The Daily British Whig.

Office: per Orbon Door.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

D S, Toronto; W. S., Toronto; P. M., Picton.

A Short Essay on Canadian Loyalty.

Judging from the vast preparations making in all parts of Canada to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth Day, and from the patriotic efforts of several previous years, a stranger visiting Canada must be convinced that the Province is the most loyal portion of the Queen's vast Dominions. In the face of this apparently most convincing fact, it may be asserted, and can be maintained by proof, that loyalty, *per se*, never did exist or can exist on the American Continent. Loyalty is not a plant indigenous to the soil of a free country.

Whatever may be the scholastic derivation of the word, loyalty may popularly be defined as an attachment on the part of a people to a dynasty, irrespective of the government of the monarchs, be that government good or ill. It was strikingly exemplified in modern times by the attachment of the Hungarians to Maria Teresa, Empress of Austria and her infant son; by that of the Jacobites of England and the Highlanders of Scotland to that bad race of Kings, the Stuarts; and still more recently, by the rise of the Vendeans in behalf of a still worse race of Kings, the Bourbons. There was nothing in the conduct of these Rulers to merit the affections of their subjects; nevertheless they experienced the most surprising effects of their people's loyalty. Nothing of the kind has happened or could happen in America. In early times the English Colonists in Massachusetts and Virginia were contented and apparently loyal, because their whole dependance was upon the Mother Country; but the loyalty of the latter became tainted on the restoration of King Charles II, by the effectual means taken by the Colonists to ensure the safety of those Regicides who had taken refuge among their Puritanical brethren. Still it must be confessed that so long as the Colonists were well governed and fostered from Home they remained loyal, or seemed so. But the moment they were ill-governed, or fancied they were so by the attempt to tax them, they rebelled, and their Independence was the consequence. The same thing occurred in all the Spanish Colonies, for precisely the same cause. And the same thing would have happened in the Portuguese Colony (The Brazils,) had not their rebellion been forestalled by the transit of the House of Bragarza across the Atlantic. Cuba, and possibly Jamaica, would have followed suit, but for their insulated positions, so open to the Marine of the parent States.

Trace back the past quarter of a century in Canada, East and West. Prior to 1836, the Lower Canadians considered themselves ill-governed—the celebrated Ninety Two Resolutions, and the Papineau Rebellion were the consequences. Very partially the same thing was tried and failed in Upper Canada; but while the minority rebelled, the great majority talked treason or applauded the make-mention of it.—What man of forty but recollects the day, when smarting under the belief that the Colonial Secretary was about granting in London all Wm. Lyon McKenzie's radical demands, Mr. Solicitor General Hagerman got up in his place in the House of Assembly, and uttered the memorable saying, "It was high time for Upper Canadians to cast about in their mind's eye for some new state of political existence,"—he the King's Officer at the time. And if the few joined McKenzie in his insane attempt at Revolution, the many re-echoed Mr. Hagerman's sentiment, or approved of it in their hearts. And still more lately, did the Annexation movement, once so popular with Conservatives and many others, but now so universally denied and denounced by all parties, exhibit the loyalty of Canada? They who would be Anglo-Saxons, at the expense of ceasing to be British! Alas! It exhibited Human Nature.

Twenty years ago what class of persons in Upper Canada was most discontented, or otherwise disloyal? That class which was the worse governed—the Irish Roman Catholics. Debarred from office, honor or emolument, they ever took the Opposition or Radical side, and were the firm opponents of the Provincial Government. But now, enjoying equal, if not greater rights and privileges than their Protestant fellow subjects, they eschew their Radicalism, and are become the most extravagant loyalists in the Province. Reverse the picture, and all becomes again changed.

But if loyalty, *per se*, is not extant in Canada, a far more useful and healthier attribute prevails throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Canada is now well and happily governed. Canadians enjoy every political right and liberty of a free people; and they are grateful to the Mother Country for these blessings.—Having no other mode of manifesting that gratitude, they show it in attachment to the person of Queen Victoria. She is truly popular here, and were she to visit the Province, her reception and progress through the country would be one of universal joy and triumph. But this would not arise from loyalty, but from thankfulness for the immense benefits arising from the truly excellent Government of her Ministers. Let that be changed—let an arbitrary Premier, or a stolid Colonial Secretary attempt to annoy or oppress Canada—let the iron hand of tyranny be laid upon the persons or even the pockets of Canadians, and her Most Gracious Majesty, good and amiable as she is, would soon become as unpopular, as was her grandfather George III in the time of Washington.

