[illegible] always on equal [illegible] 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.

Oppidet per Orbem Decus."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

R. S., Toronto; P. M., Belleville.

Elihu Burrit's Lecture.

The Learned Blacksmith delivered his promised Lecture in the City Hall on Monday evening. It was very largely attended by the *elite* of Kingston. Having been favored with a synopsis of his Lecture, we give it to our readers.

Equity and Expediency of Compensated Emancipation.

No candid man, North or South can hesitate to admit that the antagonisms and entanglements, generated by the system of slavery, imperil the life of our beloved Union far more than a world of foreign foes could do.

Fifty years of the nation's experience prove that peace, harmony, and blotherly unity can never pervade this great continental family of States while slavery exists; but that, on the contrary, the embittering struggle will grow more and more intense and calamitous, until some competent measure be adopted for the extinction of that system.

If the Union were at war with a coalition of European powers, and could only escape subjugation by the extinction of slavery, the Constitution, as well as the law of self preservation, would fully sanction the summary act. Both these sources of authority would authorize the Federal Congress to take equitable and adequate steps for putting an end to the same evil, in order to vanquish a domestic foe, more dangerous to the Union than all the external enemies that could be arrayed against it.

If slavery were abolished in time of war as a national act of self-defence, the slaveholders of the South would claim and receive indemnification from the Federal Government for the act of manumission. If the system is to be abolished to destroy an internal enemy, which is sapping the very soul of the Republic, they should be equally compensated for the emancipation of their slaves.

For nearly fifty years the legislatures of the Southern States have done all that their acts could achieve to legalize and sustain slavery, to encourage the people of those States to invest their capital in slaves. They cannot now justly turn round and treat those legislative acts as immoralities, and destroy the property which they have, *de facto*, created, without compensating its present holders for the loss entailed upon them. What the Southern States cannot do by themselves, consistently with justice and equity, all the States of the Union cannot do together.

The utter extirpation of slavery from American soil should be achieved in a way and in a spirit that would attach all the members of the Confederation to each other by stronger bonds than have ever existed between them; which should bequeath to its numerous posterity of States a rich legacy of precious memories, deepening and perpetuating their sense of fraternal relationship, as co-heirs of the noblest chapters of American history.

Of all parties to this great moral struggle the well being of the slaves must be most dependent upon the prevalence of a spirit of brotherhood and benevolence throughout the nation at the time of their manumission. Nothing but slavery itself, of the most atrocious stamp, could be worse for them than emancipation in a tempest of malignant passions, and fierce and fiery hate.

Great as the system of slavery has grown, it may be equitably abolished, without increasing the taxation of the country by a single farthing per head of its population. The public lands alone would be sufficient to pay for the emancipation of all the slaves in the Union, if appropriated exclusively to that object. Without including the lands acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1853, this national domain contains 1,000,000,000 acres. At 75 cents per acre, it would yield in the end, $1,200,000,000. Admitting $250 per head for the whole slave population to be a fair average price, taking infant and aged, sick and infirm, three millions and a half would amount to $875,000,000. Thus this landed estate of the nation would not only emancipate all the slaves in its borders, but would yield a large surplus for their moral elevation and improvement.

A considerable portion of the national domain lies in the slave States, and consequently has but little demand and value. The removal of slavery would create both, by the continually increasing influx of men and capital from the present free States and from Europe. In Missouri, for example, there are 13,000,000 acres of public lands unsold and unappropriated, of only a nominal value. The extinction of slavery would bring these lands immediately into market, and at a price which would yield a sum sufficient to pay for the emancipation of all the slaves in the State. Thus Missouri might be freed from the evil without sending her a dollar directly from the national treasury, or the proceeds of a single acre of land lying outside of her borders.

The pecuniary results of emancipation in Missouri would be immediate and immeasurable. There would be such a rapid development of her mineral and agricultural resources; such a great and sudden enhancement of the price of New land, that Kentuckey, Tennessee, Maryland Delaware and Virginia would be induced to follow her example, one after the other in comparatively quick succession.

By lifting the incubus of slavery from a single State like Missouri, not only a powerful precedent would be established to work upon the remaining slave States, but great additional wealth would accrue to the nation, increasing its capacity to carry on the enterprise of general emancipation.

There is no object more national, patriotic, or politic, to which the public lands could be appropriated, than this peaceful and gradual extension of slavery, State by State. They constitute a resource fully adequate to remove the great evil from our land, without imposing a tax, or occasioning a loss, which its poorest inhabitant would feel. Unless appropriated to this patriotic enterprise they will be frittered away upon speculating railway companies, or upon objects of a local character in the new States and Territories.

