way among the English and Americans. Bread, water and tea were being poisoned by some one or other of the deadly poisons so well known in China.

We expect to hear of awful and overwhelming calamities to both these nations from their intercourse with China. The Chinese regard us with horror, and we have no doubt that they have been poisoning tea, preserved ginger, and every thing likely to be bought and consumed by Europeans and Americans. We think our countrymen ought to be on their guard, and until long after this war was over. Beware of tea or any article of consumption that comes from China, for we may be certain that it will be poisoned. We do not believe there is a pound of tea or a box now being shipped from China but what is poisoned, and it will continue so for some time. We have received a telegraph despatch this morning from Washington, and it states that a gentleman, recently arrived from China, bought a 13lb box of Hyson tea. He went on to washington, and while there made a present of this 13 lb. box to the keepers of the National Hotel. They used it in the hotel, and at least a thousand persons are dead and dying from it. China and the Chinese will punish us in the same way, and the only method by which we can save ourselves from a calamity that will nearly depopulate us as a nation by sending death into every house in the land, is to avoid tea as we should Prussic acid.

There is no safety in anything Chinese, and we say for every American stop drinking tea from China. It will prove a liquid death to you and your children. No body will trust it. Already shipments have been made from China in large quantities. The Custom House should stamp every box of tea that arrives at this port with a Death's Head.

We feel compelled by a sense of duty to tell our readers, that there is no safety to their lives or the lives of those they love, but total abstinence from tea or anything Chinese. If they do not their deaths may rest on their own hands not on ours. We have given a fair warning.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning about half-past seven o'clock, Belleville was again alarmed by the cry of fire; the Carriage Shop of Mr. G. A. Brown, almost in the rear of Bull, Brothers, having ignited from the spilling of Varnish upon the stove. So rapidly did the flames extend, that but few even of the carriages were saved Mr. Brown's loss is about £750. The fire extended to the sheds and wooden buildings adjoining the Messrs. Bull, and at one time it was thought impossible to save the whole block in which this office is situated. But, fortunately, no shops on Front Street were consumed; the damage done being, the too hasty removal of Messrs. Metcalfe's Hat and Fur Store; Bullen's Shoe Shop; Hersins Tin Shop; Intelligencer Office, and Mrs. Welsh, Milliner; but little or no loss was sustained.—Belleville Intelligencer.

The dwelling house of Mr. Grimshaw, near Cape Vincent, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, and Mr. Grimshaw, wife and six children perished in the flames.

Further by the Niagara.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of 20 per cent over last year. The imports show a decrease in breadstuffs, copper, iron, tea, with an increase in provisions, dyes, hides, timber, silk, wool, tobacco; and other articles about an average.

Sir John McNeil had been offered a baronetcy or an equivalent as Privy Councillor, and chose the latter.

Col. Tulloch has been made a Civil Knight of the Bath.

Admiral Dundas has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Messrs. J. K. Brown & Co., shipowners in Sunderland, had failed with heavy liabilities

FRANCE.

Little was done at the Conference at Paris on the 24th ult in regard to the Neufchatel question, the meeting being merely for the purpose of receiving the propositions offered by the representative. Another meeting was held on the 25th to receive the propositions from the Swiss Envoy, which materially differ from those of Prussia. No one doubts but that a settlement will be come to by mutual concession.

GERMANY.

The German Powers decline the intervention of the great Powers in the quarrel between Denmark and the Confederation, on the ground that the question at issue is purely federal, in which they as well as the King of Denmark, act as members of the Confederation. At the same time we are told that Russia and France are favorable to Denmark in the affair.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government in recalling its representative from Turin, addressed a circular despatch, setting forth the reasons, to its agents at European Courts. The Nord contains a summary, according to which the Cabinet of Vienna is not only dissatisfied with Count Cavour's reply to the complaints to the Piedmontese press, and of the tolerance with which these attacks are treated by the Sardinian Government, but it sees a new offence in language used by the Government on the occasion of the debates relative to the fortification of Alexandria. The despatch adds that Austria has become convinced that Piedmont seeks to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy, a movement of which the success would be the destruction of the Austrian domination in Italy. Piedmont pursues then a policy which not only tends to disturb social order in Italy, but to totally change the European political system established by the treaties of Vienna. In the presence of these facts Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her to maintain official relations with Sardinia.