All this is well known and perfectly understood at Home. Canadians may possibly deceive themselves, but they cannot deceive British Statesmen and the British Public. The tie between Great Britain and British North America is solely one of interest and affection. While that tie is maintained, and may it long remain intact, Canadians will be loyal; but let any cause cruelly sever it, that same loyalty now flaunting in most men's mouths, will evaporate,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision
"Leave not a wrack behind."

London, May 1, 1857.

The opening of Parliament and the death of the Duchess of Gloucester, the last of the thirteen children of George the third, have been the principal events since the departure of the Queen of the South.

The proceedings during the first week of a new parliament are merely of a formal character. The first act of the Commons was to elect a Speaker in the place of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, now raised to the peerage, and Mr. John Evelyn Dension was unanimously chosen. The process of swearing in the members will occupy several days and the Queen's speech will then be delivered by the Lord Chancellor. The Queen's recent sickness would prevent her attending in person, but apart from this it is not customary for the sovereign to open a new

Kingston, P. the commencement of ...al measures will be expected; but it is not likely that any movements of great importance will be carried through. It is now too late in the season for the public to take an absorbing interest in politics, and all large and vital plans will therefore be deferred by common consent till the next session, which will commence in February, 1858.

The discussion during the remainder of the present season will, however, most probably be sufficient to draw out such indications of the general policy of the Government as to enable all parties to assume, in preparation for next year, the position they will hereafter be prepared to occupy. For this moment the popularity of Lord Palmerston is complete, and his reception yesterday afforded conclusive evidence of that fact.

The death of the Duchess of Gloucester occurred yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and was altogether painless, the only prominent symptom of the few preceding days having been a gradually increasing debility. She entered her 83d year on Saturday last, and was able on that occasion to see some of the members of the Royal family. On the evening of her death the theatres were closed as a mark of respect, and the same will be the case on the occasion of her funeral; but the formalities of a general mourning, which in former times injured trade and inflicted inconvenience on all, are now dispensed with. The life of the late Duchess was charitable unobtrusive, and the nation have not witnessed without some emotion the breaking of the last link of a bygone and most remarkable age.

From the continent there is nothing new, but the continued agitation and depression on the Paris Bourse causes an anxious watching, lest the disappointment and irritability it occasions should at last vent themselves politically. According to report, a Carlist plot lately discovered at Madrid was to have been kindled at Easter, by the simultaneous assassination of the Queen of Spain and the Emperor Napoleon. Probably the whole story is a delusion or an invention of the police, but the fact of such stories gaining circulation is always of itself an indication of a morbid condition in certain channels of public feeling.

It must still be remarked, however, that the rage for speculation in France, although it has been universal, has not yet led to such consequences as to create alarm for the possibility of an immediate collapse. The prospect still is that with favorable harvests reaction will occur, and that the gambling mania will then assume proportions such as have never yet been witnessed, the final convulsion being delayed for one, two or three years, according to the course of politics or the turn of the sessions.

Further by the Anglo-Saxon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Wednesday the Ministers will hold a Cabinet Council. If there is not a very definite pledge of reform in the Queen's Speech, Mr. Roebuck will move an amendment to the Address, which will certainly be carried.

The Morning Star says there may be a paragraph in the Speech which, if adopted in the Address, would commit the House to share in the responsibility of the Chinese war.

The Daily News says that in selecting Sir John Ramsden as Under Secretary of State for the War Department, Lord Panmure has, all things considered, made a good choice of a representative in the House of Commons.

On the 5th instant, Prince Albert opened the Exhibition of Art Treasures, at Manchester, and on the 5th he was to inaugurate a statue of the Queen at the Pell Park, Salford.

There is a rumor that officials of the British Bank will be prosecuted by the Government.

The Circassian arrived from St. Johns, Newfoundland, and reports that up to Apr 1 24th, there was no ice on that coast, and the sealers were arriving with good trips of three or five thousand seals. The Circassian encountered easterly and south-westerly winds all the way across.