Even in thus appropriating the public domain to the emancipation of the slaves it would not be absolutely necessary to withhold judicious grants to railway companies; for it is assumed that the very alternate section reserved by the government, in conceding these donations, will produce as much money as both the sections without the railway. Thus no honest and useful railway enterprise in the new States would necessarily be deprived of any legitimate aid by the plan proposed.

The Federal Congress would not in the slightest degree transcend its legitimate prerogatives nor infringe upon the sovereignty of any Southern State, by making this generous offer of compensation whenever it might be disposed to emancipate its slaves. Such an offer would not impair its right to retain or abolish slavery at its own will. Should it prefer, on due consideration, to put an end to the system, it would perform in and by itself every act of legislation necessary to effect that object. It would distribute the money received from the national treasury among its slaveholders, in its own way and by its own officers.

Suppose that $250 per slave should be the average compensation allowed to every Southern State for their emancipation, it would require the income from the public lands for nearly three years to pay Maryland for manumitting all her slaves. In case she should follow the example of Missouri at an interval of only a year, about $18,000,000 even and above the revenue from the national domain, in that space, would have to be paid further. If the current expenditures of the government were limited to $40,000,000 a surplus averaging $12,000,000 a year might be realized up to the end of the century, from customs and duties alone. This surplus might be loaned to the Emancipation Fund from Public Lands, should it be needed to any year, to pay off such a state as Virginia. Thus it might be seen, if ever necessary for the nation to borrow money for carrying on this great work of gradually extinguishing slavery. Even in case of such a necessity it would greatly elevate political morality and promote national economy and virtue, even to be in debt, or under the necessity of saving money, for some grand reproductive enterprise.

The free States can afford to be not only just but generous to the South, their commercial, religious and political partnership with it is sustaining slavery having been most intimate and extensive. They have had the handling of all the great staples on the South. Cotton, rice and tobacco have constituted their currency in trading with Europe. In this they have mostly paid for their importations of foreign goods, which they have sold to the South; thus making large profits from their various transactions in slave-labor produce. They have doubtless real and more than half the wealth that slaves bought and sold have ever earned in America. They would, with the same certainty, share equally with the South in all the increased wealth, and prosperity which emancipation would bring to that section of the Union.

Although the subjoined article is taken from the "Globe," it is easy to perceive by any one who ever read the Streetsville "Review," that "Old Solomon" had something to do with the writing of it:—

Prodigies of Precocity.

A somewhat racy document imparts zest to the columns of the [Roman] Catholic Citizen of the 9th instant. It consists of a "complimentary address" recently presented by the disciples of St. Paul's School, in this city, to Padre Bruyere, & is published as affording pregnant evidence that "the cause of freedom of education is advocated and prayed for by the youthful portion of the community."—The "Citizen," in a preliminary flourish of trumpets, observes that the affair "is worthy of consideration," and this dictum meets with our most unstinted endorsement and concurrence.

That our readers may be in a position to be indoctrinated with the unique character of this curiosity of literature, we insert one of its leading paragraphs, which contains the pith and kernel of the entire production:—

"If we may be permitted to express our sentiments on the subject, we would say, you have every reason to persevere in defending the noble cause which you have undertaken. You have the sanction of the highest authority—"the Church," under whose protecting wings you are unexpugnably entrenched. Christian education, Rev. Sir, is our life: we will cling to it as our pride and glory, and our ambition; it is the dear and only object of our heart's fondest affection; it will render us worthy of our ancestors; it will sweetly and strongly imprint upon our immortal souls the seal of eternal glory. We have followed you, Rev. Sir, through your series of letters; we acknowledge the power of your genius, and the wisdom of your words. We presume to say that had you no other claim to the gratitude of the people, than your energetic and unceasing efforts in behalf of religious education, it would ensure you a conspicuous place among the benefactors of the country."

When we perused these high-sounding vocables (so incontinently suggestive of a St. Patrick's Day post-prandial oration,) our conviction was that they had emanated from the "fine Roman hands" of the monster-hat-wearing dominies of St. Paul's gymnasium. Not for one moment did we cherish the idea that urchins, a plurality of whom were still in bibs and pinafores, and the balance of whom, as yet rejoiced in their primary inexpressibles, could have followed the seraphic monk through his obese "series of letters,", and been able to appreciate "the power of his genius," and digest "the wisdom of his words."

