WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Wanted

10,000 CORDS of WOOD, delivered during the Navigation of 1860.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Ontario Street, Kingston.

Dec. 13th, 1859. 292.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the operation of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels.—Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

214-dlw.

In time of Health prepare for Sickness.—Nothing is more preposterous than to think that, because at the present time we may be in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth to their business in the morning, and returned before the close of the day to lay themselves down upon beds of sickness, from which they have not arisen for months. We would remind our readers that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal 'Kennedy's Medical Discovery.' Of humors, it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neutralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy.

For Sale by every Druggist in the British Provinces. 54

SALES BY AUCTION
THIS DAY.
Advertised in the British Whig:
NONE.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTIAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LUNA WITH CREW AND 68 PASSENGERS.

SATISFACTION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE PROBABLE.

St. Johns, (Nfld.) March 8.

The Canadian screw steamship Nova-Scotian, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., and Queenstown on the following day, put in at this port this afternoon short of coal. She has 20 passengers. The following is a summary of her news from Europe:

The ship Luna, from Havre, bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on the French coast, near Cherbourg. She had on board 68 passengers and 22 of a crew, of whom only two men were saved; names unknown. The ship was a total loss.

In the British Parliament, Disraeli's motion that the new commercial treaty between France and England be taken up for consideration in advance of the budget, excited a long discussion and a very warm debate. The majority for the Government was 65. This vote is thought to be a considerable guarantee that the treaty will be ratified.

The motion of Mr. Duncan against reducing the tariff and increasing the income tax, was under consideration in the House of Commons.

It is reported that the French Government will agree to certain modifications of the coal stipulations in the commercial treaty with England.

Ministerial circulars have been promulgated by the Government of France demanding obedience to the laws of the Empire from the clergy on the Roman question.

The Paris Bourse had advanced 2 per cent. Rentes closed at 68f.

It is reported that Russia and Prussia have joined in a proposal for a conference of the five great Powers.

Hanover has consented to submit the question of the Stadt Dues to a general conference.

A letter from Hong Kong says that the claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government for losses at Canton in 1856, are in a fair way of liquidation. A dividend is to be paid forthwith, and the remainder is guaranteed.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Arrived: Ships Valiette, Proby, R. L. Lane, and Yorick, from New Orleans.

Arrived at Gravesend.—Mercury, from Boston.

Arrived at Havre.—Dekoto, from Savannah and Thirty-one States, from Mobile.

Liverpool Cotton Market, 22nd.—The sales of cotton for four days have been 22,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters; sales have been slow, but prices remain unchanged; inferior grades are somewhat easier, but quotations have not receded.

Trade Report.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for cotton goods and yarns closing quiet and steady, but firm.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, 22nd.—The breadstuffs market is firm and wheat shows an upward tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co., Report flour dull, but firm, at 23s to 28s 6d per bbl. Wheat is firm and brisk—Advanced 1d. per central on last week's quotations. Red 9s 10d to 10s 6d; White 10s 0d to 12s. Corn quiet; Yellow 32s to 32s 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market 22nd.—The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report beef quiet. Holders offer freely without showing a disposition to press sales. Pork steady; Bacon firm; Lard quiet at 57s to 60s; Tallow slow of sale, but prices remain unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market, 22nd.—Rosin steady; common 2s 6d. Ashes quiet; Pots 31s; Pearls 33s 6d to 34s. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice quiet.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs firm and quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee firm and slow of sale at previous quotations. Tallow slow of sale at 60s.

London Money Market, 22nd.—The money market is slightly easier. Consols closed to-day at 96¾ to 96⅞ for money, and 96¾ @ ⅝ for account.

The following is the latest by the Nova Scotian by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown:

Liverpool, 23rd.—Cotton; Sales of the last two days 12,000 bales including 2,000 for speculation and for export; market closes full and heavy; previous quotations are barely maintained. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull; sales unimportant. Other articles unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd (afternoon).—Consols closed at 96¾.

LOSS OF THE 'DeWITT CLINTON.'

Squaw, (N. S.) March 8.

The ship DeWitt Clinton, from Liverpool, is ashore 3 miles south of Squaw Island with her bottom on the bar. No communication with her has yet been effected. Further particulars will be sent as soon as possible.

Sandy Hook, March 8.

The steamship Great City, from Saxon, will be up at about 2 o'clock.

WARE & CUNNINGHAM

Imprisonment for Debt.

To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.

Sir: I addressed a letter the other day to the Globe newspaper on the imprisonment-for-debt subject, and which that extreme friend of the Upper Canadian people, for some politic reason, has not published; with your leave I would say a few words on this very important matter.