On the 4th the steamer Furious and 13 gun-boats left Plymouth for China. Considerable interest is attached to the latter's capability of performing so long a voyage.

FRANCE.

Lord Elgin embarked at Marseilles on Friday, on his mission to China.

Late despatches, together with Lord Elgin's representations, have induced the Emperor to increase the number of marines destined for China, as it is expected that an Anglo French occupation of certain points will be absolutely necessary for some time.

The additional French vessels which are preparing to start for China will convey, it is stated, 10,000 soldiers for service in that country.

The views of England and France are identical on the Chinese question.

SARDINIA.

At Turin, an allusion to the meeting lately held in Glasgow, to promote the liberty of Italy from the oppression of foreign soldiers, produced the best effect in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Morning Star says: "Neither party is quite satisfied with the settlement about Neufchatel." Col. Denzeler, who commanded the Swiss troops in that Canton, advises his countrymen to reject it altogether; and the King of Prussia is dissatisfied that the church property itself should be restored, as well as the revenue from it, and also because the Constitution is not to be revised.

Berlin, Saturday, May 2d.—In this day's sitting, the Chamber of Representatives rejected the law proposing a tax on mines.

From Kenneth Dowie & Co's. circular of 9th May; London Market advanced on the week 2s on red white, and 1s on white.

Liverpool Corn Market—Large business done in wheat, at an advance of 2d on best white and 3d on red.

Since Friday, yesterday, and to-day, common classes flour advanced 3d to 1s on sack and barrel.

Indian Corn very dull, the advance having checked all business.

Canada wheat, mixed to white, 8s 9 to 9s 8d; red 8s 3d to 9s 3d; No. 1 superfine flour 30s a 31s 6d; fancy 32s a 33s; extra 33s a 34s 6d; southern 30 a 31s.

Peas 40s. Mixed Indian Corn 24s 6d a 35s; yellow 35s 6d a 36s; white 37s a 37s 6d.

Potashes 40s.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 16th May, 1857.

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

Louis Choquet, the Younger, of the Parish of St. Anjeot, district of Montreal, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

Robert Rogers, of Russell Town, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Jeremiah Scully, of Picton, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Military District Number Three, Upper Canada.

Third Battalion, Frontenac.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign:

Samuel d'. White, Gentleman, vice Captain Thomas Browsley, permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. Jonathan Short was presented, at Port Hope, on Tuesday last, with a complete set of silver tea service, accompanied by a purse of $700, by the G. W. P. Sons of Temperance, C. W., in testimony of their respect for him as a Grand Worthy Patriarch, of the order, and his services to the cause of Temperance.

Hamilton May 16.

ON DIT.—That the Electors of this City will speedily be called upon to choose a new representative.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 56.

Two good books in two succeeding weeks is somewhat of a rarity in these degenerate days, when really good works of fiction, like angel's visits are few and far between. Mrs. Gaskell has favored the world of letters with a biography of her friend, the author of "Jane Eyre." Mrs. Gaskell is a far superior woman to Charlotte Bronte, much as the latter has been be-praised—she is more true to nature, more truthful and more natural in style and language. While every man envies her husband the possession of so much womanly excellence, most men would sooner have allowed the human family to become extinct, than have joined issue with the formidable writer, little though she was, of "Jane Eyre," "Villette" and "Shirley." This is however but a vamped up recollection of what was said in the British Whig when the first named of these celebrated Novels first appeared.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. By Mrs. Gaskill. Reprint of D. Appleton and Co., New York; J. Creighton, Kingston: 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 282 et 270. Muslin.

This Memoir of Charlotte Bronte is most admirably written; how amiable does the subject appear, simply because she is described by an amiable, highly gifted woman. Different from Mr. Boswell, who became famous on account of his great biographical subject, this masculine writer's second-rate novels will be recollected after her books are forgotten, simply through Mrs. Gaskill's admirable Life of "Charlotte Bronte." The work has been most largely quoted from the Times newspaper, down to the smallest periodicals—every body praises it, and consequently every one reads it. We could cull passages as beautiful as those quoted by others, but cui bono? We are too late in the field. We have commended the style, and it is truly commendable as a whole, still it has blemishes to our old fashioned taste. Mrs. Gaskill, like several other modern writers of eminence, when she couples two adjectives having somewhat similar meanings, puts the verb that follows in the singular number. Here is a remarkable sentence—"but spotless cleanliness and sobriety does not save the mother of six children." This sort of thing is so common nowadays, as to do away with all thoughts of slips of the pen or typographical errors. We repeat that this "Life of Charlotte Bronte" will immortalize, not so much Mrs. Gaskill, as it will "the little dark-eyed, mean-looking girl" that achieved such wonders while alive.