Nevertheless, in informing foreign Courts of the step Austria has determined to take, she declares that this measure will not be followed by others of a more hostile character, and that in any event Austria will avoid, up to the last moment, all that will compromise the maintenance of peace or create embarrassment among European cabinets.

TURKEY.

The Government has decreed a registration and censorship of the press on the French model. It also offers lands in Roumelia and Anatolia to foreign emigrants bringing three hundred dollars capital.

Christian soldiers were to be incorporated in Turkish regiments.

PERSIA.

Insurrection had broken out in Persia, and the revolt was spreading. The insurgents in Kurdistan had seized the Shah's uncle, and threatened him with death unless ransomed.

Trial of a Railway Official for Neglect of Duty

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, on the 1st inst, Judge Aylwin presiding, one Louis Frickert, a switchman in the employment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was placed at the bar, charged with maliciously, wilfully and malignantly contravening a certain regulation, and being absent from his duty without leave, whereby a locomotive engine and three cars filled with passengers, and one car filled with baggage, were turned off the track, the engineer severely hurt, and the passengers placed in great jeopardy, a short time since near Montreal. Authenticated copies of the regulation, it was averred, had been frequently read to the prisoner by his superior officers, and a copy thereof was posted up and open to his inspection at the place where his work and duties were performed. But one little trifling formality absolutely necessary to make such regulations legal, had unfortunately been omitted. The law provides that they must be sanctioned by the Board of Directors, and so recorded in the Minute book of the Company; signed by the President and Secretary, and, if we mistake not, app oved by the Governor General. These preliminaries have never been complied with. The consequence was, when Mr. J. M. Grant, the Secretary, was put into the witness box, he produced a printed copy of the By-laws, countersigned by Mr. B. Holmes, the Vice-President, but could show no record of their having been formally submitted to and sanctioned by the Board. This led to the following scene:—

Mr. Monk put to the witnesses the question—Have you any doubt that these regulations were sanctioned by the Directors?

Judge Aylwin—I will not allow that question; this cannot be proved by verbal testimony; where is the record of it?

Mr. Monk—I respectfully contend that a distinction should be made between a By-law and a regulation, and that with reference to a regulation no record of it is strictly necessary, if I produce a printed copy of it and prove its adoption by the Company.

Mr. Cartier stated that this was not the proper time for him to interpose an objection, but would merely remark that no distinction existed between the method of proving the legal existence of a By-law and a regulation; and that the mere sanctioning of a regulation or By-law was not sufficient; it required the approval of the Governor General before it could be in force.

Mr. Monk—Am I to understand that the learned Counsel objects to the question? if so, I shall repeat it, and he will then be heard upon the question.

The question being then repeated,

The Court objected; and such a question could not be allowed, as it would be sanctioning the introduction of verbal testimony to do away with the necessity of written evidence. This is a case in which the court was bound to be more strict than in ordinary cases, for the statute in question was of a novel character, not defining any particular offence, but delegating to the Railroad Companies, great or small, a power co-extensive with that of the Queen, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly, viz: the power of making By-laws and regulations, the contravention of which subjected the offender possibly under this statute, to a punishment of five years in the Penitentiary.

The jury were accordingly ordered to acquit the prisoner.

THE NEXT PROVINCIAL FAIR.

Some surprise has been created by the action of the Brant County Council in voting an appropriation to the Provincial Fair. It was almost unanimously resolved at a meeting of the rate payers a short time since to instruct the Council to subscribe £1000 towards defraying the expenses of exhibition. The Council met on Thursday last, when the grant of £1000 was proposed but defeated by a vote of 5 to 4. It was finally moved that the sum of £500 be granted, which was carried.