In the last "Law Journal" there is a letter from Mr. E. A. Burrowes, Division Court Clerk, of this city, in which he says to the effect, after giving some gaol and imprisonment statistics, that were it not for the dread of the 91st section of the Division Court Act—which empowers the District Judge to imprison debtors if he see fit—that three-fourths of the Division Court judgments would not be paid up. This accurate opinion is emphatically endorsed by the Law Journal, which says that 'facts of this kind are worth all the talk of a political session,' and that therefore imprisonment for debt as administered by Division Courts of Upper Canada is correct, just and legal. Now, sir, one of my reasons for noticing this opinion of the leading law journal of British America, is to show its illogical reasoning, and its consequently comparative injustice to the subjects of the Division Courts; for the whole gist of Mr. Burrowes' opinion and the Law Journal's confirmation thereof is, that "the end justifies the means"—that the pendent sword of the 91st clause is the means, causing the "end" payment. Those who are in favor of this philosophy can suggest additions to the terrors of the 91st clause, such as a 'rack' or 'torture' of any peculiar kind, and then not only would more than the half or three-fourths of the judgments be collected, but the whole, or an exodus of Division Court debtors from the country; certainly this would be a stringent, though not a new means of making people honest, or in making them pay their debts. Then the comparative injustice of Division Court imprisonment follows, and is a disgrace to Canadian legislation. For the man who owes more than $100, say $400 or $4000, and is sued in the County or any of the Superior Courts, cannot be summarily disposed of like Division Court debtors, whose consciences and whose means are so limited. No; a good deal of trouble, and a good deal of litigation to prove fraud—which is not very easily proved, and which is nearly as hard to prove as perjury—must be entered upon before putting the 'respectable' debtor, or rather the debtor who owes a respectable amount, in gaol. So that the reasoning of the law and the reasoning of the Law Journal on this imprisonment-for-debt subject, place the goddess Justice in something like the position of an inverted pyramid! For, certainly, if imprisonment for debt be recognized by the state, the debtor who owes a large amount should be as liable to its lat as he who owes a small amount; and as it stands, and is carried out, it is a greater legal sin to owe an amount under £25 than to owe an amount above it. It is not within my experience to say whether imprisonment for debt is justifiable, or whether the honest but unfortunate debtor should be put in the cells like a felon. That is a matter which has been already decided upon by the legislature in the negative. I but point out its injustice in one peculiar phase of its character which certainly calls for reformation, and to the question of the creditor, 'How am I to be paid?' the answer might be, 'You should not give indiscriminate credit to parties whose means and capabilities of paying you are not nearly sure of.' You lose by want of judgment in some or many speculations, and you lose now by want of judgment in giving credit, and which you will be certain not to do again. We must not fall back on our old barbarous custom to make up for your deficiency in business habits; for next to hanging a man the very worst possible thing to do with him is to put him in gaol. I think this would be a fair answer to give to the creditors, and to the advocates of the 91st clause of the Division Court Act for Upper Canada.

I am, Sir,
Your Obd't Serv't,
A Law-Student.

P.S.—Since penning the above a case has come under my observation, which is worth mentioning, as an illustration of the working of the 91st. J. McG. owed ten dollars; judgment was obtained against him; execution issued; returned nulla bona; effect, ten days in gaol at the expense of the community, and beggary or starvation for the ten days to his wife and family. What a pity he did not owe £25 10s 0d!

[For the British Whig.]

Kingston, 9th March, 1860.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—As it is understood that a bill for regulating the rate of Interest for Canada is to be brought before the Legislature at its present sitting, I beg to suggest a few remarks on the subject, and those that I think would give satisfaction to the country, and bring about a much more prosperous condition than what it now represents. In the first place, the law should restrict all monied Institutions and Banking Companies, to the maximum rate of six per cent. interest, except in times of great depression, caused by some unforeseen events, and when necessary, the Governor in Council should be invested with power to suspend specie payments for the time being, because it is a well known fact that previous to the late advance in interest to seven per cent, the Banks were paying their Stockholders dividends at the rate of eight per cent per annum, with a large reserved rest, which generally kept the stock at a high premium, giving full satisfaction to stockholders; but since the rate of interest has been advanced to seven per cent, the effect has been this, that every person who has a few pounds to spare, must buy Bank Stock. Even the foreign capitalists that come into the country with money to invest, must of course follow suit, hence the money that should go to the improvement of the country, are placed in such a position, and beyond the reach of those who are desirous of advancing the improvement of the country.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg to suggest what in my opinion, would prevent this evil, and bring about a better state of things. Let a law be passed restricting the Banks to the maximum rate of six per cent, allowing mortgagees to lend money as high as eight per cent per annum. This law would have a tendency to prevent all available means going to purchase Bank Stock, by which means our country would be improved and its resources developed, and money brought into active circulation, for it is well known that no parties can borrow money from Institutions that require its re-payment in so short a space as three or six months; as it respects the rate of interest charged by the community at large, let lenders of money, at short dates &c., apart from Mortgagers and Banking institutions, regulate the rate of interest amongst themselves as they know best; but at any suit at law, when the rate is not mentioned, let the legal interest be six per cent. If a law could be made by the Legislature, in conformity with the foregoing conditions, there is not the least doubt but our country would be greatly released from the sad and depressed state under which it now labours.