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ADJACENT PARTS OF AMERICA. By G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. D. Appleton & Co., New York; J. Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 460.

Reading is now made easy, for almost every thing is illustrated. Here we have a history of the United States, with several hundred illustrative wood cuts of portraits of distinguished men and maps of the scenes described—all very useful and all very new. The book is a good book for the youth of the neighboring republic, "teaching the young idea how to shoot"—with the long bow, and filling their young minds with inconceivable exaggerations of the mighty deeds of their fathers and grandfathers. But how this can be popular or useful in Canada, is hard to tell. A few American writers, Cooper among others, tell the real truth of the wars between the English Colonies and their Mother Country; but the great majority conceive it their duty, to tell the truth on one side only, and to exaggerate what they do tell. Mr. Quackenbos is evidently one of the majority. Still, the work is well got up, the matter exceedingly well compressed, and will be popular—in the United States.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR JUNE. Watson & Co., Philadelphia $3.

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—M. M. Ballou, Boston. $1.

THE LIVING AGE, Nos. 676 et 677.—Little, Son & Co., Boston. $6.

THE PLOUGH, ANVIL AND LOOM FOR MAY. Nash and Parish, New York. $2.

HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, MAY 16th. Harper & Bros., New York; John Duff, Kingston. $3.

We acknowledge with renewed thanks the receipt of the above—we can do no more than acknowledge, but we can assure their kind senders that they are all eagerly read, and their contents noted.—The life of a newspaper man would be cheerless indeed were it not for the gleams of comfort flashing from the many books he receives and reads.

THE HARBOURS AND CHARTS OF LAKE ONTARIO. By Dr. Hodder Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, McLear & Co., Toronto; J. Creighton, Kingston. 8vo., pp. 32, with 15 Charts.

Before we allude to the purpose for which the above was placed on our Table, we shall say what good we know of it. It is very creditable to a Canadian gentleman to attempt the getting up of a work of this kind. It shows him to be a man of mind, industry, and energy. Much pains must have been taken with it, and its great use will be acknowledged by all, whether amateur or professional. Some charts are quite new, others appear to be taken from published works, but the whole, though not very correct (so far as the engravings go), will be found sufficiently so for ordinary purposes. We quote from page 15:—

KINGSTON HARBOUR:

"Kingston Harbour, next to the Bay of Toronto, is the best natural harbour on Lake Ontario; the approach to it, however, is intricate—consequently, dangerous.

CHANNELS.

1st. The Batteau Channel between Wolfe or Long Island, and Simcoe or Gage Island: this is generally used by small craft only, having in several places little more than two fathoms water.

2nd. South Channel, between Simcoe or Gage Island and Snake Island; here, also, the water becomes shoal, having only 2½ fathoms water.

3rd. North Channel, which is the best: it runs between Snake Island and the main Land, which although it increases the distance a little, is by far the safest, having from 4 to 10 fathoms water in it.

From South Bay Point in Prince Edward's District on the west, to Stoney Point in New York State on the east, the navigation of the Lake is interrupted by numerous islands, shoals, and rocks, which renders the approach to Kingston Harbour dangerous to vessels unacquainted with it."

The above shows to what length that spirit of detraction so common at Toronto and parts west will descend. Here we have a gentleman that should know better condescending to imitate on the water the wicked falsehoods so often written about the quality of the land in the vicinity of Kingston. To argue with such a person is out of the question. His untruths must be met with point blank denials. Kingston Harbor is not second to that of Toronto—it is the best natural harbor on the Lake. Vessels caught in a gale of wind west of Toronto have to pass Toronto and come down to Kingston for safety. The approach to Kingston Harbor is not intricate, consequently not dangerous—none but a fresh water sailor would say so. The Batteau Channel is not used by small craft only—it is the Channel used by the largest vessels on Lake Ontario, viz., the American Line. The North Channel, although a very good one, is not better than the South Channel, which is the one used by every vessel on the lake with the exception of those that go up the Bay of Quinte.—The navigation of the Lake is not interrupted by islands, shoals and rocks, as stated above, for the passages between them are so many and so wide, that not a single week of any kind has occurred on them within the memory of the present generation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May 15th.