Every exertion is being made to render the preparation as complete as possible, and with that object a meeting was held on the 3rd inst. The Expositor says:

A meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held in the Kerby House, in this town on Friday last, to consult with the Local Committee, for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the annual show in September next. Present: E. W. Thompson, President; J. B. Marks Vice President; R. L. Dunn on, Treasurer; Prof. Buckland Secretary; Geo. Alexander, Esq., of Woodstock, President of the Provincial Association, was also in attendance.

The premium list and regulations were gone over, revised, and large additions made to some departments of the former, particularly in Horses to the amount of about three hundred dollars. In consequence chiefly of the very liberal donations offered by the Town of Brantford and the County of Brant, (odd thousand pounds each) the Board considered itself called upon to increase the premiums, which in the aggregate will amount to about two thousand dollars. It was agreed that all extras, (except Ladies' work and Horticultural products), shall finally close on Sept. 12th, and that classified catalogues be prepared and published previous to the show, embracing at the least all kinds of Live Stock, Implements and Machinery, which will be submitted for competition. Several other arrangements were agreed to, which it is believed will tend much to improve both the Exhibition and its management.

The Local Committee met at the Kerby House, on Wednesday morning. Members present, W. N. Alger Chairman; Messrs Whitham, Botham, Ewing, O'Neil, Thompson, Stanton, Good, Geo. Smith, Finlayson, Kerby Phelps, and McNaught.

The members of the Board of Agriculture then in the town, were also present.

Messrs. Bennett and Vanbrocklin having resigned, Abraham Kerby and B. G. Thisdale, Esqs., were appointed in their stead. The Committee, with the assistance of John Wade Esq., of Cobourg, then proceeded to decide on the Buildings necessary to be erected on the ground. There will be two buildings each equal in size and on the same plan as the Floral Hall erected at Goburg in 1855.

Great Freshet.

Bangor, Maine 11th.

The recent freshet on the Penobscot caused great destruction, six bridges were carried away. Several buildings and mills were swept off or materially damaged. At Fox Croft damage was done to the Bridge and Canals. At Dover several mills and dams were injured, one grist-Mill was swept away. A bridge at Guilford was also carried away. Expensive damage was done on the Penobscot and Kenebec.

Arrival of the George Law.

New York April 12, 1857.

The steamer George Law arrived here at 1 P. M. She brings nearly $250,000 in specie, and San Francisco dates of March 23d. She connected with the Golden Gate, which left San Francisco at the appointed day, but put back in consequence of a slight accident.

The Golden Gate was spoken on the 20th off Marguerettа Island by the steamer John L. Stephens, with the mails of the 5th, bound up

The George Law, on the outward passage, rescued the crew of the Brig Mary O Haskell, from New York, wrecked March 26th on Cape Maisee.

The George Law left Aspinwall April 4th; the Grenada 1 ft the same day for Havanah; the Tennesee arrived at Aspinwall the same day. Dates from Greytown are to April 3d.

Col. Lockbridge went up the river on the 24th of March with all his forces to attack San Carlos. When last heard of he was Machuca Rapids, intending to attack Castello next morning.

Sunday, the 27th, he had removed everything from San Carlos and Serrapique, previous to leaving

Nothing later from Walker. There is some excitement on the Isthmus of Panama, growing out of apprehensions of an attack of the natives upon the foreigners. The Railroad Company is taking every precaution to protect the passengers and property.

A letter of despatches from Bogota to the passage in the Orgus Law at Aspinwall on his way to Washington, with the news that Mr. Morsee had been refused all negotiation of the riot question.

A proposition was made in the New Grenadian Senate to send a force to the Isthmus, which met with opposition

News from California meagre No further action in the Legislature concerning the state debt

The prisoners in the State Prison were starving. Some had already died.

The Legislature appropriated $5,000 for their relief.

