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.

Upper per Urbem Venit.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1857.

ITEMS BY THE EUROPA.

London, April 26th.

We are happy to be able to state that the Queen has made a remarkably rapid and favourable recovery from her recent confinement. The time of Her Majesty's departure for Osborne is fixed for the 28th instant, should nothing occur to interrupt the present favourable progress. Of course this will interfere with the opening of Parliament, at the date originally proposed, though it is considered doubtful whether Her Majesty will project in her desire of opening it in person.

The House of Commons will meet on the 25th instant, and the period between that date and the 7th of May—the date named for the commencement of the session—will be occupied in swearing in members and electing a Speaker. The prevailing opinion is that Mr. J. E. Denison, the government candidate, will be elected without opposition. Mr. Hayter, the ministerial whipper-in, has issued a circular to the members of the liberal party, calling upon them to concur in the election of Mr. Denison. Meanwhile everything is exceedingly quiet in the political world. The government party are confident and expect to have everything their own way, whilst the opposition, dispirited by their electoral reverses, are awaiting with resignation the course of events. If it is devoid of interest, however, the session can scarcely fail to prove a protracted one.

The Earl of Elgin has left England on his way to China. After an interview with the Emperor of the French, he had left for Alexandria. Attached to his mission are four gentlemen,—the Hon F. Bruce, Mr Cameron, Mr. Oliphant, and Mr. Fitzroy. General Ashburnham, who is to have the command of the land troops which will accompany the expedition, has taken precedence of his diplomatic superior. He has arrived at Malta, where he was seized with fever, and could not attend the parade in his honor. The leading ministerial paper has small hopes of his qualifications for the high post to which he has been appointed, and it is now tardily discovered that "his only soldierly achievement is that he commanded a brigade in the battle of Chillianwallah, without exhibiting extraordinary promptitude or ability."

The news from China leads us to infer that the presence of an English army there is urgently required. The government contractor's storehouse at Hong Kong has been burned down, and the Europeans on board the British steamer Queen had been murdered by the Chinese, and the steamer carried off. The Chinese in Sarawac, Borneo, had risen on the 17th of February, and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a brook. One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawac, and, and with the aid of Sir James at the head of a body of Malays and Dyakes, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities, but their services were not needed?

Election of Scotch Representative Peers.—On Tuesday, the election of sixteen representative Peers for Scotland took place in the Picture Gallery, Holyrood Palace. There was a brilliant attendance of ladies and gentlemen, about 1500 tickets having been issued to the public. The following eighteen Peers were present:—The Duke of Atholl; Marquises of Queensbury, Tweeddale, and Lothian; Earls of Morton, Perth, Lauderdale, Wemyss, Airlie, Haddington, and Melville, Kintore and Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Blantyre, Colville, Belhaven Rollo and Polwarth. Signed lists were given in on the part of the Dukes of Buccleuch and Lennox; Earls of Crawford, Cassels, Eglinton, Home, Haddington, Galloway, Aberdeen; and Lords Saltoun, Gray, Cathcart, Sinclair, and Forester. Signed lists were also sent in by the Earls of Orkney and Stair, and by Lord Somerville, but as they had omitted to take the customary oaths, they could not be received. The two principal clerks of Session acted, in the absence of the Marquis of Dalhousie, the Lord Clerk Register. After prayer by Principal Lee, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, the Peers proceeded to the election of sixteen of the number. The lists given in both by the present and absent Peers were precisely similar, with the exception of the name of the Earl of Airlie, for whom several did not vote, although the greater number did. The following are the names of the sixteen elected Peers:—The Marquis of Tweeddale; Earls of Morton, Home, Strathmore, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville, of Culross, Blantyre, and Polwarth. The same Peers sat in the last Parliament as representative Peers, so that this was a pure re-election. Dr. R Lee, another of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, closed the proceeding with prayer.—Edinburgh Herald.

