"We cannot undertake to return communications of which we do not avail 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.

Opposite the Queen's Hotel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

T. C. Aylmer; S. S., Toronto.

REPUBLICS ARE UNGRATEFUL

When a man deserves well of his country, then it is that the people neglect him. After Colonel Marks had spent a quarter of a century in bettering the condition of the Township of Pittsburgh, its grateful inhabitants rejected him at the Township Meeting as their Reeve and Councillor. And in the Township of Kingston the same scurvy trick was played with Colonel Ashley, the most useful Reeve that Township ever had. But of these things we do not complain; because Mr. Marks was pleased to be relieved of tiresome duties at his period of life; and Mr. Ashley will be restored to place and power at the next election. But we do complain, and with just cause, that the Kingston Township Council has forgotten the long continued services of Mr. Charles Cummings, its time-honored Clerk, and discarded him for a worse man. What incentive is held out by Municipal Bodies to their servants for good conduct, if without cause, they ruthlessly turn out men? From the earliest period of Municipal Institutions, Mr. C. Cummings, discarding other employment, has given his attention to his municipal duties; and now, for no other reason than that Mr. Ashley is no longer Reeve, he is to be no longer Clerk! Out upon such conduct—out upon such principles.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, May 4th.

The Mayor in the Chair. Present—Messrs. Shaw, Rudston, Brown, Harty, Draper, Overend, Dunn, Cooper, Waddell, Baker, Chown, Campbell, De l'Armitage, Allen, Alexander, Parker, McCammon, Pidgeon, Carson and Bowman.

The Mayor said that since last meeting Mr. Allen McPherson informed him that he was the Emigrant Agent for Kingston, and that he had received instructions in case of any destitute emigrants.

Mr. Baker wanted to know when the Committee would report on the Market By-Laws, as it was a month since they had been appointed. Mr. Baker had a By-Law to introduce, but would not do it unless he knew when it would be reported on.

Mr. Cooper said the time appointed was up to the 1st July, and no doubt by that time they would have the report.

Mr. Draper moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the resolution of Mr. Baker for a grant of £100 for the celebration of the Queen's Birth Day, be reconsidered. Put to vote—yeas, 9; nays, 11.

Petition of P. Lindsay, on the continued infraction of the License Law. Laid on the table.

Petition of J. O'Neil, asking to be allowed to put building materials on Market Square, as he was going to put a new front to a house. Granted.

Petition of A. Norris, stating that for years he had been allowed to sell tinware in the Market Square, and had lately been ordered off by the Clerk, and as he had a large and helpless family to provide for, he hoped they would allow him to continue to sell, as that was the only place he had to dispose of his wares. Moved by Mr. Harty, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that it be referred to the Market Committee to report, and that he be allowed to sell until the next regular meeting of the Council.

Petition of J. Hitchberg, to put up a sign in front of his Jewellery Store in Brock Street. Granted.

Petition of the Ladies' of Chalmers' Church, for the use of the City Hall on the 25th and 26th May, to hold a Bazaar. Granted on the usual terms.

Mr. Rudston brought up the report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted.

Pay List ending 30th April, 1857,	£80 14	6
" " " 15th " outward,	3 14	4
Horsey Brothers sundries Market Building,	15 7	0
Grand Trunk Railroad sundry passages,	15 7	1½

Market Tolls were let for £800 to G. W. McLean.

Mr. De l'Armitage brought up the report of Fire, Water and Gas.

Mr. Dunn in the Chair.

A discussion on a Proposal of the Water Works Company, was debated for some time, and

The Council adjourned until Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

The through route for these boats is not yet completed, but for the present week a steamer will leave every morning for Montreal at 6 o'clock, and every evening at 5 o'clock for Toronto, Hamilton, &c. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished by Mr. C. H. Hatch, the Agent for the above Line, at his Office, St. Lawrence Wharf.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

Lovers of choice Dahlias would do well to call at Mr. E. W. Palmer's, Market Square, and see the superior collection he has just received.