EVIDENCE OF MR KERNAGHAN BEFORE THE HUDSON'S BAY COMMITTEE.

[Lord John Russell in the Chair.]

March 2.—That he is a merchant in Chicago; not an American, but an Irishman. That steamers ran regularly from Caicago to Marquette and Ontonagon and Superior, on Lake Superior, close to the territory of the Company. He would wish to see an end put to the Company's exclusive privileges; would wish to see free trade and free lands, the Company having thrown every obstacle in the way of traders and settlers. Last season 500 wagons left Red River, bringing their produce to St. Paul's whence they brought back groceries, hardware, woollens, &c., being the first direct trade between Red River and the United States. If these goods went through Canada or the States in bond, the high duties of the States Government would have been saved. Goods shipped direct from London, Liverpool, &c., could reach the extreme end of Lake Superior, near the Hudson's Bay territory, in bottom, or with transshipment via the St. Lawrence at £3 10s per ton, and be brought thence to the Red River at £8 to £10 per ton. Americans would do so. Superior City is at the extreme end of Lake Superior, a new town; this year it will have a population of 10,000. Only for the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, similar settlements could be made on the British side. The navigation of Lake Michigan closes about the 1st December, and opens the middle of April; Superior might be one month later. A new project has been started to render the rivers and lakes from Lake Superior navigable for steamers to the Red River and Lake Winnipeg. A bill has been brought by General Cass in the Michigan Legislature for this purpose. British goods can be bonded in any American port of entry, and thus pass free through the States into British territory, via New York or other ports. The goods brought by the 500 wagons were cheaper than the Company's.

DOMESTIC.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—As Captain Harbottle was in his own yard on Saturday, three men entered, one of whom commenced to demand employment on the steamer "Passport," which the Captain commanded. On being told that all the berths were filled, as the old hands were returning, the man became insolent and abusive, and was of course ordered to leave the premises. The Captain was obliged to use force to eject him, and had just succeeded in taking him to the gate when the other two rushed forward, knocked the Captain down, and commenced kicking him. Not content with this one of the ruffians standing over him hurled a brick at his head with violence, which grazed his cheek, but, fortunately, missed its intended mark. The servant lad of the Captain came out on hearing the noise, and seeing the state of affairs, effectively used a couple of bricks in knocking down two of the men. Captain Harbottle was thereby enabled to regain his feet, and to retaliate on the third of his assailants. The whole gang then fled. Captain H. is not seriously injured, and we hear will be able to identify the parties. The servant lad received several injuries with stones.

EX-CONSTABLE BRANIGAN BEFORE THE HAMILTON POLICE COURT.—On Saturday morning Mr. Ex-Constable Branigan, whose name has so long figured before the public, as the worth piece of the turbulent portion of the citizens of Hamilton, was summoned before the Hamilton Magistrate on a charge of assault, committed on the Nicholson, of the Hamilton Times by last.

The charge was fully proved, and Mr. Branigan for some time presided in person during his conduct, on the plea that he had been made the subject of repeated attacks in the columns of the Banner, and as Magistrates were about to bind him over to appear at a Superior Court, when Mr. Alderman Devereaux interfered and pressed the Court to decide the case at once. Branigan then withdrew his plea of provocation, and the Court fined him £5, to be paid within four days, or in default to be imprisoned one month. He then complained of the amount of the fine and said he would appeal.

Thus, it appears that the only punishment for an unprovoked and brutal attack upon a newspaper editor in Hamilton, is £5. Should it be found necessary for persons to protect themselves from such attacks as these, by the use of unlawful weapons, who will be responsible?—Globe.