Yours,
X. Y. Z.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands was laid upon the table of the Council this afternoon. I glean from it some items of interest. To the 5,152,206 acres of Crown Lands in Lower Canada remaining disposable at the beginning of 1859, 370,207 have been added by survey during the year, 132,422 acres have been sold and 17,992 granted gratuitously, leaving a balance of 5,377,999 acres. The total amount of the purchase money of the lands sold was $76,960.47. The gross amount received was $33,493.52, being $19,339.15 more than in the previous year. More than one-half of the collections were of arrears. To the above has to be added the sum of $216,119.88 received in January 1860, but not yet classified, having been received as collections of the agents during December, too late to be properly placed in the accounts for 1859. 15,031 acres of Clergy Lands in Lower Canada have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 453,315 still for sale. The price for which these lands sold was $18,980.21. The gross amount received in payment of instalments, rents, interest, inspection fees and timber dues was $1,388.04, (twice the amount collected in 1858. The disbursements (commission) were $1026.35. The net proceeds $14,282.69. The Jesuits estates gave a gross revenue of $18,547, $7,954 of which, (being the principal of certain rentes constituees in the District of Quebec, a portion of the price of the sale of lots in the Seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, instalments on account of sale of Laprairie mill in the district of Montreal, and arrears due before the 19th June, 1856, is on account of L. C. Superior Education investment fund, and $10,692 arrears exigible since the said 19th June, 1856,) on account of the L. C. Superior Education Income fund. The expenses were $4,331, leaving a net receipt of $14,216. Lauzon yielded $7,281, of which $3,666 went in expenses of survey, management, &c. The crown domain has yielded $40,211 of which $3,301 were seigniorial dues, $6,809 from Beach deep water lots, and $100 for license to mine for inferior metals, the U. C. regulations having been extended to L. C. The expenses were $2,033. Net revenue $8,178. In Upper Canada there were 1,193,057 acres of crown lands for sale at the commencement of the year. 717,046 have been surveyed during the year; 167,196 have been sold during the year, and 33,392 located as free grants, leaving 1,709,515 surveyed and undisposed of. The price for which the lands have been sold is $174,470, the amount of purchase money and arrears collected $136,557, but to this should be added a part of the $216,119 received too late for this year's accounts, as mentioned above. Of clergy lands there were sold 75,893 acres, leaving 261,496 to be disposed of. The purchase money of the lands sold was $181,944, the gross collections $211,060; the disbursements $13,935; net receipts $197,145. Of grammar school lands there 3,347½ acres sold for $9,447 leaving 67,312 for sale. The gross receipts were £13,185. The net proceeds deducting commission ($1,062) are $12,123. Of the common school land 3,892 acres were sold for $13,392 leaving 19,736 undisposed of. The gross receipts were $50,167. The disbursements for commission and refunds $3,611, leaving a net income of $45,556. The total net amount realized from these lands has been $563,914.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The total area of Ordnance Lands handed over to the Province was 91,230 acres. A considerable portion was purchased at a cost to the Imperial Government of	$1,360,000
Barracks and other buildings prime cost	$809,560
Actual value	419,200
	$1,779,200
The annual interest of this cash expenditure on land and buildings,	106,752
The income of 1858 under the ordnance was $13,020. The income of 1859 amounts to $32,213, being an increase over 1858 of $17,685. Salaries and expenses for 1859 $8,966.	

Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix having been occupied as Juvenile Reformatories, Fort Malden at Amherstburg as a Lunatic Asylum, 30 acres of ordnance land at Coteau-du-lac having been taken for public purposes, and 60 acres at Ottawa, for Government buildings, the value of the whole thus appropriated is estimated at $632,800. The interest of this sum at 6 per cent per annum is equal to $37,968, and if the valuation be ultimately accepted is chargeable against the Province and applicable to the purposes of the Militia, expenses included:—

Actual income	$32,213
Add interest on above	37,968
Total	$70,181

Surveys have been made preparatory to future sale dependent on improvement in the land market—at Amherstburg, Pelham, Iarn, Burlington Heights, Prescott, Cape Vesey, Cobourg Heights, the Seigniory of Sorel and the city of Ottawa. Steps will be taken next season to utilize the water power on the Rideau and settle the land question in connection with that canal. The Commissioner pays the following well-merited tribute to Col. Coffin:—"The duties of the Ordnance Agent have been very onerous in his assiduous efforts to bring the property under control, and place it in such a position as to render it available for the purposes to which it is devoted, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the success which has attended them."