Eight Reasons why Kingston should be the Seat of the Canadian Government.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Firstly.—Because Kingston is central, and situated in the midst of the population of United Canada, having upwards of two millions of people within her territory, and not a majority of more than twenty thousand either east or west of her; if any difference the east has it at present, but the tide of emigration is westward, and the time is not far off when the majority of the population will be west of Kingston. However, the reader will understand that, taking the two Provinces together, Upper Canada has at this time the largest population, and soon must be represented in the Legislature by a larger number of members. Kingston is situated about one hundred miles west of the Province line, which divides Upper from Lower Canada; the Upper Province, however, is much the larger country of the two, and in a few years her population will be double that of Lower Canada. The above is the first reason why Kingston should be the Seat of Government.

Secondly.—Because Kingston is strongly fortified, being surrounded by strong Forts and Martello Towers, and stands in a bold and commanding position, at the foot of Lake Ontario. This Lake is about 550 miles in circumference, the water of which is deep and affords the finest navigation in the world. Fort Henry is one of the strongest and best fortified places in Canada, and lies at the entrance of this great Lake. Kingston has an excellent Dock-Yard, protected by Point Frederick and Navy Bay. The water of this Bay is very deep, and lying immediately under the guns of Fort Henry, which in fact commands the whole harbor of Kingston. Her harbor is one of the finest, if not the very best in Canada, and is capable of giving security and protection to a thousand vessels. The water of this harbor is also deep and its anchorage excellent, where vessels can ride in safety at all seasons; her docks and wharves are extensive and substantial, which extend upwards of a mile in length. The above is the second reason why Kingston should be the Seat of Government.

Thirdly.—Because Kingston stands not only at the foot of Lake Ontario, but at the head of the mighty St. Lawrence also at the terminus of the Bay of Quinte, which Bay courses through a rich and fertile agricultural country, upwards of seventy miles in length, having a number of flourishing towns and villages on its banks, sending their produce and manufactures to Kingston. This portion of the country is justly termed the "Garden of Upper Canada." Kingston also lies at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau Canal, a work of great magnitude, made at the expense of the English Government. This canal courses through to the Ottawa and Grand Rivers, passing the new City of Ottawa, (formerly Bytown). A large portion of the produce and traffic of this vast route empties itself into Kingston Bay, just above the city, which must pass through the harbor before entering the Lake. It may not be generally known, nevertheless it is a fact, that Kingston possesses a larger amount of shipping interest than any other port in Upper Canada. It is calculated that not less than one hundred and fifty steamers and sailing vessels of various classes, leave this port weekly. In fact her commerce extends direct to the ocean by steamers and vessels of the largest burden, consequently her trade can extend to all parts of the globe. Kingston has at all times a ready access to any part of the Province, and has one of the best and cheapest markets in Canada. The above is the third reason why Kingston should be the Seat of Government.

Fourthly.—Because Kingston possesses a large quantity of land which is immediately around her, the property of the Imperial and Canadian Governments, reserved for military and other special purposes. She has also immediately in her vicinity some of the best building material in Canada, such as stone, timber, wood, &c. Columns of stone can be procured from fifteen to twenty feet long, without seam or joint, and weighing in some instances many tons. These materials can be made available for the erection of substantial public buildings for the different branches of the Legislature, &c., and can be procured at economical prices, and in many instances these stones can be raised from the very sites where the buildings may be erected. This is the fourth reason why Kingston should be the Seat of Government.

Fifthly.—Because, under the Act of Parliament which united the Provinces, the faith of the British Government was pledged through their representative, the late Lord Sydenham, though not worded or embodied in the Act, that the seat should be within the limits of Upper Canada, which faith it was taken for granted would not be broken with the people, and that the seat would have remained permanently there, for so soon as the consent of the people of Upper Canada was obtained to the Union Act, his Lordship fixed the Government at Kingston, in the year 1841, and had Lord Sydenham not met with the unfortunate accident that caused his death, no doubt the seat would to this day be in Kingston. But soon after the death of his Lordship, whose memory Canada reveres, and whose remains still lie in the place where he fixed the Government, no doubt supposing that the Seat would have been continued there, as a monument to his memory; but soon after his death the influence of a faction, then the leaders of the Government, connected with some of the leading men in Lower Canada, induced for no justifiable cause, and breaking confidence with this act of the British Government, removed the seat to Montreal, and the country need not now be told, history alone can tell, what disastrous results awaited the Government in that city, and the humiliating circumstances that befall Lord Elgin, the then Governor General. These acts must be fresh in the memory of the country, and to many of Her Majesty's advisers in England. This is the fifth reason why Kingston should be the Seat of Government.