Beamish v. Beamish.—This case of the clergyman marrying himself, which ended by the judgment of the Lower Court being affirmed by a majority of six to five judges of the land, elicited a remarkable admission from Judge Keogh, the Roman Catholic. Down to the 7th century, he said, bishops and priests did marry, nor was celibacy strictly enjoined till the year 1076, and yet, he added there was not a single case in which a priest had married himself without the intervention of another priest.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 9th May, 1857.

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

Francis H. Lynch, of Saugeen, Esquire, Provincial Surveyor, to be a Commissioner under the several Acts, for the protection of Indian Lands in Upper Canada from trespass and injury.

Peter Maitland, of Montague, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

George Herrick, of Toronto, Esquire, M. D., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, in the room of the Honorable Christopher Widmer, M. D., resigned.

Toronto, 5th May, 1857.

Militia General Order.

The several Corps of the Active Militia Force of the Province will fire a *feu de joie* on Monday, the 25th instant, in honor of Her Majesty's Birth-day, in the manner laid down in page 58 of the Instructions for Drill of the Volunteer Militia, compiled by the Adjutant General as regards the Infantry.

At stations where either Field Batteries or Foot Companies of Artillery are organized in addition to Cavalry and Infantry, the mode to be adopted will be as follows, viz:

Each of the three rounds of blank ammunition to be fired by the Infantry, will be preceded by seven rounds from the Artillery, the Artillery thus firing in all twenty-one rounds, and the Infantry three rounds of blank cartridge. Officers Commanding will cause the *feu de joie* to be fired either at 12 o'clock or at 1 o'clock, as may be most convenient to the men.

When the time arrives for giving three cheers, the Officer Commanding will direct the men to take off their shakos or forage caps, as the case may be, and, taking the time from the Officer Commanding, give three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

On Thursday, 30th April, the following gentlemen were admitted by the Senatus Academicus of the University to Degrees in Arts, viz:—Joseph Evans, Kitley, to the Degree of Master of Arts. And, of the students who have completed their curriculum, to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, John May, Beckwith; John Machar, Kingston; and Donald B. McLennan, with honors. John Martin Fraser, London; John Livingston, Picton, N. S., Alexander McLennan, Glengarry; Duncan McMillan, London; James Pennington Macpherson, Kingston; James Webster, Guelph. And the following gentlemen to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:—James Maxwell Bell, Nassaweya; Samuel S. Bowers, Berlin; H. F. Chisholm, Belleville; Joseph Crawford, Owen Sound; Sylvanus Joy, Otterville; Alexander R. McDonald, Kingston; Julien Perrault, Belleville; Oliver Thibodo, Kingston.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the respect due to the August Person of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen suggests the propriety of observing the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day as a Public Holiday; Now Know Ye, that I, Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of the Province of Canada, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the said Province, do hereby fix, appoint and declare the day of the said Anniversary to be a Public Holiday, to be observed as such throughout this Province; And whereas the said Anniversary will this year fall on a Sunday; Now Know Ye further, that I do hereby, by and with the advice aforesaid, by this my Proclamation fix and appoint Monday, the Twenty-Fifth Day of May instant, as the day on which such Holiday shall be observed; And I do hereby call upon all Her Majesty's loving subjects throughout this Province to unite cheerfully in the Celebration of the said Anniversary.

Dated at Toronto, May 8th, 1857.

THE LATE BISHOP GAULIN.

The Remains of the Right Reverend Remigius Gaulin, Bishop of Kingston, who departed this life at St. Philomile, near Montreal, will arrive at the Railroad Station at TWO P. M. To-Day, and will be accompanied from thence by the Citizens to the Cathedral, where his Remains will be Interred at TEN, A. M., on Wednesday.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Mr. Attorney General Macdonald was amusing himself during the debate on Mr. Drummond's motion embracing his project of aid to the Grand Trunk Company,—Mr. Macdonald, we say, was mystifying his former colleague, which caused the latter to burst forth in an eloquent tirade against the Ministry, as being wholly destitute of principle, &c. &c. As Mr. Drummond was long in office with these bad men, when did he get enlightened as to their bad characters? How was it that his virtue could, for divers quarters, bear the companionship of such rogues? The modern Lot ought, without the loss of a moment, to have fled from the habitation of the wicked.—Pilot.