MARMORA FOUNDRY COMPANY.

Attorney General Macdonald moved the House into Committee of the Whole, to consider the following Resolution:—

"That it is expedient to encourage the manufacture and production of iron in this Province, and to that purpose to allow the Marmora Foundry Company to purchase for a Fuel Reserve, Waste Lands of the Crown in the Townships of Marmora, Belmont and Lake, not exceeding in all acres at the price of not less than per acre."

He said the Company had made considerable progress. The land in its neighbourhood was poor, and almost unsalable. The Company had memorialized the Government for a grant of 20,000 acres, at 1s 6d an acre, for the purpose of a fuel reserve, a similar grant having been made to the St Maurice Foundry Company. The Government have made the grant without applying to the House, but to avoid the possibility of any charges of corruption being brought against them, they had taken the course of asking the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. Mackenzie said that a number of years ago the Proprietor made a grant of £10,000 to this Company, and we had never heard of a penny of it being returned. He did not think it reasonable to ask the House to sanction this grant of land, when there was no report before them of what it was worth. The Government should have retained in their own hands the responsibility which the law gave them.

Mr. Flint supported the proposition before the House. He knew the land in question, and would not take it as a present, if obliged to pay the taxes. It was only fit for the purpose for which it was proposed to be given to the Company.

Mr. Drummond also supported the proposition. He considered the Government in bringing it before the House had adopted the best course, to obviate any suspicions.

Mr. Gamble thought the House would be taking a step in the dark, if they sanctioned this grant without having more information than they now possessed. They might be giving away valuable mines as well as the timber which grew on the land.

Mr. Benjamin in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, said that thirty years ago the Company received a grant of land, but had never got a penny of money from the Government. The objection of the member for West York (Mr. Gamble) was met by the fact that in patents, granting land the rights of the Crown to minerals were reserved. The whole of the wood in the surrounding townships would not be nearly sufficient to work up the iron in that district. There were millions and millions of tons lying above the water surface. In some of the mountains there was as much as from seven to ten millions of tons. The iron produced was very valuable, and at the Great Exhibition in London was pronounced superior in quality to any ever exhibited for the purposes of manufacturing machinery.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House went into Committee on the resolution.

Mr. Mackenzie in reply to Mr. Benjamin, read from the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1828, a resolution leaning in Peter McGill £10,000 to carry on the Marmora Iron Works. He recollected seeing it voted.

The Committee adopted the resolution, filling up the blanks with 20,000 and 1s 6d per acre. Report to be received to-morrow.

THE MURDERER TOWNSEND.

Mr. Wilson called the attention of the Government to the fact that a man was now in gaol in Cleveland, supposed to be the murderer Townsend. He had been indentified by several persons; but it was said that it was likely he would be discharged, because the Canadian Government had taken no steps to reclaim him.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—We are aware that the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of the county where the murder was committed have gone over to Cleveland; but we cannot claim him until the man in custody is identified as Townsend, and I have very great doubt as to the identity being established.

BUILDING FOR THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

On motion of Atty. Gen. Macdonald,

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the following resolution:—

1. That to assist the Law Society of Upper Canada in the erection of the building suitable for accomodation of the Court of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada, viz: the Courts of Error and Appeal, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery and Probate, it is expedient to authorize the Governor General to issue debentures to the amount of ten thousand pounds; such debentures to be at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent per annum, and to be redeemable within twenty years.

2. That for the purpose of paying the interest on the said debentures as well as on debentures heretofore issued to Law Society of Upper Canada, for a like purpose, and for liquidating the principal thereof, there be levied, imposed and collected on the proceedings at Law and Equity in Upper Canada, the sum following:—

On proceedings in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas:

On every Writ of Summons or Capias, and on every to their original Write of Process, Write of Mandamus, or other Prerogative Writ—one shilling and sixpence.