Sixthly.—Because Kingston is a healthy locality. Perhaps there is no place in United Canada, from the statistics returned, where fewer deaths occur in the same length of time in proportion to the population. And it is a known fact, from all Medical and Military accounts, that Kingston is one of the healthiest parts of Canada. Her Majesty's advisers would do right by consulting the Military and Naval authorities who have resided in Canada on this important subject, who no doubt can testify to the salubrious and healthful climate of Kingston. This is the sixth reason why Kingston should be Seat of Government.

Seventhly.—Because Kingston has always been truly loyal. When and wherever disturbances, rebellion or trouble has taken place in Canada, Kingston has always been first to step forward and put it down. And whenever any of these unfortunate occurrences took place, the eyes of the people were turned towards Kingston as a place of protection and safety; in fact Kingston is the key to Western Canada, and her people the principal supporters of Canada East.—Kingston has often been tried, but never found wanting. Mark the instance of the late rebellion, when no less than from three to four hundred brigands attacked and carried the windmill at Prescott, at a distance of 60 miles from Kingston; no sooner had this news reached Kingston than her gallant sons together with the few troops then in garrison, marched against them, and with determined bravery succeeded in capturing the whole of them, and brought them prisoners to Kingston, where some of them met the just reward of their temerity. The above is the seventh reason why Kingston should be the Seat of Government.

Eighthly.—Because that during the time the seat remained in Kingston, which was about three years, nothing but harmony and good feeling prevailed between the inhabitants, the representatives of the country and the officers of the Government. No disturbance ever took place while the Seat was there; and as a compensation of justice to the inhabitants, who suffered in a pecuniary manner by the sudden removal to Montreal, many of whom had embarrassed themselves by building and preparing extra accommodation for the Government, therefore, in some measure of justice to themselves, they claim the right of their City to the Seat of Government, and in fact there is no City in Canada where the Seat of Government can be so safe, neither is there a place in Canada that can be so much benefitted by having the Seat restored to her. Therefore her Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Kingston, ever confiding in the justice of her Majesty's Government, feel confident that she will, in this especial act, restore to her people of Kingston the permanent Seat of Her Majesty's Canadian Government.

A Friend to Canada.

The Press favorable to the foregoing will advance the interest of Canada by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers

Kingston, May 6th, 1857.

Large Meeting in St. Thomas about the Great Southern Railroad.—We understand that an unusually large meeting was held in St. Thomas on Monday last, to take into consideration Mr. Rankin's bill for a direct road from the Niagara River to the Detriot River. Mr. Isaac Buchanan was present, and after a long discussion, in which the whole of the charges of bribery and corruption were freely alluded to, the meeting nearly unanimously supported Mr. Rankin's project. It comes up before the Railroad Committee on Friday next, and if half we hear about bribery and corruption is proved, the public will learn some curious things about railway morality.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 2nd May, 1857.

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

James Bowie, Esquire, M.D., and Peter Ralph Shaver, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroners for the County of Perth.

John M. Lawder, of Niagara, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lincoln, in the room of J. A. Woodruff, Esquire, resigned.

Walter Cleary, of Toronto, Gentleman, to be Inspector of Anatomy for the City of Toronto, in the room of Mr Frederick William Wright, resigned.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
1st May, 1857.

The following Members of the Boards of Agriculture for Upper and Lower Canada, have been re-elected for the year 1857, under the 12th sect. 16th Vict. cap 11:

Upper Canada.

The Hon. A. Fergusson,
J. B. Marks, Esquire,
David Christie, Esquire,
Asa A. Burnham, Esquire.

Lower Canada.

Major Campbell, C.B.,
John Yule, Esquire,
E. J. DeBlois, Esquire,
P. E. Dostaler, Esquire, M.P.P.

William Hutton, Secretary.