The Title of "Lord"

To the Editor of the Echo.

Sir,—Is it necessary for the usefulness of our Colonial Bishops, that the title Lord should be prefixed to the name? It is by courtesy given; but is not the effect of its use to surround the so distinguished with an imaginary honour, somewhat contradictory to the simplicity of the gospel. It is not its tendency, unduly to raise a wall of separation between the Bishop and the Clergy of the Church; and to lead to a very incorrect view of the office by its members. If we are to have Lords Bishops, his Lordship must have an establishment at home, and a staff when he goes abroad, quite foreign to our Colonial ideas of a chief minister in Christ's Church. Henceforth our sin is to be, to a great extent, a voluntary Church, and will conduce to the enlarging of the free-will offerings of our members, to place our Bishops at a distance not easily approached? I am no Republican, much less a leveller, but I have thought that there was much practical wisdom in Bishop Weeks refusing to be styled, in his patent, Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone.

COMMON SENSE.

Obituary.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of John Scott, Esq., late Judge of the County Court of the Counties of Huron and Bruce, and at one time the Parliamentary Representative of Ottawa. He died at New York on the 1st inst., in the 35th year of his age.

Startling Tragedy near Newburg.

Mysterious Murder of a Young and Beautiful Female.

A murder has been committed at a place called Hampton, about six miles north of the town of Newburg, that is creating the utmost excitement among the people living in that vicinity, on account of the peculiar surroundings of the crime.

The victim is a young and beautiful female, a total stranger to the entire neighborhood, and whose name is as yet unknown, while so far there had been no clue to the murderers, and the whole affair is shrouded in an impenetrable mystery.

It appears that on Thursday last, about dusk, some of the villagers descried the body of a young female on the sand near the river side. She was entirely naked, and around her neck was found a cord, and from this circumstance, as well as from the distortion of her features, it was evident her death had been caused by strangulation. It was supposed that the ruffians had first attempted to violate her person, and then murdered her. None of her apparel was found, and the only article belonging to her that had been discovered so far is a large cameo broach, or breastpin, which the murderers had evidently dropped in the hurry of their departure from the scene of the murder. The features were those of a very prepossessing young female, of not more than twenty years of age.

The news of the discovery soon spread, and in a few hours over three thousand persons visited the scene of the murder, but no person was found who could identify the body. The excitement at the last accounts was still increasing, and no solution had as yet been given of the fearful mystery.

On Friday afternoon the Coroner's investigation commenced at Newburg, and it is to be hoped that to-day will bring to light some clue to the perpetrators of this awful deed, so that justice may be meted out to them.

Hampton is opposite New Hamburg, and some six miles above Newburg.

The Newburgh Tragedy.—The excitement in regard to this most mysterious murder grows more intense every day, not only at Newburgh and its vicinity, but all along the Hudson river. The wonderful likeness that exists between Sarah Bloom and he deceased, as well as the mystery that envelopes the whole affair, form the principal topics of conversation.—A lady's silk hat seen floating down the river on Monday, supposed to have belonged to the murdered lady, may throw light upon this shocking affair. A report was circulated yesterday at Newburgh that a young lady was missing a short distance above that village, and that a party had gone there to learn the further particulars. A young woman named Rachel Cleland has also been missing from her home in Brooklyn, since the 27th of April, and some suspect that the deceased may be her.

Who is She?—The Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette states, that a young lady of about twenty years, living about a mile from that village, attempted self-destruction, on Tuesday night of last week, by shooting herself with a pistol. The ball entered the body near the pit of the stomach. She is yet alive, but in a very critical state. She is a stranger lately from Canada. She says her motive was to kill herself; that her father is wealthy; that he attempted to constrain her, against her will, to marry an elderly man who was disgusting to her; and that, to avoid the disagreeable and revolting consummation of her father's designs, she fled from home, and finally, in desperation, attempted to rid herself to all trouble by death.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 55.