On proceedings in Equity.

On filing every Bill—six shillings and threepence;

On proceedings the Error and Appeal:

On every appeal entered into the Court of Error and Appeal, from a judgment, decree or other proceeding had in either of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas or Chancery—seven shillings and sixpence.

Mr. Mackenzie opposed the measure, because he considered the Court of Chancery a nuisance. Equity powers should be given to our Judges of the Common Law Courts. He thought half the amount named the buildings would be sufficient. Why should not the Upper Canada Building Fund the used to provide these Court Houses, instead of taxing suitors.

The Committee adopted the resolutions.

EVENING SESSION.

TORONTO, May 15th, 1857.

The Speaker resumed the chair at eight o'clock.

J. A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to encourage the civilization of the Indian tribes. The gentleman spoke a few words on the principles of the bill.

Upon which a lively discussion arose which was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Dorion, Loranger, Bellingham, Willson, and others, all offering new suggestions. The Bill was, however, read a second time.

PRISONS AND PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

The House then went into committee on the Bill for establishing Prisons for young offenders for the better government of public asylums, and for the better construction of common gaols—Hon. J. A. Macdonald.

Report received and adopted.

Mr. Cartier moved the second reading of the bill to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada.

Mr. Cartier moved the record reading, of the bill to amend the Criminal Law as regards the uttering of counterfeit coin.

Second reading of the bill to amend the Municipal Loan Act.

Mr. Lemieux moved for the second reading of the bill to extend Patents for invention granted for one section of the Province to both sections thereof.

The following bills were read a second time.

For further increasing the efficiency and simplifying the proceedings of the Court of Chancery.—Mr. J. A. Macdonald.

The House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Report was received and adopted.

The House then went into Committee on Bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.—Mr. Cartier.

For diminishing the expense and delay in the administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.—Mr. Cartier.

To amend the Act 10 and 11 Vic., entitled "An Act to regulate the Shipping of Seamen"—Mr. Sol. Gen. Ross.

To amend the Act 14 and 15 Vic., entitled "An Act to make better provision for granting Licenses to Keepers of Taverns, &c., and for more effectual suppression of intemperance.—Mr. Sol. Gen. Ross.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills were read a third time:

Bill to amend the Charter of the Marmora Foundry Company.—Mr. Benjamin.

Bill, to provide for the disposal of Road Allowances in the Rural Municipalities in Upper Canada.—Mr. Benjamin.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Loan and Investment Company.—Mr. Sidney.

Bill to incorporate the village of Klora.—Mr. Clarke.

The following bill was read a second time:

Bill to amend the law for the administration of Attorneys (from Legislative Council.)—Mr. Sol. General Smith.

The House went into committee on the bill.

The report of the committee was received and adopted, and the bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The House rose at twelve o'clock.

Toronto, May 18.

In answer to Mr. Mason, Mr Lemieux said that persons had been sent to examine the damage done by the floods at Louisville. He hoped all sufferers would be shortly satisfied.

The bill to regulate grant back concessions of the County of Durham was read a first time.

On the bill for the appointment of magistrates in the unorganized territory of Upper Canada.

In answer to Mr. Brown, Mr Sol. Gen Smith said he would look into the claim of a Mr McKinnon, whose land had been taken for a rectory in consequence of some error in the original grant.

Mr Cauchon moved that the House should go into committee of the whole on the following resolutions:

1st. That the lowest rate of annual taxation for water in the city of Quebec, shall be twenty shillings.

2nd. That the Corporation may levy a rate of one shilling in the pound on the annual value of vacant lots or ruins, within the city of Quebec, to pay the expense of supplying the city with water.

Mr. Allan opposed the motion.

In answer to Mr Mackenzie, Mr Cartier said the Governor General had required explanations from the commissioners composed of by H. F. Charlebois, Esq., which showed that Mr Charlebois was wronged.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, a Parliamentary return, with respect to appointments to office, was ordered to be printed.