Toronto, 30th April, 1857.

Patents of Inventions.

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:

Abiel Odell, of the Village of Bowmanville, County of Durham, Carpenter, for 'A new and improved method of constructing Washing Machines'—Dated 20th February, 1857.

Jacob Bingham, of the Township of Norwich, County of Oxford, Plough Maker, for 'A new and useful improvement in the construction of Ploughs'—Dated 20th February 1857.

Richard Lyman, of the Village of Orono, in the Township of Clarke, County of Dunham, Shoemaker, for 'A Shoe Pack'—Dated 23d February, 1857.

John Augell Cull, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Starch Manufacturer, for 'Certain improvements, in the manufacture of Rotary Pumps'—Dated 23d February, 1857.

Uri Haskin, junior, of the Village of Oshawa, County of Ontario, for 'A self-acting Cylindrical Lathe'—Dated 23d February, 1857.

William Hamilton of the City of Toronto, County of York, Iron Founder, for 'Certain improved Spring Machinery for closing shop and other doors'—Dated 17th March, 1857.

Frederick Augustus Whitney, of the City of Toronto, County of York, merchant, for 'A Rotary Fire Engine'—Dated 19th March, 1857.

Thomas Powers, of the Town of St. Catherines, County of Lincoln, Engineer, for 'Certain improvements in the construction of Windlasses for Vessels'—Dated 30th March, 1857.

John Lafferty and Elias Jesper, both of the City of Toronto, County of York, for 'A Rotary Reaping and Mowing Machine'—Dated 30th March, 1857.

John Lee Gould, of the Township of Uxbridge, County Ontario, Cabinet Maker, for "A new and improved method of constructing Horse Rakes'—Dated 30th March, 1857.

Peter Ball Clement, of the Township of Niagara, County of Lincoln, for 'A new application of Bi-Sulphuret of Carbon, as a Generator of Steam or Vapor, to be used as a motive power to Steam Engines'—Dated 30th March, 1857.

George Matthews, of the City of Montreal, Engraver, for 'A new Bank Note Printing Tint'—Dated 1st April, 1857.

Walter Lyle of the Town of Dundas, County of Wentworth, Millwright, for 'An improved Water Wheel'—Dated 7th April, 1857.

Alexander Anderson, of the City of London, County of Middlesex, and Thomas Ranney, of Adolphustown, County of Lennox, Machinists, for 'A new and improved method of constructing Grid-irons'—Dated 7th April, 1857.

John Kellum, of the Township of Townsend, County of Norfolk, for 'A new and useful improvement on Churns'—Dated 7th April, 1857.

Alpheus Sherwood, of the Town of Merritville, County of Welland for 'A new and useful article of Oven for culinary purposes'—Dated 7th April, 1857

Daniel T. Carter, of the village of Port Perry, County of Ontario, Carpenter and Joiner, for "A new method of Clamping Frames, &c., by the double action eccentric Lever Clamp"—Dated 7th April, 1857.)

John Dennis, of the Township of Whitchurch, County of York, Machinist, for "A Suction and Lifting Pump combined"—(Dated 15th April, 1857.)

John Dennis, of the Township of Whitchurch, County of York, machinist for 'Certain improvements in the common wood Suction Pump"—(Dated 15th April, 1857.)

Joseph Arche and Henry Reesby, both of the City of Toronto, County of York, Oil Manufacturers, for "Certain improvements in the art of manufacture of Oils called by them Noncongealing Oil."—(Dated 16th April, 1857.)

Samuel S. Hickok, of the Town of Whitby, County of Ontario, Music Master, for "An improved Wheel Hub called Hickok's improved Wheel Hub"—(Dated 22nd April, 1857.)

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY AT THE LATE ASSIZES.

The Grand Jurors of Her Majesty the Queen, for the Spring Assizes holden in Kingston, beg leave to state to the Court that they visited the Gaol and found it, far as cleanliness was concerned, all correct. The prisoners spoke well of the officers of the Institution and of the Prison fare; yet the Jurors cannot help believing that they have suffered unjustly from their confinement in the ill-ventilated cells of the Prison.