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The amount of revenue accruing from the Woods and Forests, for ground rents and timber dues was $280,110, and for slide dues $36,545, making the total revenue $316,655. The amount collected from ground rent and timber dues was $274,619, and from slide dues $34,597—total $309,486. The charges for management in collecting rents, &c., (including the Woods and Forests Branch at head quarters, nor the sum of $708 refunded or $2,073 transferred to the Jesuits estates, for timber dues and ground rents were $23,244, and the charges in collecting slide dues $1,600, making the total cost $26,244.) With a view to make the timber of our own forests better known, specimens, with a description of the uses of the various varieties, have been sent to the various chambers of commerce in Europe. A comparative statement shows that the revenue of this branch has increased, while the expense has been diminished. The amount accrued for rents and dues in 1856 was $262,872, for 1857 $289,839, and for 1858 $232,624, against $316,656 last year. The collections were $246,801 for 1856, $344,929 for 1857, $408,839 for 1858 against $309,486 for the past year. The cost of collection has been, in 1856 $36,405, in 1857 $31,986, in 1858 $32,944, against $26,244 in 1859.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Mr. Morris has renewed his motion of last session, on the subject of constitutional changes. He proposes to move:—

1. That the Act of Union affords no efficient check against increasing the public debt, nor does it provide for restraining the public expenditure, or for creating a sinking fund to liquidate the existing debt of the Province. It appears, from official returns, that in 1841 the public debt was under $6,000,000, and the yearly expenditure did not exceed $4,325,000; whereas the public debt now stands at $54,299,409, and the yearly expenditure has reached $11,403,578.

2. That the enormously increased expenditure, the heavy addition to the taxation, and the rapid increase of the public debt, call loudly for constitutional changes, and render imperatively necessary the imposition of stringent restraints on the power of the Executive to spend money without the authority of Parliament, and on that of the Legislature to borrow on the public credit.

3. That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be pleased to authorize his Excellency the Governor General to take immediate steps for the election, by the Parliamentary electors of the Province, of twenty-four delegates, (twelve from each section of the Province,) to a convention, charged with the preparation of a constitution for the future government of Canada, and for the submission of the same, when prepared, for the approval or rejection of the people of the Province, and subsequently of the Imperial Parliament.

March 7th.

When the House met at half-past seven o'clock, there was a controversy between Messrs. Galt and Brown, as to whether the former should or should not be allowed to make his financial statement. The leader of the Opposition objected, and the finance minister had to give way.

A discussion next followed as to the correctness of the policy of the regulation adopted by the Government, relative to the arrears due on Crown lands, which led to nothing, as there was no objection on the part of the Government to give the statistics which were asked for.

Mr. Piche then moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the relative expenditure in, and revenue derived from, Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

The Government thought it would be better for them to bring down the statistics, which they would do in the course of a week. The committee could then be appointed to examine into the correctness of the figures.

This did not please Mr. Brown, but Mr. Piche approved of it. The House adopted the suggestion, and passed an address for the information sought.

A variety of enquiries of the Ministry, &c., formed the rest of the evening's business, and it was elicited that measures are being taken to draft amended regulations for procuring the census of 1861. Also, that Ministers do not propose to initiate a Bankruptcy Bill, but to refer the English Bill, when it comes to hand, along with the Canadian ones already introduced, to a select committee.

It was also stated that Chambly barracks are to be made an asylum or school for the deaf, dumb, and blind; and that the grants to agricultural societies will be made this year in strict proportion to the subscriptions paid to them by their members.

Several private Bills were afterwards read a second time, and the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

HALDIMAND, QUEBEC AND ARGENTEUIL ELECTIONS.

The Haldimand, Argenteuil and Quebec Election Committees are again at work. I attended at the sittings of the two former this morning. In both the sitting members are urging their inability to proceed under the former warrants of the Commissioners, inasmuch as the Act of 1857 (Mackenzie's Act) expired pending the proceedings. In the Argenteuil case, however, it is argued that the warrant was issued under the Act of 1851, and that it is so stated therein. The parties are to be heard on this point to-morrow morning. In the Haldimand case, Mr. Amsden, like Mr. Abbott in Argenteuil, has by scrutiny cut down the sitting members' votes below his own, and he urges now that, if the warrant were invalid and useless, the sitting member took it at his own risk, and it is unfair that he, the petitioner, should be longer kept out of his seat for the sitting member's own laches in not securing the validity of the warrant.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

[From the Morning Post.]