A really good novel is a really good thing, it is but rare that it falls to our lot to notice one of the kind. Since Bulwer ceased writing and Dickens took to twaddle, it has been not chanced to find on our Table so excellent a work as

Two Years Ago. By the Revd. Charles Kingsley. Reprint of Ticknor and Fields, Boston. John Duff, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 540. Muslin.

This is the volume which "Putnam's" praises so highly, as the very best book that Mr. Kingsley has yet written. It has the idiosyncrasies of this peculiar writer, but is withal so charmingly written, as to keep up the attention of the writer from the preface to the finis. We read it at a sitting (rather a long one) and have no excuse to offer for loss of time. "Putnam's" says the novel has no hero or heroine, but "Putnam's" is wrong; for "Tom Thurnall" is as much a hero as "Rob Roy" himself; and as for "Grace," who wants a better heroine than she? "Two Years Ago" is a much pleasanter book than either "Locke," "Yeast" or "Amyas Leigh," and we heartily commend it to all who love a good novel, to all who love pure English, and to all who love the outpourings of a highly cultivated and truly religious mind. Mr. Kingsley is a man of whom the Church of England, as well as the People of England, may be justly proud.

Virginia. E. D. E. N. Southworth. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. 8vo. pp. 540. Muslin.

This is another good book, but the production of a far inferior calibre of mind. Mrs. Southward is noted for two things, the number and variety of her works, and the great powers of her invention. With numberless faults of style and manners, she writes books that every one reads. She is graphic, she is natural, and she is original. All her scenes are laid in her native country, and though that may not be a great attraction to this continent, yet on the British Islands, (her many novels are in every Circulating Library) owing to the craving desire to be better acquainted with the domestic habits and peculiar customs of the Americans, her works are eagerly sought after and read. But Mrs. Southworth writes too often and too much for her reputation. A hundred blemishes in the book before us might and would have been effaced, had the fair author taken the ordinary time for writing, laying by, and reperusal. But if it has many blemishes, it also has many beauties, and the balance is in the lady's favor. By the way, has Mrs. Southworth changed her Creed of late? This "Virginia" is so full of admiration of Nuns, Convents, Priests, and other Roman Catholic peculiarities, (not that we object to it on that score,) as almost to make us believe that the writer has become a Pervert.

The National Magazine for April.—Part 6. Saunders & Marston, London; John Duff, Kingston. $3 a year.

If the National Magazine were as much known, it would become quite as popular as "Harper's" if not more so in Canada. The Harpers spent a fortune in advertising and publishing this Magazine. Messrs. Saunders & Marston, whatever they may do at home, do nothing of the kind in Canada.—Scarcely a hundred persons know that so excellent and cheap a periodical exists.—The matter is original or prepared chiefly for the work, the engravings and wood cuts are beautiful and numerous, and the whole affair is got up with a degree of labor and expense that the small retail price (ten pence sterling per number,) would hardly warrant. It is the best Pictorial Magazine that comes to Canada—the present No. is embellished with portraits of Bulwer, Byron, Alfieri, Don Quixote; and Satan, together with several others of a miscellaneous character.

Peterson's Lady's Magazine for June. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2 a year.

This is the early bird of the month, always in advance of the other Lady's Books. There is nothing in this No. to distinguish it from its predecessors. It is full of engravings, Fashion plates, Patterns and Music—everything a woman cares for. It is the cheapest of the three Philadelphia Books, being only $2 a year. The next No. (July) commences a new volume—the best time to subscribe.

Charters, Leases and Public Documents relative to the Land in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Queen's Printer, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 76.

Reports and Accounts of the G. T. R. R. Company. The Queen's Printer, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 72.

Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for 1856. John Lovell, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 94.

All the above are Parliamentary Blue Books, printed by order of the House of Assembly. Their titles indicate their contents. Much useful and valuable information is contained in these Blue Books, and it is the especial business of every Legislator and every one connected with the Press, to make himself fully master of all that is in them.

The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman, by Cuthbert Bede, B. A., with Illustrations. Jas. Blackwood, London; John Creighton, Kingston. Cheap Edition.

Verdant Green is one of the best of the Railway Novels. It has had a most unprecedented sale in England, and bids fair to become popular on this side the Atlantic also. It is written in an easy off-hand style, and as the title imports is a true picture of University Life, ludicrously told, and appropriately illustrated. So great has been the success of the first instalment of the work that the author has added to it "The further Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, as an Oxford Undergraduate," and "Mr. Verdant Green, Married and Done for." The three parts can be procured at the City Book Store, where a few copies still remain.

The School Fellow's Magazine for May. Dix, Edwards & Co., New York. $1.

Upper Canada Law Journal for April. Herald Office, Barrie. $1.

The Horticulturist for May. R. P. Smith, Philadelphia. $3.

The Inventor for May. Low and Haskell, New York. $1.

The Living Age. No. 675. Littell, Son & Company, Boston. $8.

Panorama of Life and Literature for May. Littell, Son & Company, Boston. $3.

The New York Musical World, for May 2nd. Willis & Morand. $6.

Dye's Note Detector for May. J. S. Dye, Wall Street, New York. $1.

The above excellent periodicals in their way have been received during the last week, and their contents carefully noted.

Robbery at Colborne.—A man named Thompson was robbed of $375 yesterday. It appears that he was intending to go West, to purchase Land; but meeting with company in this place, and perhaps somewhat elated with future prospects, became intoxicated and was relieved of his funds.

Destructive Accident on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

The Chicago Ledger, of April 30, gives details for a fearful accident which befell a train on the above named Railroad. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles per hour, when the locomotive came in contact with a cow, throwing the locomotive, tender and baggage car into a ditch, the passenger cars, having fortunately become detached, remained on the track, and were stopped, when the scene that presented itself is thus described by the editor of the St. Louis Republican who was a passenger:—

"The engine was bottom side up, and had been hurled forward with such force, that the ends were reversed—the rear end being toward the south. The Republican says:—'The tender, wrenched from both trucks, was bottom side up in the ditch on the east side of the road. The baggage car, badly wrecked and wrenched from the trucks, was thrown at right angles to the track—the second class passenger car was thrown from the track, and capsized in the ditch, sunk several feet into the opposite bank. The first passenger car was thrown from the track into the ditch though not upset—the rear car alone remaining upon the track. It was a sad scene of ruin—the locomotive, twisted, torn and dishevelled—iron bolts, iron plates, and axles snapped as if they were pipe stems—timbers, ten inches through, broken in twain—iron rails off the track, torn up and bent into semi circles—ties ploughed up by scores, and broken to pieces—the ground tossed up and rent, as if an earthquake had been at work—tender and cars a mass of fragments—and over the whole clouds of steam and smoke from the hissing and roaring demolished engine. The first thought on catching a glimpse of this work of destruction was, some body must have been killed—of course the engineer and fireman, first of all. Neither of them could be seen. Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, made for the tender and there found the engineer dead as he sat on the ground; his body nearly cone aled by the cold of wood that overtopped him. He was soon extricated and miraculously enough without a bone broken, or a perceptible scratch or bruise. He was soon on his feet and at work. Not so the fireman—poor fellow—we performed the service with another of taking his remains from the ditch where they lay under an arch formed by a portion of the timber and baggage car. His neck was broken—also both arms—back broken—body nearly cut in twain—an immense mass with the heart shed upon the ground—hings broken—the entire frame a mass of broken bones, and mangled flesh. We lifted the poor torn body as gently as could be done, though it seemed likely to become fragments in our hands, and laid it on the bank, covering it with a blanket, and turned to look for others, dead or wounded. Thanks to a merciful Providence, there were no others; all were alive of the employees of the road, and of the hundred passengers."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—MAY 8TH.

