The Daily British Whig.

Opposite Orleans Hotel.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

G. T. R. R., Montreal, with rem., S. S., Montreal, P. M., Napanee.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New York, May 15.

The Asia arrived at 9 o'clock this morning with Liverpool dates to May 3rd.

The Australian packet "Oneida" supposed to have been lost in safe, having put back to King George's Sound.

The "City of Manchester" arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

The Asia brings 70 passengers and $200,000 in specie.

The Duchess of Gloucester died on the 30th ult.

John Evelyn Allison was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, the same day.

Board of Trade Returns show increase of Exports for March over the preceding year, of one million pounds.

Lady Franklin has purchased an Aberdeen Clipper for the search of her husband, and given the command to Captain McClintock.

It is not improbable that Lord Palmerston may attempt a limited Reform Bill, in order to disarm rivalry, embracing an extension of the suffrage to all learned professions, commissioned officers in the army and navy, school masters and others of a certain amount of educational training.

A communication from Mr. Dallas to Lord Clarendon, announces the presentation by the American Government of a silver medal, and a sum of money varying from 10 to 30 pounds, to the Margate boatmen, who rescued the crew of the ship Northern Belle.

Grand Duke Constantine has been received with royal honors in every part of France which he has visited. He was last at Paris.

The details by the overland mail are not important.

The Coolies on board the Peruvian ship Carmen set fire to the ship, and all, 200 in number, perished. Those on board the British ship Guina also revolted and set fire to the vessel. The flames were extinguished, and twenty-nine of the Coolies were killed and wounded, when order was restored.

From Shanghai it said that a band of Koxey rebels had burned Heoxoy Kangsee, in the province of Kengsee, and a quantity of tea destroyed.

The Mandarin Government of Whampoa had sentenced three Chinese merchants to death for dealing with the English.

The London money market was unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £50,000.

Consols closed on Saturday at 92¼ a 92¾ for money; 92¾ a 92¾ for account.

Liverpool, May 1st.—John McHenry & Co's Circular says:—Bacon dull all week at lower prices; new beef, really sale at extreme prices; pork, 92s a 95s; lard demand moderate, prices nominal, 66s.

Breadstuffs.—Considerable extent and reported fluctuations in corn, market during the week under active export and speculative demand; 35s was one time paid for mixed corn, but at to-day's market 34s was reported.

Flour active and 1s dearer. Very large business done in wheat: White Canadian 9s 4d to 9s 6d; red western 8s to 8s 2d.

Flour—Western Canal 24s 3d to 31s, Ohio 31s to 32s 6d.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 2d, 3 p.m.—Fair enquiry for wheat at Yesterday's rates. Little doing in Flour. Corn quiet at 34s 6d; mixed sales of white were made at 37s 6d.

The Federal Council by a unanimous vote has agreed to accept the proposition of the four powers for the settlement of the Neufchatel question. The King of Prussia is to get his million of francs, but the Swiss will not recognize his title of Prince of Neufchatel.

The Queen of Spain's Speech will announce the re-establishment of friendly relations with Rome. Expresses hopes that Mexico will apologise, pay indemnity and guarantee the interest of Spaniards in future.

Le Nord says the French authorities will formally demand a permanent Ambassador at Pekin, and in case of a refusal will endeavor in consort with the English forces to penetrate to the capital, and thus dictate terms to the Chinese Government.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—May 15. Flour opened firm and closed dull and lower; sales 4000 barrels at $6,30 a 6,50 for super. state western; $6,70 a 6,80 for extra. Wheat dull and lower; a cargo of prime red winter Ill. sold at 1,60. Corn unsettled, western mixed nominal.

Pork firm; sales 600 bbls $23 75 Mess; 19,25 for prime, lard steady at 14 a 14½ stock dull and lower. Money freely offered without much activity 7 on call 8 a 9 1st Class paper.

The schooner, Isaac Buchanan, Capt. Williams, arrived at Port Colborne on the 11th from Port Stanley, being the first Canadian schooner from Lake Erie this season. It turned out very fortunately for the owners of her cargo that she was detained so long by the ice, as the present market price of wheat will make a difference in her cargo of $3,000.