This question no longer adds to the complications of Europe.

It arose out of circumstances not within the control of France. The Emperor Napoleon had foreseen and urged a confederation in Italy. The course of events pointed in the direction of an Italian Kingdom. In such an event it was obvious that great inconvenience would arise from the French slopes of the Alps being a portion of that kingdom. Hence the suggestion for the cession of Savoy.

The French Government has now, however, expressed its willingness to defer to the decision that may be arrived at by the great Powers of Europe on the question; and all fear of collision may therefore be considered as definitively obviated.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of commons, on the 20th, Sir R. Peel asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had any objection to state the nature of the communications which had passed between the Sardinian and British Governments with respect to the cession of a portion of the Sardinian territory to France; and also whether her Majesty's Government had had occasion to communicate to the French Government the opinion entertained by other powers on that subject; and whether, in the event of the annexation of Savoy to France being effected, her Majesty's Government were prepared to abandon the neutrality of Switzerland, as guaranteed by Great Britain, in common with other European Powers?

Lord J. Russell—With regard to the nature of the communications which have passed between Sardinia and the British Government, we have inquired from Sardinia whether there was any engagement or any intention of ceding Savoy to France, and the answer has been generally that there was no intention upon the subject, and that Sardinia has not the intention of ceding Savoy to France. [Hear, hear.] That is the general nature of the answer which has been given. We have not communicated to the French Government the opinions entertained by other Powers; for we have not received intimations from other Powers on that subject. As to the last question, whether, in the event of the annexation to Savoy to France, we are prepared to abandon the neutrality of Switzerland, I have to say that the Swiss Government has asked us whether, in the case of such annexation, we were prepared to maintain the neutrality of Switzerland; and we have always replied that we were prepared to do so. [Hear.]—It appears that other districts are guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna in the same manner as Switzerland, that they are part of the same general arrangement and guarantee. But it is stated, and, I think, with great truth, by the Sardinian Government, that it would hardly be an equivalent guarantee if those districts were to belong to France instead of belonging to Sardinia.—Accordingly, their view is that, in the event of any such annexation taking place, those districts should belong to Switzerland, and be guaranteed by the general guarantee of Switzerland, and that supposing any such annexation to take place, appears to us a very fair proposal on the part of Sardinia. I am only somewhat afraid that Switzerland may be tempted by this proposal of aggrandizement to favor the Annexation rather than otherwise. But I have received assurances that the Swiss Government wish things to remain as they are, and Savoy to remain part of Sardinia. [Hear, hear.] As far as Switzerland and Sardinia are concerned, I believe that there is no wish or intention that this annexation should take place.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald—Would the noble lord kindly inform the House whether he has received any communication that information has been addressed to that Court, to the effect that if Central Italy is annexed to Piedmont it will be impossible for France to allow Sardinia to remain in possession of Savoy and Nice?

Lord J. Russell—I have received no information in the terms which the honorable gentleman has stated. But certainly it has, as far as I know, been communicated by the Government of France to Sardinia, that if the kingdom of Piedmont was increased to a very considerable extent by the annexation of Central Italy, France would not think her frontier secure without the annexation of those provinces.—[Hear, hear.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 8.

After routine business, Mr. DeBlaquiere inquired if the Government intended to take any steps in consequence of the rejection of by the Imperial Parliament of the act of last Session on the coasting trade.

Mr. Vankoughnet said, such things as these must be treated very cautiously, and he trusted his friend would not prove the enquiry further. The act has been rejected because it would interfere with the trade of Great Britain. On the motion of DeBlaquiere, an address was voted for copies of returns made to Government respecting inoculation and vaccination.

In reply to Mr. Christie, Mr. Vankoughnet stated that the Government were taking action in relation to the conduct of Gabriel Baltony, one of the Brant Coroners in connection with the recent fire there.

The Municipal Debentures Issuing Restraint Bill was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

The London papers state that candidates are already canvassing in East Middlesex, and that some of them were actually in the field before it was ascertained whether Mr. Talbot was really on the lost steamer Hungarian. The candidates alluded to are Mr. Becher, Q. C., Aldergan Coraish, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. Craik. Mr. Becher has already issued his address.

The Appalling Catastrophe in Cincinnati.

FALLING OF A WALL OF ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST—LIST OF THE KILLED.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 2.]