In answer to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. J. C. Morrison said the various sums of money had been deposited in the Zimmerman Bank from Sept., 1855, to a recent period, but none were there at present; and in answer to Mr. Parche, Mr. Terrill said that Mr. Davignon had received no money for the purpose of repairing the Longueil Turnpike Road, but that the Road was expected shortly to come into the hands of the Government, and as Mr Davignon had been told that if he liked to borrow money for it till it did so, he might.

Mr McKenzie moved that the Zimmerman Bank be requested to make returns, but withdrew on being assured that the return was expected.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Dr. Darion, lately convicted of robbery at Montreal, arrived in Kingston, Friday night, in charge of the Deputy Sheriff of Montreal, and was conducted to the Penitentiary, to serve his term of two years.

RIOT AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, May 15.

The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months since, have been acquitted. One of them turned state's evidence, but his testimony was not legal or corroborated. There was considerable excitement about the Court House during the trial. About dark a mob broke into the cannon house, and got a cannon, which they placed in front of the jail. Several shots were fired by the mob and from the jail. The jailor fearing the escape of the prisoners, formally surrendered two of them, who were hung by the mob. The third cut his throat with a razor, but the negro who turned state's evidence was unmolested.

FURTHER DISASTERS BY THE FRESHETS.—The waters in all the tributaries of the Ottawa are extremely high, and we hear, from various places, of disasters besides those above mentioned. The sawmill of Andrew Playfair, on the Mississippi, is said to be carried away, together with several bridges. On the Madawaska, the booms above Arnprior are said to be in great danger, and if they should give way, the dams, slides, mills and bridges at the village can scarce escape. Captain Young, of this city, who has a large quantity of sawlogs within the booms, is making every exertion, along with James Skead, Esq., N. Burwash, Esq., and others interested, to save them, and his skill and experience are of great service. Above the booms, as far as the Calabogie Lake, it is said every thing is swept away.—Ottawa Citizen.

On Thursday last the marriage of the Rev. Wm. Walter Stockdale, Rector of Wichling, was performed at Canterbury. The Rev Gentleman's congregation, some few weeks since, were somewhat startled (says the South Eastern Gazette) by his coming to a pause in the morning service and telling them he had now something to say about himself. He then proceeded to publish the banns of marriage for himself.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have St. John (New Brunswick) papers to the 7th inst. The Leader, an opposition journal, has the following with reference to the Election returns:—Two days will bring the Election to a close, and unless some strange change takes place in public opinion, the Opposition will be fully sustained, and the Government will be found in a minority.

London, May 2nd.

The Emperor new steam-yacht, destined as a present from Her Majesty to the Emperor of Japan, arrived at Sheerness on Thursday to have some alterations made in the officers cabins and the mess berths of the crew, &c. She left yesterday at 3 p. m. for Portsmouth, where Lieutenant-Commander John Ward (9) is expected to receive his final orders previous to his departure for Japan. The Emperor has a raised poop-deck the entire length of the saloon, which gives seven feet clear height from deck to beam. The saloon is entirely of maple wood; all the fore part of the saloon is fitted with mirror panels, richly cut and figured. On the floor is laid a richly painted oiled canvass, over which is a magnificent Genoa velvet carpet. The curtains and coverings of the couches and chairs are of green satin, embroidered with gold. Tables are all covered with similar furniture; the bathroom is fitted completely in the Turkish style. The smoking chair for the Emperor is of unique manufacture. In the upper deck of the saloon is a magnificent and spacious skylight, adapted to be opened all round when necessary for extra ventilation. The following officers proceed with her:—Lieutenant-Commander John Ward, Mate John D'Arcy Irvine, Assistant-Surgeon David Courtney, and Second-Master John F. R. Aylen. She is fore and aft rigged, with three masts. Her engines, alone, which are two 30 horse power condensed engines, propel her from 8 to 9 knots per hour, in a seaway. In smooth water it is calculated she will attain from 10 to 12 knots per hour.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1857.

Advices from the City of Mexico of May 1st, state that Colonel Crabb's California fillibuster party had been attacked at Cobora by the Mexican troops, and forced to surrender at discretion. The prisoners, sixty in number, including Colonel Crabb, were all to be shot.

GREAT FIRE AT TORONTO.

Sutherland & McLean's Car Factory Destroyed.