THE SANFORD TROUPE.—This Troupe of Performers from Sanford's Opera House, Philadelphia, intend visiting Kingston early in June.

A St. Catherines paper says that the Welland Canal is now in full operation, all the difficulties produced by the accidents having been removed. The use of Lock No. 2 was resumed on the afternoon of the 13th, after a suspension of 13 days.

The Offices of Archdeacon of Montreal and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of this Diocese having become vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Lowe, M. A., on his removal to the Diocese of Newfoundland, his Lordship has appointed the Rev. Canon Gilson, M. A., to succeed him, both as Archdeacon and Chaplain.

New York, May 14, 1857.

The news from Peru brought by the George Law, is important. President Castello had left the capital at the head of 1,000 troops for the south, but after he had landed his vessel was captured by Vireneo, who it was expected would make a demonstration against Lima and Callao. These cities it was believed were in great danger of falling in the hands of the revolutionists.

An extraordinary excitement was occasioned in Bond Street, Yesterday, by the gathering in front of Mrs. Cunningham's residence of a disorderly mob of woman and boys. The women, about thirty in number, held a sort of drum-head court martial and unanimously agreed that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder, and ought to be driven from the city. With the help of the boys they made an attack on the house, stoning the windows and doors, ringing the bell, making hideous faces and shouting their opinions in no very delicate way. The attack was continued until he arrival of an officer, who took the most active of the Amazons to the lock-up.

It is reported that the authorities have obtained a clue that will bring to light the murderers of Dr. Burdell; that they are now engaged in affecting their arrest. The public are exceedingly anxious for the development, as thus far the ends of justice have been completely baulked.

The proprietors of the Times offer $5,000 reward for information which shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of the Burdell murder, reserving the right of withdrawing the offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN WHEAT.—The boat Whitney arrived yesterday with 2,200 bushels of wheat from Canada, the first from that quarter this season. This cargo came by Railroad to Cape Vincent and was then shipped on the above boat.

Our correspondent at Havana states that intelligence had been received in that city of the retreat of Walker from Nicaragua, and of his having taken refuge on board a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur. A statement to the same effect has also reached us by way of New Orleans. No particulars are given. Neither the officers of the George Law nor the Empire City, however, make any mention of this important matter, and the Aspinwall and Panama papers contain not a word in verification of the report. It is just possible, therefore, that there is no truth in it. Some coasting vessels from Costo Rico may have touched at a port on the South side of Cuba, and confounding the evacuation of Walker's men under Lockridge with a rumour of the retreat of Walker himself, the story has perhaps thus attained currency.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

May 13.

THE GRAND TRUNK BILL.

Mr. Cayley moved the third reading of the Bill to dispense with Government Directors in the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and to facilitate the completion of the Company's Works from Riviere du Loup to Sarnia.

Mr. Conger moved that the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend the fourth clause by inserting a provision for the construction of the branch from Belleville to Peterborough.

A division being called for, Messrs. Conger, Thibeaudeau and Flint, alone voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Conger then moved the insertion of a proviso in the fourth clause, "provided the said Grand Trunk shall have completed the whole of their contracts in this Province."

The motion was negatived by 76 to 21.

The question being again put on the third reading.