The city was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday, in consequence of an appalling catastrophe which occurred about eight o'clock in the morning, at St. Xavier church, on Sycamore street, between Sixth and Seventh. The church has lately been undergoing demolition, preparatory to the erection of a new and more commodious one, and is at the present time more than half torn away. Some thirty or forty laborers mostly Irish, were engaged in the process of razing, thirteen of whom at the time of the accident, were at work on one of the northern walls, arranging to tumble it down, but of a sudden it tottered, and, without a moment's warning to the unfortunate workmen, it fell inwardly, burying all of the thirteen beneath the ruins. The news of the sad calamity, so unusual and so terrific in its details, spread through the length and breadth of our city like wild-fire, and scarce a half hour had elapsed before there were drawn to the spot fully fifteen thousand spectators. Hundreds of people, with picks and spades, lent their might, and quickly the bodies of the men were exhumed, exhibiting, then mangled appearance, a most horrible and revolting spectacle.—Brains, pieces of skulls, &c., were scattered about here and there, and the bodies generally were so smashed and disfigured as to preclude immediate identification. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers of those known to be employed at the church, flocked to the ground, and by their piteous wailings, mingled cries and prayers, frantic ejaculations, and, in some cases, the most terrible suspense, all formed a pageant of sorrow and desolation that we hope never again to witness.

The bodies were removed fast, as the work of disintering proceeded, to a subterranean apartment of the St. Xavier school, a building adjoining. The first one taken from out the crumbling mass of brick and mortar was identified by a woman close at hand as being that of her husband. As it was borne away she threw herself upon the corpse and clung to it with the greatest tenacity, the whole time giving vent to the most unbounded grief, that must have touched the sympathies of those around. To disengage her from the body required force. She was led away, but headed on the unmeaning kindness of friends; a ghastly smile was perceptible about her lip, and her eye was listless, and wandered in frenzy from object to object. She muttered incoherent sentences, and over and often would pause and fold her hands to heaven, as if in prayer. At dusk last evening she was a maniac—the awful reality of the day was too much for her.

One of the killed, a young man from Brown county, Ohio, had just been employed—scarce an hour had elapsed from the time of his setting to work before his death. He came to the city for the purpose of studying book-keeping, and completed a course of instructions at one of the colleges last week, being without friends and without money, he availed himself of an opportunity of going to work as a laborer.

With the exception of the above mentioned, all the parties were married and leave families, who are in the most abject circumstances, depending upon the meagre pittance of a dollar a day for subsistence.

With much commendableness, the Society and Church of Jesus (Jesuits) have determined upon aiding and caring for the families of the deceased. At all the different Catholic churches of the city there will also be taken up, next Sunday, a collection for the same purpose.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

All the walls of the church had, instead of being picked to pieces, been partially undermined, and then, by means of levers, thrown over or inwardly. This wall was a portion of the main one on the north side, and was nearly fifty feet in length and thirty feet in height; it rested on a stone foundation, and at the base it was two feet in thickness, tapering at the top eighteen inches. Along the lower part of the wall, and just above the stone foundation, the laborers had taken out a row of bricks, to within probably ten feet of its southern termination, and it was while the thirteen were thus engaged undermining it that it toppled over. Precaution was not taken against an accident by 'shoring' the wall, as its insecurity seems to have been the last thing thought of. It stood apart from all others, and had no connection with other walls, either at its east or west extremity—The work of undermining was commenced on Tuesday, and at nightfall was nearly completed; thus it was left throughout the heavy rains of Wednesday and the strong winds of Wednesday night, and probably had settled a good deal, and swayed considerably from a perpendicular position without the fact being observed by the persons who had the work in charge. The contractor and the President of the College, were, we understand, in the cellar but a few minutes previous to the crash. So they mistrusted nothing. The laborers began to move those of the head bricks which had been left since Tuesday, and almost immediately the entire wall fell, burying as our readers know, fourteen men in the ruins.

ALMOST A FIRE.

Two of the police force on duty, shortly after twelve o'clock last night, discovered fire in the rear of the two storey brick house tenanted by Mr. O'Neil, carpenter, head of Princess street. The alarm was given and the fire promptly arrested by some of the neighbors, there being a plentiful supply of water from the well in the adjoining house occupied by Mr. Fowler. The extent of the damage was the loss of the porch where the fire originated, and a slight injury to the back door. In pulling down the burning porch the origin of the fire was manifest in a partially consumed barrel containing ashes. When will people learn to take care of their ash barrels? But for the timely discovery and subsequent checking of the fire, it would of course have been attributed to incendiarism, the inmates stoutly denying that any ashes were kept in the porch until shown the remains of the barrel.