We read in the St. Thomas Despatch of the 9th inst., that on the complaint of the Trustees of the School Section of Port Burwell, Mr John Burwell was fined £5—the highest penalty the law permits, for disturbing the School meeting. From the few particulars of the case that are made public we should think the penalty was excessive. A Mr Shepherd, Superintendent for the East Riding of the County of Elgin, was delivering his annual lecture at Bayham School No. 2, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen when he used some language that Mr Burwell deemed insulting to the Church of England and her Clergy, to which he accordingly objected, and for this he has been fined. But if these be the facts we should think Mr Shepherd the more guilty of the two.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SPIKE'S CORNERS.—One day last week a fire broke out in the upper part of James A. Taylor's house, at Spike's Corners, and before assistance could be rendered, it was consumed and Taylor himself consumed. All that was found of him in the burning was the trunk charred. An Inquest was held by Coriner Spike, and a verdict rendered that deceased died of the fire, and Taylor being drunk at the time it broke out.

Napanee, April 14.

Last night at 12 o'clock a fire broke out in a milliner's shop, on south side of Main street. It buined five Grocery stores, a Drug store and a butcher's shop. Very little saved, and all in the street, exposed to the rain.

BIRTH IN THE CARS.—As the through Freight and Emigrant train was proceeding on its westward journey on the night between the 9th and 10th inst., and when between Jordan and Grimsby, one of the lady passengers gave birth to a son and heir. It was determined—before the train reached Grimsby—that the name of the baby (which every one, by the way, said was a very fine baby) should be "Conductor."

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHARGE OF MURDER AT THORNHILL.—The excitement which existed respecting the alleged wife-murder at Thornhill, turns out to have been wholly without foundation. The subject was investigated yesterday by Mr. Gamet, at the request of the local magistrates, and it was satisfactorily shewn that murder had not been committed by the unfortunate man against whom the charge was made. He was simply the victim of one of those merciless influenza with which a man may be safely visited by those who are at feud with him, and for which there is no redress.

SUPERIOR RAILWAY.—Everything has been arranged for the construction of the Superior Railway, Mr. Buchanan being, since the death of Mr Z mmerman, the ruling spirit in the affair. Mr. Withes, a leading English Railway man, and contractor for the Toronto and Hamilton Road, and the London and Port Sarnia Branch of the Great Western, takes one half of the contract for construction, and Messrs. Gzowski and Co the other half. Hon. Joseph C. Morrison is the President of the company. Under these auspices the road will undoubtedly be built immediately.

DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY AFTER LYING NEARLY SIX MONTH IN THE SNOW.—Yesterday morning a boy was playing on the hill close to Adam's Brick Yard, he observed the body of a man lying on the ground. He gave an alarm, and Messrs. Adams and Bennet, with several of their men hastened to the spot where they found the body nearly decomposed, and badly eaten by the crows and dogs. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest held yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was returned of "Death from Exposure." The strange part of this sad case is, that on the night of November 24 h, 1856, the deceased Pierre Alfred Berreaux, left his home on Visitation Street, in a state of delirium; and, although strict search was made by his friends and relatives, no traces were discovered until yesterday. Thus the body was lying within a few yards of brick-kilns, from which hundreds of loads have been carted since last November, and close to the very spot where men have been working all winter, without its being seen until this time.—[Montreal Transcript.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BURN A VILLAGE.—An attempt was made on the evening of the 29th ult., to burn down the village of Pamboro West, by setting fire to it in several places. The individuals perpetrating this crime have not yet been discovered, but a reward of $100 has been offered for their apprehension.

An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Dell'Armi age, on Saturday, on the body of the infant found in the City Park on the previous evening. A post mortem examination showed that the child must have been strangled in its birth, but whether criminally or not, there was no evidence to prove. The jury brought in a verdict of "Found dead." The mother has not been discovered.—[News.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—Mr Stuart has been returned for Quebec by a majority of 194 hundred and fifty. The contest was very keen, but there was no fighting.