Mr. A. A. Dorion said he had in the course of dealing with this Bill, given his support to a most liberal proposition, to enable the Company to complete their works, and to prevent their again coming before the Legislature to ask for further aid. He thought it would have been better to have given up the whole of the Provincial debt, and thereby to have broken off all connection between the Government and the Company. That proposition, however, had failed. He had not succeeded in the endeavour to have the road constructed from Riviere du Loup to Trois Pistoles, a portion which he deemed of great importance. The motion which he was to make had for its object to tell the Company that the present is the last grant of aid which the Government would make to them, that the company must complete their works without looking to the Province for further aid under any pretence whatever. Although the Province had a claim upon the Company of three millions no means had been provided by which it could be enforced and the interests of the country secured. It was right, since a doubt had been expressed upon both sides of the House whether the present Bill would enable the Company to complete its works, to put an end to its demands and to provide at once a mode of enforcing the claim should the contingency arrive of the Grand Trunk Company being unable to fulfill its obligations. It was well to let gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic know that this would be the last grant of aid. If such a clause had been inserted in the Bill of last year greater efforts would have been made by the Company to raise money; but they knew that the Province had no means of enforcing its claim, and the Company in London accepted the Bill with the expectation that the Province would give them something more. He was disposed to be as liberal as any one to the Grand Trunk Company, and to give them all reasonable assistance; but their constant demands for aid and the discussions in the House upon them were demoralizing and should be terminated. This amendment would show whether the Company was acting in good faith and was able to complete the works which they say they will complete. He thought that the Government ought to accept of it and to provide a mode of disposing of the road should the Company fail. He desired to put an end to the feeling which prevails throughout the country that the Grand Trunk Company will not be satisfied until guaranteed five or six per cent. He moved, seconded by Mr. Sanborn, the following amendment:—

"That the Bill be not now read a third time, but it be sent back to the Committee of the Whole with power to provide that in case of failure on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to complete its works and undertakings, to fulfil all the engagements mentioned in this Act and in the Act of 1856, within the time specified, this Province may enforce its lien on the said railway and all the works and property belonging to the said Company, and to provide a mode of disposing of the same to satisfy the claims of the province and of other creditors of the said Company, and further to provide that nothing in this or any previous Act shall be construed to allow any person who has made, or who may hereafter make, a loan to said Company the right to prevent the Province from enforcing its claim in the manner deemed most advantageous for the interests of the Province and other creditors."

Mr. Patrick said the amendment appeared to him to be useless. The member forgot the omnipotence of Parliament, and that no such resolution could bind the House in any future session.

Mr. Sanborn said he had been called upon last evening by the member for Haldimand to explain his position, and he deemed it due to himself to explain why, in voting on the measure of this session, he had differed from those with whom he had hitherto acted. From its very commencement, he had been a steady opponent of the Grand Trunk scheme. He thought then as he thought now—that the policy was not a wise one for the Province to enter upon. And he was still of opinion that there had been much mismanagement and much improper expenditure connected with the road. He was confirmed also in the opinion he had expressed from session to session in former parliaments, that amongst those who initiated the measure there must have been too much foresight not to foresee some, of least, of the results which have actually taken place. Session after session, the Company had asked and obtained one concession and one relief after another. And they now earned reward, saying that the relief given last session was given in a manner that could not be made available—that they had derived no advantage from it—that they were now in a state of bankruptcy, with a million and a half of liability to meet immediately—and that their efforts would be entirely paralized, unless they were now relieved from the burden resting upon them. In dealing with this application, he gave his vote, not with the responsibility of having initiated the plan—not as being desirous of imposing upon the Province a debt of three millions; but he found himself in this position, that the debt had been incurred, and that if it were now enforced, the Company would be ruined. In these circumstances, he had this to consider, that the agents of this Province and men the highest in office in this Province had given solemn assurances to the capitalists of England that this would be a paying road. It was accordingly treated in England as a Provincial work, and capital was advanced to it on that ground. If then they refused the relief now sought, they would be acting in bad faith towards those who had furnished a large portion of the capital of the Company. If we were to sell the road to recover our lien, we would have in fact both the road and our money. At the same time he had not been satisfied with the measure of the Government, because it gave no assurance that it was to be regarded as a finality. If the Company were sincere in their pledges that on receiving this relief they would be able to fulfil their engagements, then if they failed they should suffer the penalty of having the Provincial debt and their other debts being enforced against the road.

Mr. Robinson, in reply to the previous speaker said he considered the Grand Trunk had been begun at the proper time. If it had not been begun at the time, it was we would not now be enjoying the benefits of it. He (Mr. R.) was quite surprised at the amount of work which had been done in the time. The first car run by steam in Upper Canada was run on the 1st of January, 1853. We had made very considerable progress in railway facilities within the short period that had since elapsed. He thought that in reference to the Grand Trunk we were in a much better position than the Southern Municipalities, which had advanced a large amount of money to have a road built, and now discovered that a third of the money had been squandered with almost nothing to show for it.