DOMESTIC.

The Crystal Palace at Hamilton.—We suppose some plan will be proposed at the meeting to-morrow, for carrying out the scheme of erecting a Crystal Palace; and, as it appears that nothing is likely to be done by the County Council we hear it has been suggested as the most feasible means of carrying out the project, that the Council should undertake to erect the Palace on its own responsibility, and levy a market fee in order to make up the interest on the expenditure. The amount required would probably be $40,000, the interest upon which could be easily made up by returning to the old system of charging market fees. We do not altogether like the retrograde step; but, as it seems to be the only way of reaching those who refuse to help us in the erection of the Palace, we are inclined to think such a course might be advisable. The plan would answer every purpose, for, besides paying the interest by means of the Market levy, as the Palace would be built independently of the Act of Parliament, it could be placed in a central position, where it would in a few years be made to pay for the cost of erection. As to the site, it is a matter of very little consequence, provided a central location were demanded; the Market grounds, or Court House Square, would be found to answer the required purpose. We hope some course of action will be decided on at the meeting, and that there will be no further delay in the matter.—[Spectator.

The 'Hungarian.'—The Halifax Journal says:—'The Government schooner 'Daring,' Capt. James Daly, sailed hence on Friday last, 29th Feb., for the scene of the late melancholy disaster. Some remarks have been made in reference to the delay in not having dispatched this vessel sooner to Barrington; but we are bound to state that it was not possible for the vessel to have proceeded one hour before she actually left, owing to the state of the weather. Every person who is acquainted with Captain Daly will know that, in such an emergency, he used all diligence in getting his vessel ready for the particular service on which he was ordered. Messrs. Sheridan and Ryan, divers, with their crew, left in the schooner 'Gospay' on the afternoon of the same day. They have a most melancholy task before them. From what we can learn relative to the position of the wrecked steamer when last seen, she must have struck about midnight, when all but the watch on deck must have been in their beds. And thus, probably, they perished.—Taken together, the loss of the 'Hungarian' is one of the most melancholy shipwrecks on record.'

Our Militia Artillery.—Colonel Jackson's battery was out for ball practice on Tuesday and Wednesday. A target was placed on the ice about a thousand yards to the westward of Murney's point, where the battery was placed. The firing on the first day was remarkably good, eleven of the twelve balls fired passed through the target. A number of shrapnel shells were fired with equal success. On the second day the practice was even better than the first, the target, reduced one-half in size, being entirely destroyed by two successive shots. We have already had occasion to compliment this fine body of men, who are admirably drilled, and equal both in muscle and discipline to the regular service, and whose target practice has shown them equally efficient in a very important branch of their duty.

Brockville Machine Works Burned.—We regret much the duty imposed upon us of announcing the destruction of the Brockville Machine Works by fire.—The fire took place yesterday morning about half-past one, and despite all the efforts made to save the premises, all the buildings except the boiler shop were burned down in a very short time. How the fire originated is not as yet known. We are glad to know that the loss is partly covered by insurance, but many hands will be thrown out of employment, and the business of the firm thrown back for a long time. Stone, Lockie and Mills are, however, energetic men, and will lose no time in having their works again in operation.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

The Presidential Campaign.—The great political battle for the Presidency of the United States, begins on the 23rd April, at Charleston, where the Democratic delegates will meet in convention to select their candidate from the following list:

1—Bright, Jesse D., Ind.
2—Breckinridge, J. C., Ky.
3—Bayard, Jas. A., Del.
4—Brown, A.G., Miss.
5—Cobb, Howell, Ga.
6—Davis, Jefferson, Miss.
7—Dickinson, D.S., N.Y.
8—Douglas, S.A., Ill.
9—Guthrie, James, Ky.
10—Hammond, J. H., S.C.
11—Hunter, R.M.T., Va.
12—Houston, Sam., Tex.
13—Iverson, Alfred, Geo.
14—Johnson, Andrew, Ten.
15—Lane, Jas. H. Oregon.
16—Orr, Jas. L. S.C.
17—O'Conner, Chas., N.Y.
18—Pierce, Franklin, N.H.
19—Stockton, R.F., N.J.
20—Stephens, A. H., Geo.
21—Slidell, Geo.
22—Seymour, Horatio, N.Y.
23—Seymour, Thos. H., Ct.
24—Wise, Henry A., Va.
25—Wool, John E., N. Y.

This is 'a pretty considerable' array of Democratic candidates; New York State giving four, and Georgia three. There are also the Republican and Independent candidates. The Republicans meet at Chicago in May, when it is expected they will select Mr. Seward.