"The Jurors distinctly express their disapprobation of the incarceration of human beings in rooms or vaults, where pure air is nearly excluded; and without hesitation the Grand Jury would present to the Court the total inadequacy of the cells where the prisoners are confined, were it not that it is aware of the fact that the Municipalities of those United Counties have now in course of construction, and near completion, a Gaol with all the modern improvements of ventilation; to which is to be added the still more important feature, of which His Lordship spoke so humanely and impressed so forcibly on the Grand Jury in his charge at the opening of the Assizes, viz—the classification of Prisoners.

The Grand Jury assures the court that what has fallen from the Bench for the last two or three years touching the more humane and christianized mode of treating those unfortunate human beings that the good order and well-being of society require to be confined, has not been lost on the Counties; for their inhabitants have sustained those individuals who have striven, amidst much opposition and little encouragement, to engraft those improvements on our Prison organization.

"The practice that has been adopted in our jurisprudence of holding the Assizes twice a year, and the creation of a Court (the Recorder's—Ed) to expressly punish City offenders, in the opinion of the Grand Jury mark the improvements of the age. But in the administration of Justice we find that there is a desire to put before the Grand Inquest trivial matters that could have been settled under the Summary Bill, at small cost, and prove equally a corrective of the public morals, and at the same time have the appearance of verdictiveness in the prosecutor.

"The Grand Jury begs to assure the Court that it exceedingly regrets that the accommodations for holding the present Court are so necessarily inconvenient; and that His Lordship and the Bar should be obliged to suffer so many inconveniences; but it has every hope that the new Court House when finished will prove what the Municipality intends that it shall be—viz one of the best structures of the kind in the Province. And should His Lordship be spared to visit us again in the capacity that he now appears here, which it is hoped will, and not be put off to a distant day—he will much more personal comfort.

"In conclusion the Grand Jurors beg respectfully to congratulate His Lordship upon his elevation to the honourable position he occupies, and they cannot withhold from His Lordship the expression of their appreciation of the ease dignity and marked ability with which he has conducted the business of the Court.

Wm. H. Swayman,
Foreman.

April 30th, 1857.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Sound Dues are now fairly at an end. The Prussian schooner, Graf Von Schwerin, bound from Stettin to England with a cargo of wheat, has the honor of being the first vessel to pass the Sound without payment of dues.

England, France and the United States uniting against China.—No doubt, we believe, exists that the British and the French Governments have determined to make a strong demonstration against China—even at the gates of Pekin, should necessity warrant it. For this purpose, the Government of the United States has been urged to co-operate in the scheme, and so strong is the commercial feeling in America in favour of more extended freedom for trade in that part of the world that the request is likely to be complied with.

The Order of the Garter seems to be a begging now a-days. The Duke of Portland, like the Duke of Norfolk, has been offered one of the vacant garters, but like him, has declined it.

Lady Franklin, according to the Times, has embarked the last relics of her fortune in a final expedition, which is to be directed to the particular spots of the Polar regions where tidings may be expected from the Esquimaux of the lost voyagers.—The Times suggests that the ship Resolute should be presented to Lady Franklin by the public, as it would save her a great expense, and is admirably adapted for the purpose, she has in view.

The Results of the English Elections.—The European Times, a Cobden or advanced reform journal, gives the following as the result of the English elections:

Palmerstonians 274; Derbyites 229; and liberal Conservatives 45, making an exact equality between Lord Palmerston's distinct supporters, and Lord Derby's elected and party adherents; for it is absurd to suppose that 45 Liberal Conservatives will abandon 229 real ones. Their separation is a mere myth; and their union, for purposes of administration, is not only natural, but is political history from the beginning of party government. So that Lord Palmerston, with all the advantage of patronage and power, and popular cries, has been able but to measure exact lengths with the Conservative pary. There are, however, 91 Liberals or Radicals, who, from the position, and the equal strength of the two great national parties, will be able to turn the scale any way they please. At present it is not quite so easy to tell what course they will take. They were elected, for the most part, against the wishes of Lord Palmerston's supporters; and they are strongly opposed,—more from prejudice however, than from truth,—to the Conservatives. Since the real state of matters has been ascertained, Lord Palmerston's supporters are by no means so certain of great majorities, or of even being able to carry on the Government for any considerable period. The China war question was merely a temporary cry; and we shall not be surprised to hear of its being utterly forgotten in some other equally unexpected crisis and defeat of the Government.

