Bitters.—We know of nothing more trying to the patient—more aggravating to his feelings, or more painful to be borne, than a humor breaking out in boils, or internally causing a canker, exhibiting itself in the Erysipelas, or eating into the very bone in the form of Scrofula. But thanks to all-wise Providence, direful as these afflictions may be, a sure remedy has been found—a healing balsam is within the grasp of all. Kennedy's Medical Discovery comes like an angel of mercy to the afflicted with healing in its wings; and there (unmanageable as it is) whom blood, a few months since, was corrupted by humor, but now flows purified through their veins. We do not hesitate to declare this the greatest uproter of humor ever known. 85

Holloway's Pills.—There is no hazard in saying that the popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country is without a parallel in our medical annals. The instances in which sick persons professionally condemned to death have recovered under the operation of his miracle-working Pills, are so numerous and so well authenticated, that the most stubborn incredulity is silenced. Hosts of dyspeptics and of persons afflicted with liver complaint, nervous debility, disorders of the bowels, epileptic fits, pulmonary diseases, and other internal distempers, have been cured by this unapproachable medicine since its introduction into this country. The press teems with the testimonials of the parties, and while we wonder, we are compelled to believe. 85

SALES BY AUCTION
THIS DAY.

Advertised in the British Whig:—

Sale of excellent Household Furniture, Piano Forte, &c., by James Linton, at the Residence of Wm. J. Irwin, Esq., upper end of Earl Street. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1860.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

A. R., Newburgh; J. C., Montreal.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, April 16th.

Mr. W. F. Powell presented the final report of the Quebec Election Committee.—They had resolved that at the last general election for the city of Quebec, intimidation and violence were practised to a great extent. Riots occurred in which two human lives were lost; and other acts took place by which the freedom of election was manifestly interfered with. That the candidates and their agents at the severals polls were prevented by intimidation and violence from objecting to votes or requiring the oath to be administered to voters. That in consequence a large number of persons, having no legal qualifications, recorded their names as voters without objection, many and the same persons voted several times, under different names, and in several wards minors were permitted to register their names without question. The Committee, therefore, did not hesitate to declare that the violence and intimidation practised were sufficient to interfere with the freedom of election, and that such violence and intimidation, coupled with the gross irregularities in recording illegal and unqualified votes, were such as to render their proceedings null and void. Consequently they feel it their duty to declare that the said election was null and void. Nevertheless, the evidence shows the majority of the legal votes recorded to be in favour of the sitting members. At the same time, they declared that no evidence had been laid before the Committee implicating the sitting members with the fraud, violence, and illegal proceedings that took place at the election. They had further resolved, that whilst the returning officer, William Smith Seawell, took the precaution of swearing in 500 special constables to maintain the law, and paid them for their services, he did not seem to have exercised any judgment in their selection; in consequence of which the numerically powerful force seem to have been comparatively useless, and there was nothing to indicate the presence of any number of them at any of the polls. The conduct of the Deputy Returning Officers, in knowingly recording the votes of the same persons, several times, under different names, seemingly from a misapprehension of the law, showed at least an unconscionable and highly culpable ignorance. (Laughter.) Whilst the evidence conflicted as to the question with whom the violence commenced, there was no doubt of its great excess being with the party of the petitioners. The gross violation of the law of election thus permitted, if not acquiesced in, by electors of the city of Quebec is, in the opinion of your committee, a sufficient ground for their disfranchisement during the remainder of the present Parliament.

Mr. Dorion moved that a new writ shall issue forthwith for the election of three members to present Quebec in room of Messrs. Alleyn, Dubord and Simard, whose election had been declared. He said the committee had at last reported, after nearly three years delay. They recommended the disfranchisement of Quebec, on account of the violence at last election. He knew no precedent for disfranchising for violence.—The disfranchisement of cities and boroughs in England had been for bribery and corruption. He did not believe that the violence in this case was the act of bona fide electors of Quebec, but of the floating population, and thought the electors of Quebec should not be punished for acts not theirs. Two years and a half elapsed and there was no reason to suppose that the then causes of excitement were still in existence, and there was no reason to anticipate the same irregularities now which characterized that election. It had been declared on behalf of the late sitting members that they had a majority of good voters. The other candidates contended they had the majority. And it would be injustice to them and to the electors of Quebec to disfranchise the city at this moment. There were several important questions to come before Parliament on which the voice of Quebec should be heard. He hoped, therefore, that the House would agree to issue the writ immediately.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said Government would be under the necessity of opposing this motion. He moved in amendment that the consideration of the motion be postponed for eight days. The report specified various acts of violence. He had no doubt these were caused by the great concourse of people at the election, for so large a city as Quebec. A measure had received the sanction of the House to divide the city, in which there were eight or nine thousand electors, into three districts, and it would soon become law. Government would not prevent the issue of the writ, nor oppose the disfranchisement of Quebec, because a number of rowdies acted so riotously as to cause the stultifying of the election, at which there was no doubt the sitting members had the majority of good votes. His object was to postpone the election till after the Bill for the division of the city had passed.