Mr. Terrill was at a loss to understand why the reasons which had convinced the member for Compton (Mr Sanborn) that he ought to vote for this Bill, had not been sufficient to convince him that he should have voted for the Bill of last year, and the £900,000 relief of the previous year. He (Mr. T.) had supported all those Bills for the reasons given to night by that member. From the manner in which the scheme originated, he considered that the faith of the Province was pledged to the parties in England who had advanced their capital, and he could not therefore take the responsibility of refusing the Company the assistance which was necessary to enable them to complete the undertaking. He (Mr. Terrill) considered it worse than useless to pass a resolution as now proposed, to say that there should be no further legislation in favour of the Grand Trunk Company. Besides, why pass a resolution asserting the right of the Province to sell the road, when it had that right already. There could not be a doubt as to the validity of our claim at the present moment, and this Bill merely proposed that in the fulfilment of certain conditions were not fulfilled, the Bill released nothing.

Mr. Drummond opposed the resolution, because it proposed to bind the action of future Parliaments. He would beg the member for Montreal to withdraw his motion, because it was laying down a false principle in legislation. The Stock of the Company was rising every day in prospect of the passage of this Act, and he hoped that when it had passed the Company would be buoyed up so as to be enabled to reach port.—He had failed in his attempt to secure the passage of a more liberal measure than the one now before the House; but since this had been the case, he would support the Bill of the Government, and leave to them the responsibility of the measure which they had introduced.

The question upon the passage of the Bill was then put with the following result:—

YEAS—60, NAYS—48.

EVENING SESSION.

Toronto, May 15, 1857.

The Speaker resumed the chair at eight o'clock.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the following bills:—

Bill to incorporate the Freleighsburg Grammar School (and amendments.)

Bill to amend the Act conveying certain Water Lots to the City of Toronto, with powers to construct an Esplanade (and amendments.)

Bill to make valid certain By-laws of the late Home District Council (and amendments.)

Bill to incorporate the Town of Collingwood (and amendments.)

Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Macadamized Road from St. Albanase to South Stukeley Mills (and amendments.)

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the British American Friendly Society (and amendments.)

Bill to change the Tenure of Indian Lands in the Township of Dundas (and amendments.)

Bill to amend the Act to remedy the abuses prejudicial to Agriculture (as amended.)

Bill to regulate the Fees of Clerks to Justices of the Peace was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to determine the amount of Statute Labor to be performed by the proprietors of islands in Lower Canada.

Bill to authorize the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lower Canada to solemnize matrimony and keep registries of marriages, &c.

Bill to authorize the construction of Macadamized Roads, exceeding 28 feet, in Lower Canada.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend the practice in criminal cases in Lower Canada.

Bill to incorporate the village of Fergus.

Bill to amend the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 51, in so far as it relates to fences belonging to proprietors of lands traversed by railways.

Bill to amend the Law of evidence in Lower Canada.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor General, stating to the House the preparation of the estimate of Expenditures of the year.

Bills to extend the powers of the St. Clair and Rondeau Plank Road Company.

Bill to incorporate the Canadian Institute of Woodstock.

Bill to amend the Act 16 Vic., cap. 220, and to enable the trustees of the Toronto General Hospital to raise a further sum of money.

Bill to amend the Municipal and Road Act of Lower Canada, by allowing the parish (non-origes) of St. Sophie d'Halifax to form a separate Municipality.

Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Tramway or Railway from Eastwoodto a point on the Buffalo and Goderich Railway, and from thence to a point on the Grand Trunk Railway near Berlin.

Bill to enable the Trustees of the First Freewill Baptist Church in Hatley to receive a legacy bequeathed thereto.

Bill to explain an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton and Toronto Railway."

The House went into Committee on Mr. Hartman's bill providing for the separation of Cities from Counties for Judicial purposes in Upper Canada (amendments.)