The last of the Irish elections was to be held on the 20th of April. The Scotch representative peers had been chosen. The new Parliament would then be completed. It is understood that Messrs. Barnes and Fitzroy have withdrawn their candidature for the speakership in favour of Mr. Evelyn Denison, the Ministerial nominee.

It is ascertained that one hundred and twenty railroad directors will have seats in the new British Parliament, 27 in the Lords and 93 in the Commons.

It is reported from France that the Republicans intend to put forward Carnot, Cavaignac and others as their candidates for the Legislative Chamber; whether with or without the consent of those gentlemen is not stated.

The differences between Prussia and Switzerland are not settled. The Swiss are manifestly impatient at the unsatisfactory conduct of Prussia—They have resolved that, be the result what it may, they will make no further concession. Prussia is evidently desirous of over reaching the high-spirited republican.

A Comet.—Astronomers have discovered a comet somewhere in the regions of space, which is making its way towards the sun, and they predict that it will cross the earth's orbit about the 13th of June next, when a collision may be expected. This announcement is causing no small degree of excitement both in Europe and in America, but there is really no cause for alarm, for it is generally admitted that comet's tails (and it is the tail of this one that it is to strike the earth) are composed of luminous gas, not quite as dense as atmospheric air. Now, if a collision should take between this luminious gas and the solid granite of our globe, we rather think his cometship would be apt to get the worst of it; and it might be a warning to him to keep clear of the tract in future.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Legislative Assembly.

EVENING SESSION.

May 4th.

Mr. Foley enquired of the Ministry whether it is their intention to have re-valued such of the Crown or Clergy Reserves Lands as are occupied by or in possession of settlers, or purchasers who may have failed to pay an instalment due on the purchase money.

Mr. Macdonald replied that the matter was now under consideration.

Mr. Rankin enquired of the Ministry whether it was the intention of the Government to establish a Judicial system, or to appoint a Stipendiary Magistrate, at the Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Macdonald replied that, from the smallness of the population, it was impossible to establish a Judicial system; but it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Stipendiary Magistrate, to whom it was proposed to give the power of trying small cases.

The following bills were then read a first time:—

Bill intituled an Act to amend the Acts for supplying the city of Quebec with water.

Bill to amend chapter 74, 13 and 14 Victoria, intituled An Act for the protection of Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them from trespass.

Bill to incorporate the St. Clair, Chatham and Rondeau Ship Canal Company.

Bill intituled An Act to extend the powers of the St. Clair and Rondeau Plank Company.

Bill to erect the townships of Colliingwood, Osprey and Melanethon, in the County of Grey, and the Townships of Mulmur, Tosorontio, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, in the County of Simcoe, into a Junior County.

On the motion for the House to go into committee on the bill to amend the Charter of the Bank of Toronto. The bill was adopted, with some amendments.

The following private bills were severally considered in committee and ordered for a third reading:

To amend the Charter of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company [and amendments.]

To enable the executors of the late John McIntosh to lease certain properties in Toronto [and amendments.]

To authorise the Courts of Chancery, &c., to admit John Symons to practice as a Solicitor and Attorney [and amendments.]

To amend the act to enable the Presbyterian Congregation of York to purchase ground for a church and barying-ground [and amendments.]

To incorporate the Montreal Steam Elevating Company [and amendment.]

To enable the Trustees of a Glebe Lot in Edwardsborough to sell and convey part thereof [and amendment.]

To vest in James Barnum a certain road allowance in the Township of Haldimand.

The Report of the Committee of the whole on certain Resolutions for giving powers to the South Quebec Warehouse, Harbour, Dock, and Wharfage Company to collect the tolls, was received and adopted.

Mr. Thomas Ferrier moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the Act 10 Vic., cap. 80, for preventing infractions of the Usury Laws.

An amendment was moved that the bill be read the day six months, which was carried. Yeas 47, Nays 22.