Post Office Laws.

Mr Spence introduced a Bill to amend the Post Office Laws of the Province. He stated that one object of the Bill was to provide for the Annual Report of the Post Office Department being prepared up the 30th September, instead of the 31st March, as at present.

Mr. Brown enquired whether any definite bargain had been made with the Railway Companies as to the terms on which they were to carry the mails.

Mr. Spence said the subject alluded to by the hon. member, that of regulating the compensation to be given by the Government to Railway Companies for carrying the mails—was of the highest importance but had not yet been decided, the arrangements not being completed. The Grand Trunk Railway having only been opened very recently, the Government had not been in a position to deal with the question, as it would be necessary that an equitable system should be arranged, applicable to all the Railways.

Mr. Brown—Then I understand that the mails have been carried by the railroads without any distinct contract, and that the amount to be paid for past services has yet to be determined?

Mr Spence said that the hon. member had no right to understand anything of the kind. There were distinct contracts with some of the companies, and other arrangements with others, and extending over the whole of these were Acts of Parliament which authorized the Government to make terms with railroad companies. With some companies they had a definite understanding, but with some others it was impossible to have such without injustice to other companies. It was impossible to settle these matters until all our railway affairs were in ship shape. The House might be satisfied that the whole subject would receive the careful attention of the Government.

Mr. Brown was not satisfied with the reply of the Post Master General. He was informed that certain Railway Companies had been carrying the mails ever since they were opened, without any definite agreement as to terms. He had heard a sum mentioned as claimed by one company so large that he hesitated to name it. It was not satisfactory to be told that these matters would be settled as soon as all the railway works in the province were definitely completed.

Mr. Spence said that in 1851 or 1852, when Mr. Morris was Postmaster General, an arrangement was entered into with the Grand Trunk, as to what they would receive for carrying the mails, but it is not to be expected that the arrangement applicable to the short line would be equitable when the railroad extended the whole length of the Province. So soon as the Government were in possession of all the necessary information, there would be a satisfactory settlement of the whole affair.

Mr. Wilson said that some definite arrangements should be made to secure economy in a department where economy was so much needed. They had the Grand Trunk now asking them to do certain things for certain reasons. Surely this was a proper time to say—"we have mails to carry, let us hear the terms on which you will carry them; we ought to know this, as we know that for other business you charge more than any other railway in the Province."

Mr. Mackenzie complained that no account had yet appeared of the $600,000 which had been received by the Post Office Department for the year from 31st March, 1856, to 31st March, 1857. Some account ought to have come down before now, showing what had become of that large amount.

Mr. Brown asked if there were large balances due to the railroad companies still unpaid, which would have to be added to the deficit of £52,000 in the Post Office Department? He understood that the whole amounts due for conveying the mails rail by was unpaid at this moment. If this was the case he must say that was not a proper way to conduct a public department. He was informed that these railway companies had been forcing the matter on the Postmaster General for many months, and he had expected to have heard him tell the House that he was prepared to settle with them at once.

Mr. Spence believed it would be found that the Government had rightly considered what was due to the public interests, by not allowing themselves to be forced into any settlement with any particular company, until they had ascertained what would be due to all the companies, each as compared with the others, in relation to services given.—No difficulty could arise in making an arrangement, the laws of the land being explicit that railway companies were bound to carry the mails at such prices as might be determined by his Excellency in Council.

Mr Brown repeated his question, whether there were large balances still due the railroads for mail service, to be added to the deficit of £52,000.

Mr Spence denied that the word "deficit" was applicable to the case. The department was required by law to perform certain duties, while it was only allowed to charge a certain amount of so much per letter, and it was necessary that the difference should be supplemented. If any amounts were due the Grand Trunk, it was not the fault of the Government that they had not been settled. When the Company furnished an account of its services for the past year, the Government would give it its best attention, and settle it in a spirit of justice.