The house adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

Port Colborne, May 14th.

The Port is clear of the Vessels passing freely.

MASONIC.

A very numerous and interesting meeting of King Solomon's and Rehoboam Lodges, took place at the Masonic Hall, corner of Church and Colborne Streets, on Friday last,—specially called, for the purpose of giving a Masonic welcome to Col. Wilson, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Canada, and Right Worshipful Br. Robert Morris, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Besides these, there were present R. W. Brothers, G. L. Allen and W. C. Stephens, Deputy District Grand Masters; Br. F. A. Rastrick, Grand Superintendent of Work, Grand Lodge of Canada; Br. Bourne, Grand Lecturer of the State of Ohio, with many other visiting brothers of various rank from Europe, the United States, and British Provinces.

Br. J. J. Smith, W. M. of King Solomon's Lodge presided, and received the Most Worshipful the Grand Master with Grand honors. Br. Morris was then introduced by Br. Capreol, Master of Ceremonies—and Br. E. R. O'Brien, Worshipful Master of the Rehoboam Lodge presented him with a short address, expressing the gratification experienced by the brethren present, at the opportunity this afforded them of becoming personally acquainted with such a zealous, expert and renowned Mason. Br. Morris replied in suitable terms, acknowledging the courtesy extended to him, and afterwards, at the request of the Grand Master and brethren, delivered them a most interesting and instructive lecture on Freemasonry, engaging their attention for an hour and a half. Of the lecture, we can say nothing to the uninitiated and outward world, suffice it that the subject was treated in a masterly style, and Br. Morris fully justified the expectations of the brethren. His long experience in the Royal art, his zeal for the institution, his deep research, and his world renowned celebrity as a "bright Mason," raised their expectations to a high pitch, and more than fully their anticipations realised. The pleasure of listening to such a discourse as that delivered by Br. Morris, can only be understood by those who heard him, and as we learn that as a second opportunity will be afforded this week to the Masons of Toronto, of hearing Br. Morris, we strongly urge all Master Masons who desire light, to avail themselves of it, and promise them they will not be disappointed.

After closing the Lodges, the Brethren of King Solomon's and Rehoboam Lodges entertained their visitors at the St. Nicholas; the chair being filled by Worshipful Br. J. E. Smith, and the vice-chair by Worshipful Br. E. R. O'Brien—the visiting brethren having places allotted to them according to the Masonic rank. The brethren and their guests numbered over sixty at table. Ample justice was done to the good things provided by Mr. D. Hurley, and on the cloth being removed, the following toasts were proposed:—

"The Queen and the Craft," by Worshipful Br. J. E. Smith (chairman)

Song, "God Save the Queen," by Br. G. L. Allen, D. D. G. M.

"The Grand Master of Canada," by Worshipful Br. E. R. O'Brien (Vice-chairman)

Most Worshipful G. M. responded.

Song, by Brother Kivas Tully, "Should the dances of pleasure tempt you to range."

"The Grand Lodge of Ireland and the other Grand Lodges of the world," by vice-chairman.

Responded to by Brother Tully.

Song by Brother John Duck, "Sprig of Shillelah."

The Chairman then gave "Right Worshipful Brother Robert Morris."

Song by Brother E. R. O'Brien, "Believe me if all those strange symbols and signs."

"The D.D. Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Canada," was also given from the chair, and Brothers W. C. Stephens, D. D. G. M., Hamilton, and G. L. Allen, D. D. G. M., Toronto.

The last regular toast, "Our Visiting Brethren," given from the Vice-chair, was replied to on behalf of visitors by Brothers Rastrick and Hawkes.

Songs, "Marseilles," by visiting Brother ——, and "Kitty of Coleraine," by Brother Higgins.

The regular toasts disposed of, the M. W. Grand Master proposed "The Masters of King Solomon's and Rehoboam Lodges."

Brothers Smith and O'Brien returned thanks.

Brother Tully gave "The Grand Chapter of Canada."

Responded to by the Grand Master as M. E. 1st Grand Principal.

Song, by Brother McKay, "Mic-Mac Methuselah."