The House then adjourned.

Toronto, May 5th.

This evening Mr. Conger introduced a bill for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Cayley moved a committee of the Whole on the pro forma resolution that it is expedient to grant the aid proposed to be accorded by the Government Bill.

The South Quebec Dock bill was read a second time, and the House in committee considered the bill to amend the common Law procedure Act.

In the Legislative Council the bill to incorporate the Quebec Church of England Orphan Asylum was read a third time and passed, and the bill to appoint trustees to the estate of Chas. Bowman.

The second report of the contingencies Committee was discussed, and the clause adopted recommending the purchase of 100 copies of the new map of British North America, including, the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, and a clause recommending the acceptance of four hundred pounds is full of the sum claimed from the late clerk, Mr. Delong, for deficiency found in his accounts, was under discussion when the House rose at six o'clock.

Toronto Custom House.—We regret to learn that serious irregularities have been discovered in the conduct of one of the clerks in the Toronto Custom House, and that Mr. Langton, Auditor General, and Mr. Worthington are now engaged in enquiring into the affair. Mr. Cameron, the clerk alluded to, has left the City.—[Globe.

Rumored Defalcation.

There were rumors in Town yesterday of serious defalcations in the Custom House. The amount unaccounted for was said by some to be £10,000—rather an ominous sum in Toronto. We understand the Government have instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and from that fact and the hitherto respectability of the parties said to be implicated, we refrain at present from the painful duty of referring to the case more especially.—Colonist.

Buffalo harbor is entirely blockaded by the ice, and no movements have yet been made by the fleet of vessels shutin that port. Present indications are that navigation will not be opened at the point before the middle of May.

IMPORTS.

May 2nd.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—8 cases, 2 bbls. 12 pkgs. springs, 1 tube, Fraser and George; 3 cases steel, J. P. Millener; 7 bales batts, J. D. Bryce & Co.; 23 bundles rope and bed cords, J. Wilson; 1 bale, 1 pkg. leather, 2 boxes, J. Wycott; 1 pkg., J. Duricre; 1 pkg. books, J. Duff; 1 pkg., F. House; 1 pkg., C. Wheadon; 1 pkg., A. Trendon; 1 box, J. H. German; 1 box oysters, J. Blondheim; 1 pkg., 1 box oysters, T. O. Butler.

Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh—10 wagons, 9 sett harness, 12 ladders and sundries, W. Colton.

May 4th.

Str. Niagara, Oswego—1 bundle trees, R. B. Warden; 80 bundles chairs, E. Flanigan.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—1 bundle band boxes, E. Phillipps; 3 boxes, 1 basket, E. W. Palmer; 1 box tobacco, 1 lot household goods, E. Beaufort; 24 bags beans, Chapman & Co.; 25 chests, 25 caddies tea, J. Parrott; 58 chests tea H. Fraser; 20 bbls. plaster, G. M. Kinghorn; 1 case books, J. Wilson; 10 bundles, 1 crate, C. McMullin; 13 bales canvass, 2 coils rope, J. Falconer; 1 case ware, H. Yates; 3 cases goods, D. Hooper; 1 pkg., J. J. Moon; 1 pkg., 1 pkg., A. Bristol; 1 pkg., C. Haight; 1 box sundries, A. W. Murdoch; 1 pkg., F. House; 1 box, W. Stenson; 1 box, J. P. Millener; 13 bundles bags, W. Angel; 6 bbls., J. Fisher; 42 bundles hubs, 2 cases goods, Hart & Son; 2 boxes, 1 bbl. crackers, P. Clint; 1 case, 1 bale goods, J. D. Bryce & Co.

May 5th.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—1 bbl., S. Morley; 1 case, S. Muckleston; 1 bale, S. Muckleston; 1 bale yarn, 1 case hats, Bryce & Co.; 1 box fruit, H. Fraser; 6 rolls, 2 cases room paper, owners; 16 cases tobacco, J. Carruthers & Co.; 1 bbl., W. Rudston; 4 cases ware, D. Hooper; 1 cask, C. Leverante; 3 boxes tools, M. Gillen; 3 bundles bags, N. Frink; 1 tub sugar, M. Coulter; 12 cases oysters, H. Dumble; 1 box, J. Agnew; 1 pkg., B. J. Currey; 1 box, 1 pkg., M. Mundles; 1 box, 1 pkg., M. Elios; 1 pkg., M. Segman.