As it so eventuated, however, we had been signally "reckoning without our host". When replying to the laudations of his beard-lacking, sugar-stick-sucking admirers, the transcendental Bruyere delivers himself after the following fashion:

"In closing these remarks, it remains for me to assure you, my dear children, that the style, tone, and handwriting of your beautiful complimentary address, are such as to convince the revilers of christian education that, under the skilful hands of your devoted teachers, you learn something besides Catechism and Latin prayers, as a contemptible sheet of this city once asserted."

Here our Padre asserts in the most point-blank and unequivocal manner that the "address" with which he had been "complimented" was engendered, "stock, lock and barrel," by the pupils of St. Paul's Seminary. Not only does he give them credit for the caligraphy of the production, but declares that the "style" and "tone" thereof fall to be placed exclusively to their account. The "devoted teachers" of these precious olive branches had not a finger in the pie. Oh, no! Sorrow a bit of it!

We marvel consumedly what the "contemtible sheet" above referred to, will now be able to say for itself? If the editor possesses the most microscopic modicum of grace, he will lose no time in "carrying his faggot," and reading a recantation of his error in the play grounds of St. Paul's School. He can have no alternative, unless it be in his power to demonstrate that the "devoted teachers" have been hoaxing, or "taking a rise" out of the Padre—the very probable hypothesis, considering that the excellent monk is infallible *ex officio*.

Brilliant is the destiny vaticinated by neighbour Bruyere for this most wondrous concoction. Rapturously does he exclaim thereanent:—

"The Catholic press will insert it in its columns, and send it forth to the remotest quarters of this continent; nay, more, this interesting address, I predict, will be wafted across the Atlantic, even to the shores of *La Belle France*; it will meet the gaze of the heroic Chief Pastor of this Diocese, his Lordship, Bishop DeCharbonnel; it will cheer up his paternal heart, and make him happy by thus proving to him that the noble cause of christian education which he has so much at heart, has been taken up, even by the youthful portion of his devoted flock."

If a "heretic" might presume to throw out a hint, we would humbly crave license to suggest that the "interesting address" be transmitted, and that *quam primum* and post paid, to the "eternal city."—When account is taken, not merely of the tender years of the authors thereof, but of the fact that each one of them can claim credit for its "style" and "tone," the document richly deserves a stance amongst the most cherished miraculous chattels of Pio Nono. It would at once become the leading lion of the Vatican, and cast immeasurably into the back-ground the peripatetic messuage of Loretto and St. Ursula, and her eleven thousand spinster companions.

Signor A. Martinez, one of the most accomplished guitarists in the United States, while crossing the track of the Central Railroad in Detroit, was struck by a train which passed over him, severing both legs from his body. He lived about two hours. Signor Martinez was about forty-seven years of age. He was born in Saragossa, Spain, and came to this country about twenty-four years ago.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Bill, in all probability was carried last night in the House of Assembly, by a handsome majority. It would not appear by the annexed that the Opposition intended to offer any serious opposition:

RESOLUTIONS

To be moved by Mr. A. A. Dorion, seconded by the Hon. Mr Young, when the Bill on the subject of the Grand Trunk Railway comes under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Dorion moves to Resolve:

1st. That the circumstances of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada render it necessary to grant relief to the said Company to enable them to complete the road from Trois Pistoles to Sarnia and to London, including the Victoria Bridge.

2nd. That to that end the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by completing the road from Trois Pistoles to Sarnia and to London, including the Victoria Bridge, and by accomplishing the other works and obligations mentioned in the Act of 1856, ch. 112, "to grant an additional aid to the said Company," will be entirely discharged from the payment of all debentures issued by this Province to aid in the construction of the said road, and of all interests on said debentures.

3rd. That in justice to the inhabitants of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, and also to those on the Banks of the Ottawa, who without deriving any immediate and direct benefit from the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, shall nevertheless be burthened with their share of the public debts created for its construction, it is expedient to facilitate the construction of the Lake Huron Railway to Quebec by granting a further delay to complete that part of the said Railway comprised between the Ottawa and the Georgian Bay, and by giving to the different Companies mentioned in the Act of 1856, ch. 112, "to provide for the construction of a Railroad from Lake Huron to Quebec," the portions of the lands granted by the said Act to each Company, on their constructing separately their respective portions of the said Railway, exclusive of that part between the Ottawa and the Georgian Bay, and by substituting to the share of lands in Upper Canada which would accrue to the North Shore Railway Company, an equal quantity of lands in Lower Canada, to be taken from the unconceded lands in the Valley of the St. Maurice.