"Brother Bourne and the Masons of Ohio," given by Brother S. B. Campbell, was replied to by Bourne of Ohio.

Song, "Won't you leave us a lock of your hair," by Brother B. Switzer.

"The Ladies," replied to, on a numerous call, by Brother Rice Lewis.

Songs, "We may roam through this world," and "The Joy Green," by Brothers Duck and Higgins.

We regret not being able to furnish the remarks of the several speakers, more especially those which fell from the Grand Master and Brother Morris. The proceedings throughout were marked with a spirit of love, peace, and harmony; and when Brother W. H. Miller, (S. W. of King Solomon's Lodge,) was called upon to give the Junior Warden's toast, the pledge came with sincerity from every Brother's lips—Happy to meet—sorry to part—and happy to meet again."—[Colonist.

DOMESTIC.

DROWNED.—On the 7th instant, a bark canoe with six men, when descending a rapid a short distance above Messrs. Gilmour's main boom, on the Gatineau river, came in contact with a stick of timber and capsized, and four of them were drowned, namely, Mr. Duncan McDonell, brother-in-law of Rory McDonell, Esq., of Ottawa, who was a very promising young man; the other three were Xavier Perrozoe, Louis Boudouin, and Joseph Deroche. The two saved held on to the canoe until rescued by men from the boom. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

On Saturday last a dam at the foot of Crotch Lake, on the Mississippi River, was carried away in consequence of the high water, and ten men were swept off, the whole of whom were drowned. Some bridges and other property have also been carried away in the same neighborhood, but we have not learned the full extent of the damage. The most of the men drowned were French Canadians, and came up from Lower Canada, during the month of April last. We have not heard their names.

On the following Monday another unfortunate man named John Shea, who was then in the employment of Mr. Anthony Cullen, was drowned in the Blanche, about eighteen miles from Ottawa. He was in the act of cutting a jam, when he was precipitated into a large *saute* or fall of water. He was observed by those who witnessed the melancholy catastrophe, to rise once only to the surface of the water, before finally disappearing. He was married only a few months ago, and leaves a young widow to mourn his loss. His body has not yet been found.

We are glad to find that the travel to and from Montreal can be performed this Season, really with pleasure by the Ottawa Steamboat route—as the Cars are now running in connection with the steamers Phœnix and Lady Simpson between Grenville and Carillon. The journey to and from this City to Montreal being performed in daylight.

It is said that His Excellency the Governor General intends embarking for Europe in one of the steamers of the Canadian line, which will leave Quebec about the 6th of June.

The London correspondent of the Boston Anglo Saxon, writing on April 16th, says "I believe it is decided that Quebec shall be the Seat of Government." And, in his letter dated April 25th, he adds—"It seems that the Colonists and their friends here do not approve of Quebec for the Seat of Government. I am, however, strongly of opinion that it is determined upon."

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A report is in circulation in Toronto that Ottawa has been selected by the Imperial authorities as the Canadian Seat of Government.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND THE NEW YORK DAILIES.—We see it stated that on the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, the leading New York dailies propose to lay a thousand words of news each day. This will cost them from $6 (up to $7,000) per week, and the price of the papers will be increased in proportion. Indeed it is already rumoured that the Herald will be five cents a copy after the new arrangements begin. Of course the Tribune and Times will follow suit. In that event, the circulation of these papers will suffer somewhat—unless, indeed, their enterprise and outlay are appreciated as they ought to be.