Mr. Dorion said he thought there was no good reason for postponement. Postponing the issue of the writ for a week would be postponing the election for the session. The Atty. Gen. had not referred to the fact that since the election a measure had passed introducing the registration of voters. This would prevent violence and the offering of fraudulent votes. There was also a different Mayor and different officers, and he thought neither of Houses need be entertained. He appealed to Mr. Langevin (Mayor of Quebec) to say whether he would not answer for the peace of the city.

Mr. Langevin thought it better to delay the election till the division Bill came into operation. He believed in that case that there would be better securities for the peace of the city.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald thought Mr. Dorion's motion the proper course. It was time that Quebec should be represented by members fairly elected. There was no knowing when the cities' division Bill would pass. He alluded to the important questions decided while Messrs. Alleyn, Simard and Dubord improperly sat in the House. The removal of the seat of Government to Ottawa, was decided by a majority of five. Had they not been illegally sitting that measure affecting the whole future of the country might not have been carried. Their votes also assisted in delaying the punishment of the Russell election frauds. He thought it a lamentable declaration for the Mayor of Quebec to make, that he could not guarantee the peace and safety of the city during the election.

Mr. Langevin said he did not say that. He had said the peace of a city did not depend upon the Mayor. He could not pledge himself that during the election peace would not be disturbed.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said the Mayor then admitted that violence and riot might occur again. He himself hoped better of the citizens of Quebec.

Mr. Wm. F. Powell said the course now taken by the Opposition showed that all their talk about the purity of elections and defeating the ends of justice, in the case of the Quebec election, was mere hypocrisy. All they had asked for was to have a member of the Government and two gentlemen supporting the Government unseated. He thought the new writ should not be issued till either Mr. Cartier's Bill or some other measures were adopted to secure the peace of the city during the election. The character of the population was not changed since last election; yet it was such, that before the election the Returning Officer feared a riot, and telegraphed the Government to ask what should be done. The Government referred him to members of the Government then in Quebec, Mr. Alleyn and Mr. Belleau, who recommended swearing in 500 special constables. This was before the election came off.

Mr. Thibaudeau supported Mr. Dorion's motion. He thought, in view of the important questions coming on, the election should take place immediately, and he believed it would be quietly conducted.

Mr. Brown said the charge against the members of the Opposition being indifferent about the purity of election came with an ill grace from the Member for Carleton, one of the foremost in defending the Russell frauds, and a member of the committee which delayed the decision of the Quebec election two years and a half. All must rejoice that the members were unseated, however late in the day. But he was unable to acquit the committee of culpable delay. At the opening of Parliament in 1855, Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that from palpable frauds in the face of the poll-books, and evidence of gross violence, the election be declared null. The Government voted this resolution down. Mr. Galt moved to refer the matter to a Select Committee, and that, also, was voted down. Now, it appeared from the report of the Election Committee, that their decision was arrived at on precisely the same grounds as Mr. Cauchon's motion. Not one new fact was brought to light, yet the Committee permitted three gentlemen, thrust into the House by fraud and violence, to hold their seats for thirty months, and one of them to rule the country as a Minister of the Crown. Moreover, the minutes of the Committee showed systematic procrastination. At the opening of the session of 1858, the Committee issued a commission to the judges at Quebec to take evidence. On the 22nd of June, 1858, evidence was received and ordered to be translated. In July an objection was raised that a Quebec judge had illegally permitted counsel on both sides to plead the case before him. It was proved that this did not affect the case; both parties had counsel and the sitting members commenced the practice. But the Committee actually ordered a new commission of inquiry respecting the speeches of these lawyers. In 1859 Parliament was opened in January. The evidence about the lawyers speeches was received but not considered till April. The Committee at the close of that session determined that the lawyers' speeches were immaterial, but came no further towards a final conclusion. At the opening of this session the matter was spoken of in the House. The Committee were forced to act. Then they discovered that the Commissioners' report, ordered to be translated in June, 1858, was not yet done. Weeks were lost in waiting for the translation. Weeks more were lost in getting members to attend meetings. Finally, they had got to a decision, by dint of urging, two years after the whole evidence was before the Committee. From June, 1858, up to a few weeks back, the entire pretext for delay was the discussion whether the speeches of the lawyers before the judge vitiated the whole proceedings. A great wrong had been done in keeping members forced in by fraud and violence to misrepresent the constituency, and he confessed his suspicion that the suggestion to disfranchise the city was a ministerial device to prevent Quebec sending liberal members to the House. The outrages practiced could not be sufficiently denounced, but he questioned whether it was just to disfranchise the whole city on account of the acts of some ministerial partisans. The whole transactions in the Quebec election case for the last three years, seemed to him a ministerial conspiracy against the citizens of Quebec, and it was the duty of the House to afford them relief. Atty. Gen. Cartier had asked for delay, and said, wait till the city is divided into three wards. For what object? Mr. Cartier alleged—to prevent disturbances. But how so? There would be the same polling places—the same gathering of crowds as before. The only difference would be that three elections might be held on different days—was that the intention? That would increase the disorder tenfold. The ministerial partisans at the election, poured into several divisions one after another. This caused the indignation of the residents. Bloodshed was the certain result. If the Bill were to pass it ought to be amended, so that all elections should be held the same day. But it might not pass and no delay should occur in ordering a new writ.