CHRISTIAN FORBEARANCE.

Mr. Robert Jackson, who is a Market Gardener, as well as Auctioneer, Alderman and Colonel, very recently insulted Mr. Alderman and Mr. Coroner De l'Armitage in the grossest of all possible ways, (save and except the way Mr. Flanigan insulted Jackson at the same board) and would be satisfied with nothing but an apology. Whether Jackson got that apology then or hard say, as men differ about that fact; but there can be no doubt that he received it in yesterday's Morning Herald.

"We acknowledge the receipt from Lieut. Col. Jackson of a splendid dish of lettuce and radishes; which, we need not say, we enjoyed on last Sunday."—

In doing what he has done, Mr. Alderman and Mr. Coroner De l'Armitage displays great magnanimity of soul. He acts like a perfect good Christian as he unquestionably is. Like a high-minded Irish gentleman, he returns good for evil. He receives a slap on one cheek and turns his head to receive another, which if we mistake not our man, will not be long hence. He gets a public insult, and returns public thanks for Three Pen'north of Radishes, which he says he "enjoyed"—as Pistol did his leek. High minded Christian! Whole-souled Irishman!! Ornament to the Canadian Press!!!

BEWARE OF BAD BILLS.—Counterfeit One Dollar Bills, purporting to be on the Oneida Bank at Utica, and the Fort Stanwix Bank at Rome, N. Y., are in circulation. They are Photographed from the genuine Bills, and well calculated to deceive.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.

TORONTO, April 25th.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

Second Battalion, Frontenac.

To be Majors:

Captain Emanuel Waggoner, from 3rd Frontenac,
" John Everitt,

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Leonard Vanluven,
" Peter Wartman,
" Elijah Whelphly, vice F. W. Smith, left limits.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Peter Switzer McKim,
" Anthony McGuin,
" Thomas Draper, from 3rd Battalion, Frontenac,
Ensign Henry M. Vanluven, vice J. Dunlop, permitted to retire with rank,
Ensign David Waggoner, vice J. P. Powley, left the country,
Ensign Robert Gibson, Junior, vice J. K. McMichel, left limits.

To be Ensigns:

James Darragh, Gentleman,
Barnabas A. Wartman, do.
James Purdy, do.
Hiram Smith, do.
Johnston Day, do.
John Baker, do.
Joseph Forsyth, do. vice E. Ferris, resigned.

To be Adjutant:

Ensign James Darragh.

To be Surgeon:

William Beamish, Esq.

First Battalion, Belleville.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major Smith Bartlet, vice Dougall, deceased.

Second Battalion, Hastings.

Captain Jonathan Phillips, of this Battalion, is permitted to retire with the rank of Major.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—On Thursday evening, at half-past 9, a fire broke out in the hay loft of the City Hotel stables, and in a short time the structure, which was a frame one, was one mass of flame. In the large dining room of the hotel, a number of Englishmen were celebrating the anniversary of St. George's day, and were toasting the governor-general, when the alarm was given to them. In the City Hall, Mr. Ormiston was delivering a lecture, and when he was in a most interesting part of the same, the cry of fire was heard, and next the bugle of the Phoenix, which sounded full five minutes before the fire bells. The assembly in both places soon poured into the streets, and the fire brigade were quickly in attendence, the "boys" of which worked with a will. The Hook and Ladder company in the effort to tear down one of the blazing frame buildings, placed themselves in great danger, especially Lieutenant Wigmore, and another, (who fixed the hook that finally brought the front of the building down) whose name we have not yet learned. The buildings destroyed and damaged are the stables of the City Hotel; Devinney's brick bakehouse and kitchens, Godfey's furniture mart, city flour mills, by fire. The south side of the City Hotel, by fire and water. Stewart's kitchen and shed, torn down, house damaged by fire and water. Furniture much injured by removal from all the houses. Had it not been that the Talbot Inn was built of brick, and thus stopped the progress of the flames, the blocks from Dundas to York streets along Talbot, including the theatre, must now have been a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at £2,000.—London Prototype.

April 27.

DR. TUMBLETY'S CASE.

At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Read moved for judgement in the case of F. Tumblety, the Indian Herb Doctor, who was, during the present assizes found guilty of practising medicine without first obtaining a Canadian license, as required by the statute. It had been arranged that the matter should come before his Lordship this morning to dispense of, and as he saw the doctor and his counsel, Mr. Eccles, now in Court, he wished that Judgement should be given.