AN ILLINOIS SHERIFF SELLING A MAN AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff of the St. Clair County advertises a negro man for sale at public auction, he being guilty of the high misdemeanor of having come into this free State of Illinois, and remaining here for 10 days, for which offence he was fined $50 as provided by the infamous Black Law, framed by the Democratic Legislature of 1853, and in default of paying which fine, the Sheriff of the County in which he was found is directed, by the same Black Law, to sell him to anybody willing to pay $50. The law by which so great an outrage is to be perpetrated upon a poor, helpless man, whose only crime is a dark skin, is entirely worthy of the Douglas Democracy. A beast is not denied the God-given privilege of coming into the State of Illinois whenever it chooses; but the unfortunate black man is ruled out, as if his color was a deadly blight upon white humanity, and as if he was not entitled to the exercise of the same natural rights and privileges, as the most ravenous beast or the most disgusting brute. The infamous laws by which the black man is thus deprived of his right to come and reside in our State, and which imposes so inhuman and barbarous a penalty, if he presumes to exercise such right, ought, as a matter of justice and humanity, to have been repealed by our Legislature—and they would have been so repealed, but for the narrow-souled opposition of Douglas politicians.—[Chicago Journal.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED MURDER IN DUCHESS COUNTY.—Scarcely a week passes on the Hudson River but we hear of some horrid murder, and persons having a large sum of money in their possession suddenly disappearing and never heard of afterwards. A case of the latter kind it is feared, has occurred in Duchess County. Moses B. Sherman, a miller carrying on an extensive business at Little Falls, Duchess County, has been missing since Thursday. On that day he was in Poughkeepsie, and received from Daniel H. Turner the sum of $762 for rent. His son arrived in Poughkeepsie yesterday and stated that his father had not been to that city, nor can any trace of him be found. It is thought that as he was returning home he was murdered, and then robbed of his money. Mr. S. was a stout-built man, about 55 years of age, and had on a brown dress coat and black beaver hat. A reward has been offered by his friends to any person who can give any information as to his whereabouts if living, or for the discovery of his body if dead.—N. Y. Tribune.

IMPORTS.

May 13th.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent.—30 hhds. sugar, J. Carruthers & Co; 1 bag nuts, 2 boxes candy, and cutting machine, H. Dumble; 1 case books, T. W. Robison; 1 case oil cloth, Breden & Co., 24 bags fruit, S. Wortley; 30 boxes candles, 5 bbls oil, H. Fraser; 8 bales bags, T. Hendry; 2 cases furniture, 7 bales moss and hair, 3 cases, 7 bales, J. Morton; 3 bags, 1 bbl. apples, C. F. Staples; 13 boxes wheel heads, 11 boxes hardware, 18 bdls. hoops, 1 cask, 2 bbls. glue, 3 anvils, Fraser & George; 2 bdls. baskets, 1 case 12 chests tea, 2 cases hats, 4 boxes fruit, 2 nests tubs 1 bbl nuts, 4 boxes tobacco, 1 bag coffee; D. Hooper; 6 chests tea, 1 bag coffee, 4 boxes tobacco 1 case, E. Hooper; 4 cases hats, 3 trunks, E. Sill & Son; 1 case, M. Gillen; 1 hhd. 2 bbls, 2 boxes glassware, A. Bristol; 26 cases, 1 bbl. 2 boxes shoes, 1 case goods, W. Lanphin; 10 pkgs. sundries, Express Co.

May 14th.

Steamer Niagara, Oswego—3 boxes, 1 case glass insulators, J. D. Rudges & Co.

Steamer St. Lawrence, Montreal—4 bales hemp, J. Cooper; 1 cask hardware, Fraser & George.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent.—20 bbls syrup, 53 boxes tobacco, 25 chests tea, 30 bbls sugar, J. Carruthers & Co; 13 hhds sugar, H. Fraser; 1 case corn planters, J. C. Vermilyage; 1 case drugs, E. W. Palmer; 48 boxes shoes, Wetheral & Knox; 2 cases books, J. Chilver; 2 cases drugs, J. B. Bower; 8 pkgs. sundries, Express Co; 6 chests tea, 2 boxes tobacco, 1 bbl. rice, 1 case glass, 2 cases paper hangings, 1 bbl. syrup, K. Wright; 2 pkgs. woolen goods and fancy articles, Brown & Co.

Steamer Ontario, Oswego—2 bbls cheese, 2 boxes oysters, R. McDonald; 1 trunk goods, owners; 2 bags, C. F. Staples.

Steamer Magnet, Montreal—1 case goods, A. H. Campbell.

May 15th.