Lake Ontario & Hudson River R. R.

The Lewis Co. Journal is informed by Hon. R. T. Hough, Member of Assembly from Lewis County, that the prospects are favorable for the early completion of the Lake Ontario Railroad. If the farmers and others on this side of Black River cannot get up enthusiasm and money enough to build a Railroad from Boonville to Lowville, we will at least have the satisfaction of having one Railroad extending through the wilderness on the other side of the River.

The bill to facilitate the completion of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad, which has passed the Legislature, vests in the bondholders or purchasers upon the foreclosure of the mortgages of the Company, with all the franchises of the original Company, and authorizes them, with such other parties as may be associated with them, to form a new Company for the completion of the road. It also authorizes the company to manufacture the native products of the region (to manufacture lumber, etc.), and to mine the iron ores upon the Company's lands, and to transport and sell such products. This act becomes void unless the new Company shall be organized within six months, and unless it shall also within eighteen months thereafter complete the road from Saltstown to Saratoga River in the town of Hadly, Saratoga County, and unless the road shall be completed within three years thereafter to the south of Essex county. The time of completing the road is extended five years from the time originally contemplated by its charter.

Ultramontanism in Rome.—A letter from Rome in the Nord says:—Violent measures are said to be in contemplation here among the highest personages in the government. The first would be the excommunication of the King of Sardinia and of the sovereigns who may assist him; next, the placing of their kingdoms under interdict; then, the convocation by the Pope of a general council to examine the question whether or not the fall of the temporal power of the Popes may not be ascribed to the imprudent concessions made by the holy see in concordats, and whether those concessions ought not to be retracted as contrary to the principles of the church. Such are the wild projects put forward by Ultramontanism!

A Free Press a Nuisance.—The Grand Jury of Campbell county, Ky., recently found an indictment against the parties who destroyed the printing materials in the office of the Free South, Wm. S. Bailey's anti slavery paper, but the Attorney told them it was law that where a nuisance existed that could not be reached by process of law, it was the prerogative of the people to assemble and peaceably abate that nuisance. This doctrine was endorsed by Judge Moor, and the bill was quashed.

Bronze Decimal Coinage.—This new coinage has been completed at her Majesty's Mint, and is of a highly artistic character. The new Canadian one cent is not only a representative of value, but of measure and weight. In value it is precisely the 100th part of the American dollar, or 1-24th of the English shilling. Its weight is the 100'h of a pound avoirdupois, and its diameter is exactly, mathematically, one inch, or 1-12th of a foot. It is easy to see the value of these arrangements. On many occasions the coins might be used in lieu of avoirdupois weights, or as substitutes for the carpenter's rule and compasses, as well as for the circulating medium. It is perhaps the most scientifically contrived coinage, therefore, in existence. It is chaste in appearance, well engraved, and, being much harder than copper, will wear well. Twenty-two of these unique coins have been despatched to Upper and Lower Canada.

The Roman Catholic Bishoprics.—It appears from official returns, in the Almanac for 1860, which has appeared at Rome, that the number of Roman Catholic bishoprics in the world amounts to 850, exclusive of 99 apostolic vicariships and several prefectures. Pius IX. has created 60 new dioceses. Besides those in Holland and England, he has created eleven in the United States, one in California, one in Newfoundland, two in Canada, one in Mexico, three in Brazil, two in other parts of South America, two in Naples, one in Hungary, one in Tuscany, two in the French Antilles, at Martinique and Guadeloupe, one at Reunion, and one at Laval, in France.

A Son Accuses his Father of Murder.—The citizens of Salem, says the Trenton, N. J., Democrat, March 1, have been considerably startled by the arrest and confinement in their jail of a man charged with the crime of murder by his own son. The facts, as we gather them, are substantially as follows:

Some eight years since, a German pedler, last heard of in the vicinity of Hampton Gate, in the Pines of Burlington county, about fifteen miles from Mount Holly, suddenly disappeared, and was never seen or heard of afterward. The disappearance caused considerable excitement at the time, but no clue to the mystery could be obtained, and the matter was finally forgotten. Suspicion at first did, indeed to some degree, point to the man who has been arrested, and who lived in the neighborhood at the time, but nothing was done, and he afterwards removed, no one cared to know where. This man's name is George Painter; and his son, a lad about fourteen years of age—then residing at the time of the alleged murder—says that the family have lived at various places within his recollection, but that he thinks it was about eight years ago that they lived at Hampton Gate. There, one day, as a pedler was approaching the house in a wagon, his father shot him dead, buried his body in the woods, burned the wagon in a coal pit, and buried most of the goods near the house where he lived; that he sold the horse, and that he—the