Mr. Sicotte raised the question whether during the same Parliament writs could issue except to fill seats declared vacant? Whether three writs could issue for three different constituencies instead of a writ for the election of three members for the same constituency?

Mr. Dufresne detailed the proceedings of the Committee, attempting to indicate the long delay which had occurred in arriving at a decision. He was positive that there was no intention on the part of the members of the committee to delay the decision. It was not his opinion that Quebec should be disfranchised, but he could not support Mr. Dorion's motion. He preferred to delay the election till Mr. Cartier's Bill passed.

Mr. Foley congratulated Mr. Dufresne on the complete recovery of his health. (Laughter.) He referred to the case of the Leeds election, cited by Mr. Govan, and contended that the same course was adopted there as that proposed by Mr. Dorion. Members were unseated, and a new writ issued immediately. If Mr. Cartier's motion were carried, it amounted virtually to the disfranchisement of Quebec for this session.

Mr. Gowan said in the Leeds case, a Bill was passed to secure a fair election, and it provided that the election should not take place in less than twelve days.

Mr. Foley said, under the present law, the election could not take place under twelve days. But to delay issuing the writ was a very different thing.

Att. Gen. Macdonald contended that Mr. Cartier, in the course he had now taken, had precedent in the Leeds case referred to Mr. Gowan and Mr. Foley. He said another precedent was the Lotbiniere case, in which the issue of the writ was delayed from 12th May till the 14th August. It had been said that Mr. Cartier's motion had the effect of disfranchising Quebec for this session. He would not be a party to casting any stigma on the electors of Quebec, and he thought the committee went too far in recommending their disfranchisement. He said the member for Toronto had attacked the committee in a most unjust and ungenerous manner. He believed every one of the members who sat on that committee, were political friends of the members unseated. He did not know a similar case in England, where the same result had occurred. He thought that fact should clear the committee from the imputation of improper proceedings. He went on to allude to the causes of the long delay which had occurred, attempting to vindicate the committee from the charge of causeless delay.

Mr. Dorland asked Atty. Gen. Macdonald if he approved of the conduct of Mr. Dufresne last session, in declaring positively that he would not sit on the committee?