Steamer Niagara, Ogdensburgh, 1 box goods, J. M. Smith, 1 box, H. Hungerford. Schr. Metcalfe, Oswego, 986 bbls. flour, J. Doyle; 50 bbls. plaster, 10 bbls. pork, 200 bags salt; J. Carruthers & Co. Ship Rough & Ready, Clayton, 22 cords firewood, John Roderick.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

May 11.

Ship, Espindola, Finsemark, Porsgrund, April 6, Funch, Meincke & Co, bal. 5 passengers.

Bark Blackness, Laneman, Marseilles, March 14, G. B. Symes & Co. do.

—— Repeater, Trieste, Feb. 27, Ryan, Bros. & Co do.

Ship Rainbow, Coster, 4th April, Lisbon, Benson & Co, bal.

Bark Lord Sidmouth, Gibb, 5th do., Glasgow, E. Burstall & Co. pig iron & coal.

—— Glenalvon, Harris, 5th do. Gibraltar, H. McBlain & Co. salt.

—— Highbury, Ellison, 17th March, Malaga, Benson & Co., bal.

May 12.

Bark Nardeo, Beattie, Carthagena, April 14, Ritchie & Co. ballast.

—— Sarepta, Townsend, Marseilles, March 18, order, geo. cargo.

—— Copernicus, Dahl, Hamburg, April 4, Ryan Bros. & Co. ballast, 322 pas. 2 steerages.

—— Doctor, Bunting, Lloyd, Malaga, March 15, H. Fry, bal.

—— John Bull, Duth, March 28, order general cargo.

Brig Robert and George, Gibson, Cadiz, April 4, Burstall & Co. ballast.

May 13.

Bark Jane Boyd, Mann, 9th April, Aberdeen, with passengers.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

May 14th

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour ₩ cwt	0	25	0	0	16	3
Wheat ₩ bush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oats ₩ bushel	0	2	6	0	2	3
Rye	0	3	0	0	3	3
Barley	0	3	0	0	3	3
Peas ₩ bushel	0	4	0	0	4	5
Indian Corn do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Meal	0	8	3	0	7	6
Oatmeal	0	15	0	0	17	6
Potatoes do.	0	4	0	0	5	0
Turnips do.	0	2	6	0	3	0
Onions and Beets do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese ₩	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter ₩ lb	0	1	6	0	2	6
Beef ₩ cwt	0	17	6	1	10	0
Pork do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef ₩ lb	0	0	7½	0	0	0
Pork do.	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Ham and Bacon ₩ lb	0	0	7½	0	0	0
Mutton ₩ lb	0	0	4	0	0	6
Lamb do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veal ₩ lb	0	0	3½	0	0	4½
Cheese ₩ lb	0	0	7½	0	0	9
Eggs ₩ doz	0	1	0	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	2	0	0	3	0
Geese do.	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 ₩ cwt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay ₩ ton	5	0	0	0	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
Wool ₩ Cwt	0	11	3	0	12	6
Pot Ash ₩ cwt	0	37	6	0	40	0
Hides ₩ cwt	1	7	6	1	10	0
Sheep Pelts each	0	3	6	0	5	0

THE COMPLETE TOILETTE.

Have you used Blodgett's Persian Balm? If not you have missed the great luxury of Life. A surgeon in the U. S. Navy, says of it "I have used the Persian Balm, as a dentifrice,—for shaving,—bathing and as a lotion for sore mouth and throat, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the finest preparation I have ever seen." One of our best Dentists says: "The Persian Balm will save thousands of Teeth a year. It is the best dentifrice I have ever used." Another says: "I consider the Persian Balm perfectly indispensable for my toilette, and recommend it to all my patients." For sale by all Druggists.

Price 25 and 50 cts. per Bottle.

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y. 84

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—This peculiar medicine astonishes every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried without remedies in vain, will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will will give proof of its curative power. 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 wherever it has been used. According to direction.

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 sure and radical remedy—a desideratum long desired by physicians. Its ingredients have been shown by chemical analysis to be harmless and safe and from he 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

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, Incident, 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 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 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,