Dr. Tumblety said he was quite prepared to abide his Lordship's decision.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Dr. Tumblety, you have been found guilty, under the provisions of an Act which makes practising physic, surgery, or mid-wifery, without first obtaining a license, an offence.

Dr. TUMBLETY.—I have a diploma from the Medical College of Philadelphia.

The Doctor then produced it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—That is not sufficient. The jury, however, in rendering their verdict, have most strongly recommended the case to the forbearance of the Court. Therefore I will not enforce the utmost penalty. The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of £20 to the Queen, and remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the sum is paid.

Dr. Tumblety at once handed to his counsel, Mr. Eccles an immense roll of bills containing, it was said, between $3,000 and $4 000.

Mr. Eccles paid the fine to the clerk out of this huge pile, and returned the large balance to the doctor, who then left the Court.

Thus terminated this trial, which created so much public interest, and in which the medical profession failed most signally in securing a conviction upon the more grave charge they preferred. It is said that, notwithstanding this decision, the Herb Doctor acting under the advice of his very able counsel, Mr. Eccles, will be able to continue his large and lucrative practice.

Toronto, April 28.

A discussion of some length took place last night on two motions of Mr. Brown.—The first was a resolution in favor of providing for the Registration of Voters at General Elections. The Ministry agreeing in the principle, consented to have a committee struck by the House to take the subject into consideration. The question is thus shelved for the present. The next subject was an indefinite resolution on the subject of Representation by population—so worded as to invite some Lower Canada support. Mr. Turcotte moved the previous question—before Mr. Dorion had an opportunity of moving an amendment which affirmed the expediency of remedying the present inequalities of Representation by a Federal Union of the Provinces. The discussion was neither very animated nor very interesting. And the result was a postponement of the debate, at 12 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

The Saugeen Pioneer of the 16th inst. says that Edward Simpson has been committed to take his trial for the murder of his mother-in law, Mrs. Parkers.

The Indian Massacres in Minnesota.

Chicago, April 23 1857.

The rumors returned to Faribault from the pursuit of the Indians confirm the rumored massacre, the Blue Earth county. Forty settlers were murnered at Big Bend, and several women carried off. Great alarm was everywhere felt. All the Indians beyond the minnesota river have assumed a hostile attitude. Rumors are rife that there is an alliance of Sioux and Chippewas.

ELOPEMENT IN PITTSFORD, N. Y.—There was a great excitement in Pittsford yesterday, as we understand, caused by the sudden disappearance of a couple residing not a great way from that quiet village. The particulars as we learn them are about as follows:—A few days since a man came along and hired out to a farmer whose name we did not learn. Only a few farms distant resides a person by the name of Cook, who has a wife and four children. This hired man has been a frequent visitor at the house of Cook, and has probably improved his time to ingratiate himself into the affections of Mrs. Cook. Sunday, as the story goes, Mr. Cook on returning from church found the hired man and Mrs. Cook in a room together. On demanding an explanation the man put on a bold front and said that Mrs. Cook was his rightful wife, that he had married her some fourteen years ago, that he had the best right to her, and was going to have her. Mrs Cook took the part of her newly found husband, and told Mr. Cook that she was going with him (the hired man;) that he was a bold sailor, and that he would take care of her. Mr. Cook expostulated with his wife, and pointed the to his four children as proof that the woman was his wife, but it was of no avail—they were bound to go. Mr. Cook then went out some distance from the house to procure aid, and on returning found that the pair had flown. He immediately followed in pursuit, and traced them to Pittsford. The same evening he met his wife in the street, but she refused to go back with him, and would not tell where her paramour was. Mr. Cook let her take her course and continued to search for the seducer, but unsuccessfully. Mrs. Cook found him, however, and both left the village for parts unknown. At the last accounts they had not been heard from.—[Rochester American, April 21st.

Gross Bribery to Procure Railway Charters and Contracts.