Mr. Gamble did not think the Postmaster General had assigned any satisfactory reason for these demands of the railway companies remaining unsettled.

Mr. Rollinson expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the present Postmaster General had discharged the duties of his office.

The Bill was then read a first time.

The Civil Service.

Mr. Spence moved the second reading of the Bill for improving the organization and increasing the efficiency of the Civil Service.

Mr. Mackenzie objected to that portion of the Bill which provided for additional pay to the Deputies in the several departments, for the discharge of their duties as examiners. If fully paid for all their time already, why should an additional payment of so much a day be provided? If the gentleman who introduced the Bill would tell the real truth, he would say—"it is a Bill to give more of the public money to our friends, and to increase our patronage so as to give us a better hold in office."

Mr. Brown thought that the Bill went to lessen the responsibility of the heads of the departments, for the efficiency of their offices, by throwing it on the Board of Examiners. At the same time, he looked upon the change as one principally of departmental order, which the Government might have effected, without getting the opinion of the House.

Mr. Hutton thought that the object of the Bill was very good, but he believed that the system of examination would be a failure. Applicants who will be for the most part strangers to the Board, will be examined as to attainments, but it will not be discovered what is aptitude in general, or for any particular department of the public service.

Mr. Spence briefly replied to the objections urged against the Bill. So far as the fitness was concerned, a better Board of Examiners could not be had than one framed in the way he proposed. They would be much better judges of the qualifications of those who aspired to be permanent fixtures in the public service than the political heads of the departments. He did not think the responsibility of the Government would be lessened by this measure, while he believed the efficiency of the public service would be increased.

The second reading was carried on a division of 53 to 30.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Toronto, May 11th.

This evening after the Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Cauchon complained of a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Gamble, who he said, had brought him a challenge from a Mr. Armstrong. It appeared that Mr Armstrong had come to the House of Assembly drunk on Friday night, and had an altercation with Mr. Cauchon about some correspondence which had passed between them, when Mr. Cauchon was Crown Land Commissioner; this ended in Mr. Cauchon knocking Armstrong down twice in the Lobby. On Saturday, Mr. Gamble brought to Mr. Cauchon a message on the part of Mr. Armstrong, which Mr. Cauchon declined to receive, and to-day complained of as a challenge.

Mr. Gamble said it was not a challenge which he had declined to carry. He had merely waited on Mr. Cauchon as a friend of Mr. Armstrong, to say that the latter thought the former ought to apologize to him, and in case he declined to appear, to refer the matter to mutual friends.

After a long and warm debate with closed doors, Mr. Cauchon expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Gamble's disclaimer of hostile intentions in the message he had taken, and the subject dropped.

Mr. Drummond introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, and Mr. Robinson a bill to incorporate the Fort Erie Hydraulic Company.

In answer to Mr. Egan, Mr. Lemieux said that the importance of constructing a road from Postyden Fort to the head of the Grand Calumet, had not escaped the notice of the Government.

The Hamilton Horticultural Society bill was read a first time.

Also Mr Pouliot's bill to amend the Act to modify the Usury Laws.

On motion of Mr. Egan, an address was voted to the Governor General, praying for copies of the instructions given to Mr. Page respecting the suspension of the Chats Canal Works.

The House then rose for the six o'clock recess.

In the Council the bill to vest a road allowance in Haldimand in W. Ryan, and the bill to provide for the improvement of the harbor of Montreal, were read a third time. Bill to vest a road allowance in Brantford in F. T. Wilkes; Bill to vest a road allowance in Montree, in Wellington; Bill to incorporate the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company; Bill to authorize St Catherines to negotiate a loan; Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal Telegraph Company; Bill to authorize the formation of Agricultural Societies in the county of Gaspe; Bill to amend the License Laws of Upper Canada, and the Bill for the construction of water works in St. Catherines, were severally read a second time.