THE COBURG TRAGEDY—BODIES FOUND.—On Wednesday afternoon the body of the boy John Irvine was found near Spilsbury's wharf, three miles east of Colborne, and on Thursday morning the bodies of Mr. Edgecomb and his two sons and John Newton, were found on Ogden's Point, about a mile east of Keeler's Wharf, the boat belonging to Mr Edgecomb was lying near the bodies. S. Davidson, Esq., of Brighton, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday upon the bodies found. The following is the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury:—

"That the said Wm. Edgecomb, and the above named parties, being in certain boats it so happened, that by the violence of the wind and waves, the said boats were then and there accidentally and by misfortune, by means whereof the aforesaid individuals came to their death, between the first and second days of April, 1857, on the waters of Lake Ontario, between Coburg and Presqu' Isle."

Since the above was in type we have heard that the other lost boat from Coburg, and one man have been found on the shore at Steele's point, about a mile and a half west of Keeler's wharf.

The Hamilton Banner states that a few days ago a man named Tannuck, who had seduced his niece at Aberfoley, in the township of Pusbinch, was seized by the mob, and daubed with tar and feathers. They subsequently rode him on a rail, and then warned him never again to appear in that neighborhood, which he had outraged by the commission of such a crime. It is rarely that we hear of an instance of Lynch law in Canada. Such violations of law and order are of common occurrence in the United States; but on no account whatever must the practice be permitted in Canada. The law at all hazards must be maintained and respected. No doubt the man who assailed Tannuck felt that there was no law to punish such an offence as he had been guilty of If Mr Cameron's Seduction bill were law, it is probable the people of Aberfoyle would be content to hand the offender over to justice. But sooner than let him go free, they were guilty of the offence of taking the law into their own hands. The majority by whom Mr. Cameron's admirable bill was outvoted, may see here one of the first fruits of their ill advised opposition. The country demands such a bill, and when it again comes before the House, we trust it will be with different results.

NAVIGATION OPENED.

Kingston Harbor open at last. Several steamers, among others, the *Highlander*, are on the move.

J. S. D., New York; W. J. McD. & Co., Toronto; J. P. T., Belleville; B. & J., New Haven.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

New York, April 15.

The Steamer Ericsson arrived at midnight. Dates from Liverpool, March 31st. The steamer Arabia was supplied to sail April 4th, in place of the Persia, detained for repairs.

The elections absorbed public attention in England Nearly all the contests in the boroughs were brought to a close on the 28th, and the result proved disastrous to the Conservatives. Cobden Bright, Milner Gibson, Mish, Lyard, Fox Cadwell, and many others, opponents of Lord Palmerston's administration, have been defeated.

The Government has achieved a complete triumph.

Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, April 15, 1857.

The House of Assembly met to-day at 3 o'clock

A large number of petitions were presented.

Attorney General Cartier gave notice for Friday of a bill for the punishment and reformation of juvenile offenders. Also to diminish the expenses of the administration of criminal justice in certain cases.

Atty. General Macdonald gave notice of his bills for prison and chancery reform.

The Inspector General gave notice of a bill to dispense with the Government Directors and to enable the Grand Trunk Railroad to complete their road to Riviere du Loup.

Mr. Cauchon, of a bill to amend the land act.

Mr. Dorion introduced a bill to legalize certain proceedings of the municipality of St. Lambert and Arthabaska.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad Company.

The bill to amend the law of appeal, and alter the constitution of Upper Canada Court of Appeal, and the bill to transfer certain books from the Chateauguay to the Huntingdon Registry Office, were read a third time and passed.

The Bills to amend the Acts regulating the hunting of Muskrats.

To amend the laws relating to ferries, and to legalize certain Acts of Brantford municipal council; and to allow the Goderich council to appropriate an unexpended balance, were read a second time.

A message was received from the Governor General, transmitting a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, assuring him that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of ceding the rights of the people of Newfoundland in the fisheries, without their consent, expressed through their Legislature, as in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty; and that in consequence of the unequivocal refusal of that Legislature to give its consent, the treaty had become null.

After running through the orders of the day, the House adjourned at half past 4.

The Recorder's Court.

The business before the Court was much heavier than anticipated, and has