On Saturday, May 16th, about seven o'clock, Sutherland & McLean's extensive Car Factory Depot was observed to be on fire, the flames bursting from the building in the vicinity of the boiler. The alarm bells of the city were immediately rung, and the Fire Brigade, under command of Mr. Ashfield, hurried out to the scene of conflagration. The distance, however, being considerable (nearly two miles from the centre of the city) and a strong breeze blowing at the time, the fire had proceeded so far before the engines arrived that it was impossible to do anything to save the workshops and their contents from total ruin. The engines, with the scanty supply of water furnished by the carters, could do nothing beyond playing on the adjoining lumber yard, occupied by Mr Thirston. This, fortunately, was preserved unharmed. An engine was also for some time kept at work to preserve the Great Western Railroad Buildings, on which a shower of sparks was falling. The Car Factory being entirely destroyed, the loss is very heavy. Several cars were burned, besides a number of freight drays. Among the cars were three just ready to be turned out for the Buffalo and Brantford Railway; six had been turned out for the Grand Trunk a few days before. By the disaster which has occurred, some fifty mechanics, employed by the firm, are thrown out of work. A portion of the premises was rented by the Messrs. Shaw of Yonge Street, as a Tool Factory. They were uninsured. The total loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sanford's Opera Troupe, from Sanford's Opera House, Philadelphia, and now performing to crowded houses at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, will give one of their Grand Concerts in Kingston, at the City Hall, on FRIDAY, June 5th. In addition to the adults of the Company, the "Sanford Children," who make the great feature of their Ballet Entertainment, will also appear. These "FAIRY STARS" have been the delight of the Montrealers since their arrival in that city.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 17th.—C. Henshaw, Montreal; W. Scott, New Orleans; G. Parish, Ogdensburgh; W. B. D. Janes, Montreal; J. G. Mackenzie, Montreal; A. Wallace, Quebec; W. A. Bovey, Montreal; J. Haley, Lindsay; J. W. Findlay, Hamilton, H. G. Soule, Portland; R. McGreety, Quebec; J. O. Mackenzie, England; D. Boulton, Barrie; J. Strickland, G. W. R. Strickland, Peterboro'.

May 18th.—E. H. King, Montreal; D. T. Warren, New York; W. Dean, Kingston; M. Fraser, G. Putnam, Ottawa; M. P. Roblin, Napanee.

IMPORTS.

May 18th.

Str. Bowmanville, Montreal—40 bundles iron, T. Drummond; 1 coil cordage, W. Rudston.

Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh—1 butts, 3 cases tobacco, S. P. White; 4 bundles, 4 boxes, 1 crate, 1 stand, H. Pierson; 6 boxes, 2 chests, 1 barrel, 1 tube, J. Warham; 1 box glass knobs, J. D. Ridgen.

Schr. Josephine, Oswego—54 bbls. flour, J. Doyle; 300 bags meal, P. Hyland; 100 barrels plaster, G. M. Kinghorn.

Str. George Moffatt, Cleveland—500 boxes candles, 100 kits lard oil, 10 barrels pork, J. Carruthers & Co.

Str. Western Miller, Cleveland—150 bbls. flour, Holcomb & Henderson.

Schr. Ellington, Toledo—53,700 pipe staves, Calvin & Breck.

Str. Niagara, Oswego—2 boxes, 1 bbl., G. B. Lay; 5 bdls. chairs, T. Maynard; 1 buggy, Matilda Hunter; 1 bdl. chairs, E. Flanigan; 1 box, D. McDonald.

Str. Lawrence, Montreal—14 bales hemp, J. Cooper.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—3 bbls. oil, 8 boxes candles, J. Hamilton; 20 boxes oranges and lemons, 2 sacks cocoa nuts, T. O. Butler, 2 cases wax, 7 boxes tobacco, S. P. White; 61 chests tea, 20 bags coffee, 25 boxes lemon syrup, 30 cases tea, J. Carruthers & Co.; 17 packages, Express Company.

The Oxigenated 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 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

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.

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

HANEMANN RECONVERTED TO COMMON SENSE. At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with, alebrous 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 of *Ayer's Cathartic Pills Home.* [N. Y.] Wkly. 68

A disease of the Skin of 12 years standing cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Anderson, residing in St. John's, NF., was for those years afflicted with almost the worst 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, K