A Bill, as may have been seen by our Parliamentary intelligence on Saturday passed a second reading in the Assembly, to charter a new Great Southern Railroad from Niagara River to Amhertsburg or Windsor. There is already a chatter for a similar road, but which does not provide for its running direct, and which overlays it with damaging and expensive amalgamations. It will perhaps be remembered that this is the road about which Mr Isaac Buchanan and the late Mr. Zimmerman had such a bitter misunderstanding. It is at present in a strange place for a railroad to be—to wit, in Chancery; but this, however, does not prevent its advocates opposing, with all their might, the charter for a new road; and it is expected, among other things, that proof of bribery in one instance of fifty thousand dollars to procure a contract; and in another, of twenty-five thou and pounds to corrupt and render subservient a municipality, will be produced before the Railway Committee. We forbear mentioning the names of the parties to these infamous transactions at present; but, if we are correctly informed—and we have no reason to think otherwise—the public are likely to be astounded by exposures, which will show an amount of immorality in connection with railways positively incredible. The Railroad Committee will sit some day this week; and we trust the press will not be prevented—as was attempted, when the Grand Trunk was under discussion—from fully reporting what takes place. Let those infamies be exposed. The public should know how society is being poisoned by wholesale bribery and villainy by Railway Companies. Let us have the facts.—*Colonist.*

London, April 8th.

The number of new members returned to Parliament is not over the average. [illegible] note—no men of world-wide celebrity.—This cannot, however, be said of the men rejected at the late election, for we lose the following really eminent men:—

Richard Cobden, the leader of the corn law league, the successful opponent of free trade principles.

Bright, his worthy and eloquent coadjutor, late member for Manchester.

Milner Gibson, the man who obtained the repeal of the duty on advertisements, and the removal of the restrictive stamp on newspapers.

Layard, (of Nineveh,) who was mainly instrumental in obtaining inquiry into the state of our armies in the Crimea.

Admiral Berkely, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

Frederick Peel, son of the late Sir Robert, and a member of the Ministry.

Sir William Clay, the denouncer of church rates.

Sir Joshua Walmsley, a well known and most earnest reformer.

Montague Chambers and Roundell Palmer, both eminent barristers.

Among the men of "note" who have bade adieu to Parliament may be named Humphrey Brown, formerly a director in the Royal British Bank, and Mr. Apsley Pellatt, also connected with that monster iniquity.

WAR ORDERS OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA TO YEH.

The following document, purporting to be a despatch addressed to the Viceroy of Canton by the Chief of the Council of the Emperor of China, has been received in Paris from Macao:—

Yeh!—I have serious news to announce to you. We have read with attention the account you have given us of the attack by the English barbarians. The Nuij Ko were unanimous in their indignation, and we determined that the Emperor should be informed of it, notwithstanding the pain it occasions his magnanimous heart; and these are the commands of his mighty will:—

Yeh!—You are to carry on a war of extermination against the foreign barbarians who have attacked you. They must receive from you an exemplary chastisement. But after the vengeance shall have been deemed sufficient by you, and if they manifest sincere repentance for what they have done, the Emperor, our magnanimous sovereign, who is inundated with floods of light, consents that hostilities should cease, and that commercial affairs should be resumed with these foreigners as they existed previous to their fault.

Yeh!—You will take heed, and you will communicate the proceedings to the Mandarins placed under your orders.

PEKIN, the 10th day of the second moon.

TWO INFANTS FOUND WITH THEIR THROATS CUT!

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE!

The village of Bogarttown, situated about two miles east of the Northern Railway, in the Township of Whitchurch, has been, during the past few weeks, the scene of a great deal of excitement, arising from the discovery of two infants, which it was generally believed had died from foul play. It appears from what we gather from a gentleman who left the scene of the investigation on Friday morning last, that one of the infants was found about two weeks ago, in the creek which passes through that village. When found its body was headless, and the head appeared to have been cut off. This suspicion led to an investigation, but it appears the inquest did not elicit anything satisfactory. The affair had calmed down a great deal—although a strong feeling was entertained in the neighborhood that the infant had not died a natural death—when additional interest and excitement were created by the discovery of a second infant in a mill race a short distance from the place where the first had been found. This one also bore marks of violence, its head being nearly severed from its body. An inquest was at once held by Coroner Wilson, of Sharon, and during the investigation it was elicited that a girl named Edmunds in the service of Joseph Bogart, of Bogarttown, had a short time previous given birth to twins. Upon being examined, the girl admitted that she had given birth to twins, but alleged that they were still-born.