Certain amendments to the bill to incorporate the village of Newmarket, were agreed to; also a report of the Joint Stock Committee of Parliament, on the subject of exchange of further documents with the United States.

The amendments to the bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Champlain and St Lawrence and Montreal and New York Railroad Companies were agreed to.

The following bills were read a second time:

Bill to authorize the running of a boundary line between the Seignory of Beauharnois and the township of Godmanchester, and the bill to vest parts of Russeltown and Jamestown, Henningford and Hinchinbrooke into a new municipality.

The Council then adjourned.

Lieutenant General Sir Wm. Eyre and Lady Eyre came down from Toronto yesterday, and are staying at the British American Hotel. Sir Will am is attending to his Military duties at this post.

Buffalo, May 9th.

Buffalo harbor open; propeller "Bradbury" left for Chicago at 6 o'clock, this morning. Several others firing up, and will leave this p. m. Ice extends about 18 miles up, but very rotten.

A telegraph despatch received from Sandusky states that on the afternoon of May 4th the Canadian Barque Empire, of Port Dover, Capt. Milligan, came ashore near Marble Head. She hailed from Toledo, and her cargo consisted of oak timber. The crew, eleven in number, were drowned. The captain and passengers were saved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals at Quebec.

May 6.

Steamship Lebanon, Cook, Woolwich, April 11, with two Companies of Royal Artillery.

Bark Nina, Bell, Glasgow, 30, E. Bursall, pig iron and coals.

Ship Elisa Mary, Black, Antwerp, March 20, Ryan Bros. & Co., general cargo.

—— Siam Stappora, Liverpool, April 1, H. McBlain, salt.

—— Alexander Strang, do. March 30, J. Thibbits and Co., salt.

Brig Ann, Boyle, Donegall, April 1, Gilmour & Co., ballast.

Schr. Resolute, Thomas, St. John's, April 26, order, oil, &c.

May 8.

Steamship Caledonia, Flinn, 16th April, Liverpool, R. Shaw, general cargo, 12 cabin and 153 steerage passengers.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

May 11th.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour ₩ barrel	0 15	0	to	0 16	3
Wheat ₩ bush	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Oats ₩ bushel	0 2	6	..	0 3	0
Rye	0 3	0	..	0 3	3
Barley	0 5	0	..	0 5	3
Peas ₩ bushel	0 4	0	..	0 4	6
Indian Corn do	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Indian Meal	0 6	3	..	0 7	6
Oatmeal	0 15	0	..	0 17	6
Potatoes do	0 4	6	..	0 5	0
Turnips do	0 2	6	..	0 3	9
Carrots and Beets do	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Onions do	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Butter ₩ lb	0 1	6	..	0 2	6
Beef ₩ cwt	1 7	6	..	1 15	0
Pork do	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Beef ₩ lb	0 0	7½	..	0 0	8
Pork ₩ do	0 0	5	..	0 0	7½
Ham and Bacon ₩ lb	0 0	7½	..	0 0	9
Mutton ₩ lb	0 0	4	..	0 0	6
Lamb ₩ lb	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Veal ₩ lb	0 0	7½	..	0 0	4½
Cheese ₩ lb	0 0	7½	..	0 0	9
Eggs ₩ doz	0 4	0	..	0 4	5
Turkeys each	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Geese each	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Fowls ₩ pair	0 3	0	..	0 3	9
Ducks ₩ do	0 3	0	..	0 3	9
Apples ₩ bushel	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0 0	0	..	0 0	0
Hay ₩ ton	5 0	0	..	7 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	0 11	3	..	0 12	6
Pot Ash ₩ cwt	0 32	6	..	0 40	0
Hides ₩ cwt	1 7	6	..	1 10	0
Sheep Pelts each	0 3	6	..	0 5	0

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 taked.—Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told all *Ayers Cathartic Pills. Homer [N. Y.] Wig.*

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 15 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 in, 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

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, Nfd., 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

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