EXPORTS.

May 5th.

Schr. Helen Blood, Oswego—120,000 ft. sawed lumber, 4 cords lath.

Schr. Sarah Bond, Oswego—135,000 ft. sawed lumber, 14 cords lath.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 3rd.—J. A. Hawley, Montreal; W. Beresford, Toronto; W. Angus, Montreal.

May 4th.—Mr. Thompson, Kingston; W. P. Despard, Brockville; D. H. Jones, Gananoque; W. Spencer, Montreal; J. B. Rogers, Beaudette; A. Saunders, Montreal; C. J. Starling, Belleville.

May 5th.—J. D. Hayes, Coburg; D. McPherson, Syracuse; J. D. MacNaughton, Brantford; James Thompson, Perth; Geo. Corry, Perth.

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? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Balm of Cytheria stands unrivalled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. Bogle, Boston, and sold by druggists everywhere. 233

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

Blodgett's Persian Balm.

Who would not have a beautiful complexion? This personal charm all may secure by using the "Persian Balm." Pimples, Tan, Freckles, and all eruptions, flee before it. It is a luxury. 76

Sold by J. H. Lyle & Co., E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This peculiar medicine astonishes every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain, will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will will give proof of its curative power. 76

A disease of the Skin of 12 years' standing cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Anderson, residing in St. John's, Nfld., was for twelve years afflicted with almost inveterate disease of the skin. The whole of the body was covered, and occasionally the arms and legs with the same disfigurement; he consulted many Physicians but was not benefitted, indeed, he became worse, until he was disabled from following his profession entirely. He then (like thousands of his native brethren) commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which entirely cured him in eight weeks after all other means were tried unsuccessfully. 76

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never-failing cure for pain, and as such is a medicine no family should be without.—Montreal Pilot. Sold by E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 76

Mr. Perry Davis:—I feel it to be my duty to bear my testimony to the efficiency of your Pain Killer. I have used it for years for complaints of the stomach and bowels. I had a very severe attack a few days ago of the ague, and such a pain in my back for three days and nights that I could get no rest. I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of the "Vegetable Pain Killer." I took a little inwardly, and bathed according to directions, and one application has removed all the pain, and I am able to write to-day, though with a trembling hand. The application was made last night about 9 o'clock, and I had a sweet night's rest. I have recommended it for several years, as I have travelled a good deal, and it has given universal satisfaction where it has been used according to directions.

Yours gratefully, L. Perry Childs,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Troy, Ohio.
Sold by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

The Oxygenated Bitters.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Among many popular medicines which have acquired a high reputation, we believe none have been found of much benefit for dyspepsia, asthma, and similar complaints, till the Oxygenated Bitters, by many and various trials and experiments, has been found a cure and radical remedy—a desideratum long desired by physicians. Its ingredients have been shown by chemical analysis to be harmless and safe; and from the testimonials of many of our first citizens who have been benefited by it, we feel assured that those indisposed with the above complaints can rely upon these Bitters with safety.

These celebrated Bitters have received the highest testimonials ever offered in favor of any medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. 76

Hanemann Reconverted to Common Sense. At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homeopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hanemann as to what remedy should be taken.—Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off *A-y-e-r-s C-a-t-h-a-r-t-i-c P-i-l-l-s. Homer [N. Y.] Whig.* 68

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 Nouralgia, 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 counter feits.

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 Judical 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. 260

CLARK WRIGHT,
PROVINCIAL PREMIUM
Hatter & Furrier,
(GIVE PRIZES AND DIPLOMA IN 1856.)

HAS now on hand a Large and Elegant Assortment of Silk and Moleskin Hats of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles, and a Large and Varied Assortment of Felt Goods of all Colors

Mr. W. has procured a French CONFORMATEUR, by which the exact size and shape of the head can be accurately ascertained, thus ensuring an easy and comfortable fit.

A fine assortment of STRAW