Two physicians were present at the inquest. One thought the infant was still-born, that there had been no foul play, and that the injuries in the neck might have been occasioned by contact with logs in the stream; the other declined giving any positive opinion. Under these circumstances the jury agreed to return a verdict of misdemeanor against the girl Edmonds for concealing the birth of the infants. The Coroner refused to receive such a verdict until he should have obtained the advice of the Attorney General as to its legality under the circumstances, and adjourned the inquest until it could be obtained.—The girl, despite the suspicious appearances against her, was permitted to go at large in the meantime. About the first of last week an answer was received from the Attorney General by the Coroner, that the proposed verdict of the jury was a perfectly legal one. Instead of keeping the information sacred, however, and placing the girl in custody, the Coroner allowed it to become public, and only summoned the jury to meet the next day. During this time the girl was in the service of Mr. Bogart, and could have been easily arrested, but hearing of the steps that were about to be taken, she at once fled for parts unknown. A warent for her arrest was then issued. The jury re-assembled, and the Coroner said he was willing to receive their verdict according to the instructions he had received from the Attorney General. The jurors declined to give a verdict untill a post mortem examination of the infant had been made, as they contended that medical testimony might establish whether the infant had breathed or not. The Coroner, after getting legal advice, consented to this. The bodies were disinterred, and Dr. James Hunter of this city was requested to assist Drs. Hacket and Pyne of Newmarket in the post mortem examination. The examination established the fact to the satisfaction of two of the medical men (Drs. Hunter and Hackett) that one of the infants had breathed, and that the throats of both had been cut with a sharp instrument while the blood was circulating, as the lungs were inflated and the cavity of the heart and larger blood vessels were found empty. Dr. Pyne concurred with the other physicians in the opinion as to the cutting of the infants' throats, and thought it probable that one had breathed. The jury after receiving evidence to this effect, adjourned at a late hour on Thursday evening last to meet again on the following morning, when numerous witnesses were to be examined. At this stage of the proceedings our informant left the locality, and we have not since learned that the result of the investigation has been, or what the character of the verdict is that we presume has by, this time been rendered by the jury. We hope to be able shortly to lay further particulars before our readers.—[Leader.

DEATH OF DR. BLANCHET.—We regret to learn that Dr. Jean Blanchet, late M.P.P. for Quebec, died in that city Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was twice returned for this constituency, and from the last general election in 1854, till about a month ago, continued to be one of the members for Quebec, although during that period ill health prevented his diligent attendance to legislative duties. He was one of the oldest members of the medical profession in the city, was a visiting physician of the Marine Hospital, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Laval University. Dr. Blanchet was a gentleman of great firmness of character, very skilful in his profession, agreeable, particularly by our French-Canadian citizens.—[Quebec Chronicle.

THE ASSIZES.

We are happy to say, for the credit of human nature and the reputation of the Ninth Regiment, that the Grand Jury yesterday ignored the Bill brought against the two soldiers of that corps.

ARCTIC EXPLORER.—Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, was a passenger per Arabia, and is at present in New York.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April 27th.

J. Mullin, Watertown; B. C. Davy, Bath.

April 28th.

Thos. Adams, Gananoque; Dr. Ashton, Bath; S. Bradshaw, 9th Regt., Kingston; J. F. Pringle, Cornwall; G. R. Jacques, Montreal; J. S. Farrell, Belleville; J. Fraser, Jr., Belleville; Geo. Pringle, Cornwall; J. B. Freeman, Hamilton; Jno. Aitken, Montreal; Jno. Fraser, do; W. T. Barrow, do; D. B. Merritt, do.

IMPORTS.

April 27th.—Steamer Napier Cape Vincent, 408 chests, 116 caddies and 14 cases tea, 271 boxes tobacco, 10 cases tobacco, 18 bbls. oils, 10 bags coffee, 20 boxes logwood, 21 packages tubs and pails, 10 jars snuff, 41 bales, 29 cases dry goods, 10 packages twine, 18 packages rope, 10 kegs ginger, 20 boxes clothes pins, 100 boxes herrings, 20 boxes lemon syrup, 49 boxes saleratus, 20 bxs. ginger, 20 boxes pepper sauce, 28 boxes ink, 10 bbls wine, Wm. Harty & Co.; 1 box, H. R. Sheldon, 1 package, D. Smith, 1 box, J. Buswell, 2 boxes, E. P. & A. Ross, 1 package, G. M. Suthard, 2 packages, F. Howse, 1 horse, J. Hagan, 10 boxes straw goods, 1 trunk, D. McKay.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Monday, April 27.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	9	15	to	0	10 3
Wheat ℔ bush	0	0	..	0	0 0
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	..	0	2 9
Rye	0	3	..	0	3 3
Barley	0	5	..	0	5 3
Peas ℔ bushel	0	4	..	0	0 0
Indian Corn do	0	0	..	0	0 0
Indian Meal	0	6	..	0	7 6
Oatmeal	0	15	..	0	17 6
Potatoes do	0	2	..	0	3 9
Turnips do	0	2	..	0	3 9
Carrots and Beets do	0	0	..	0	0 0
Onions do	0	10	..	0	15 0
Butter ℔ lb	0	1	..	0	2 6
Beef ℔ cwt	1	7	..	1	15 0
Pork do	0	32	..	0	40 0
Beef ℔ lb	0	0	7½	0	0 9
Pork ℔ do	0	0	5	0	0 6
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	0	0 9
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	4	0	0 4½
Lamb ℔ lb	0	0	0	0	0 0
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3½	0	0 4
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	6	0	0 9
Eggs ℔ doz	0	1	0	0	1 3
Turkeys each	0	5	0	0	7 6
Geese each	0	2	0	0	3 0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	6	0	3 9
Ducks ℔ do	0	2	6	0	3 9
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0 0 0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0 0 0
Hay ℔ ton	3	15	0	..	4 10 0
Straw do	0	0	0	..	0 0 0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0 0 0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0 0 0
Wood ℔ Cord	1	0	0	..	1 5 0
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	0	37	10	..	0 0 0
Hides ℔ cwt	1	7	6	..	1 10 0
Sheep Pelts each	0	3	6	..	0 5 0

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

But one solution to the mysterious office performed by Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil," of Philadelphia, that any Physiologist can thus far discover, which is, its probable incorporation with the nervous fluid of the body, as pains are in the nerves. On no other principle can this be explained. Rheumatism has been much talked about and little understood. This Oil, if genuine, is known to cure amaurosis.

Do you know that Dr. Smith's genuine Electric Oil will cure Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ear, Tooth and Headache, Amaurosis, Cramps, Indolent, Swellings, Tic Doloreaux Neuralgia, Paralysis, Weak Ankles, Limbs, and Joints, acute nervous pains, instantly, Burns, Felons, Wounds, Piles, always. Try it, and you won't wonder at its popularity. The genuine Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is always signed A. E. Smith. Grand Central Depot, N. E. corner Walnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. Beware of counterfeits.

P. S.—Col Wallace, the distinguished Editor of the Philadelphia Sun, says:

SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—Among the many evidences of sympathy for those injured by the late railroad accident, we are pleased to see that Dr Smith has tendered the gratuitous supply of his Electric Oil, as well as the personal services of himself and lady. The Doctor has a heart "open as day to melting clay," and his valuable medicines deserve all the popularity they have attained.

ECONOMY.

IT has long been considered that ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE was the Best Powder in use for Cleansing, Whitening and Preserving the Teeth and Gums, but few think of the Economy of its employment.

It is by far the cheapest Powder or Preparation for the Teeth offered to the Public.

Each Box contains four times the usual quantity of powder in 1s boxes, at the same time the universal testimony of all who have tried it, including the Dignitaries of the Church, the Judicial Bench, as well as Editors, Professional men, and indeed all classes is, that Elliot's Dentifrice is one of the Safest, most agreeable and Effectual Dentifrices ever employed.

It prevents the decay of the Teeth, sweetens the breath, renders the gums healthy, and by its constant use Toothache is avoided.

Its Sale has already reached over 10,000 Boxes With still increasing demand.

From Rev. Dr. Adamson chaplain to the Legislative Council &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, July 21st, 1856.

Gentlemen,—Having used Elliott's Dentifrice for some time, I can confidently recommend it as well calculated to cleanse and preserve the teeth, and to impart health and consistency to the gums.

I am, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
W. AGAR ADAMSON, D. C. L.

Messrs. S. J. Lyman & Co.,
Montreal.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Quebec.
E. H. PARKER,
Kingston, Agent.

For Sale at the principal Druggists throughout the country.

Kingston, Sept. 20, 1856. 200

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD!

This is strong language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was proven to be so, by the judges at the late mechanic's Fair, held in Boston, (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State assayer) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, over the choicest Hair Dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalled superiority consists in, 1st. The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive as others are. 2d. Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d. Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvellous. Manufactured, sold and sold by WM. BOGLE, 277 Washington st. 232

Are you getting Bald? Is your hair turning grey? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky, and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable, and free from dandruff?

CERTAINLY.—It may interest our brethren of the press to know that Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, (Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills), has associated with him, his brother Frederick Ayer, Esq., long and favourably known as a leading merchant of the West. Mr. Ayer will conduct the widely extended business of the firm, which now reaches to the commercial nations of both hemispheres, while the Doctor will devote himself to his scientific investigations and pursuits.—Mercantile Journal. 21

Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its astonishing effects. Prices 25 cents, 50