Mr. McGee hoped we would hear the last to-night of this Quebec election. He referred to the various points in the history of the proceedings of the case, to show that the long delay in getting justice, was chargeable on the Government, and that the committee by unseating the members, justified the summary process which had been proposed by the Opposition at the commencement of the Parliament, which would have attained the same result as that now arrived at, but was defeated by the Government, Atty. Gen. Macdonald declaring it a question of confidence in the Administration. He commented on the precedents cited by Atty. Gen. Macdonald, and contrasted with the proceedings in this case the proceedings of the Saguenay election committee of 1854. There the Committee, in six days, finding inscribed on the poll books a much longer number of votes than existed in the country, declared the election null and void. He declared the influences were set to work to keep Mr. Alleyn and his colleagues in their seats, which were denied to other gentlemen not equally important on the Government side, and who were thrown overboard summarily. On the Opposition side, Mr. Allan was thrown out speedily for a very slight infraction of the election law. The proceedings in the Quebec case were spun out nearly three years, and when at last the members were unseated, Mr. Cartier had elixir restorative provided, his Bill and the Committee's report almost coinciding in time by a very happy accident. He alluded to various important questions which might come before the House this session on which it was desirable that Quebec should have a voice, such as the Seat of Government, the Bank of Issue, &c. He said no question could be more important than the Bank of Issue. If it were established in the way proposed by Government, this Legislature would be superseded; the Grand Trunk would be the Lower House, the Bank of Issue the Upper House, and the two together would regulate the whole affairs of the country (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ferguson said the Opposition were worthy of their name—they opposed every thing. He went on to claim for members of the Committee that they had not causelessly delayed the proceedings. He said the sitting members had been removed from the House not for their own fault, but for the faults of others. It had been proved before the committee that the sitting members had discountenanced everything like riot, turmoil, and trouble, while it had been arranged on behalf of the Opposition candidates to use fire-arms and bludgeons. He believed the riot had been caused by a lot of excitable young men carried away by their feelings. He thought under Atty. Gen. Cartier's Bill, the same excitement would not prevail at an election. He concluded by declaring he could afford to smile at imputations cast upon him as a member of the committee; he would get as much credit for carrying out faithfully the obligations laid upon him as those who had assailed him.

Quebec, April 18, 1860.

Last night after our report left, Mr. Dorion moved in amendment to Mr. Cartier's motion for the second reading of the amendments to the bill respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, "that the bill be recommitted, with power to amend the same, by providing that no man in the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, shall be entitled to vote at more than one division of the said cities, and that in the one division of the said cities, and that in the one in which he does reside, if qualified to vote in such division, if not in one of the divisions in which he shall be qualified to vote."

Mr. Loranger moved in amendment to said amendment, that all the words after 'that' be struck out and the following inserted:—'The said bill be recommitted with instruction to amend the same by providing that no elector in the cities of Montreal, Quebec or Toronto, shall have a double or treble vote in the electoral divisions, and that such provision be applied to all the electoral divisions of the Province.'

On a division the amendment to the amendment was lost—yeas 65, nays 66.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was also lost—yeas 45, nays 61.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, April 17.

Mr. Vankoughnet said in reply to Mr. DeBlaquiere, that Government did not intend to introduce a measure during the present session fixing the salaries of Police Magistrates in cities and towns.

In reply to Mr. Christie, Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said the estimates would contain an appropriation for the education of the blind in each section of the Province.

On the motion of Mr. Christie an address was voted for copies of all agreements as to traffic consignments which may have been entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western Railway Company since the first day of January.

The Bill relating to the practice of vaccination was read a third time and passed.

The marriage with a deceased wife's sister was under discussion when our report left.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Morris for the second reading of his bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister was continued for some time after our report left last night.

Mr. DeBlaquiere moved the six months' hoist.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided—contents 27, non-contents 9.

The bill to consolidate the debt of the County of Middlesex was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

To-day, after routine business, a bill was introduced for the protection of Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of the Province.

The bills to incorporate the Montreal Art Association and to regulate the standard weight of hay and straw, were read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Woodstock Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company was read a second time.

The question being again proposed on the main motion.

Mr. Dunbar Ross moved that the bill be recommitted, with power to amend the same by providing that whenever any election takes place in any one of the cities of Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto, in consequence of the seats of all the members of such city having become simultaneously vacant, no voter in such city shall have a right to vote in more than one electoral division thereof at any such election. Negatived on a division.

The bill was then read a third time, on a division. Some amendments, were then made, and it passed on a division.

To-day, after routine business, Mr. Brown intimated that in consequence of indisposition he should not proceed to-morrow, as had been arranged, with the discussion of his resolutions on the subject of constitutional changes.

A bill was introduced by Atty. Gen Macdonald to amend cap. 9 of the Consolidated Statutes respecting the civilization and enfranchisement of certain Indians.

On the motion of Mr. Galt the message of his Excellency the Governor General laid before the House on Tuesday with the estimates for the current year were referred to the committee of Supply. The House then went into committee of supply. Mr. Benjamin in the chair.

Mr. Galt proceeded to make his annual financial statement. He said it was not proposed to increase in any respect the burdens of the country, and that the appropriations affecting the agricultural community which had been discontinued last year, would now be renewed. The deficiency in the Revenue, he was happy to say, had been, reduced from $2,635,000 to $451,000, and there had been a decrease in the charge of the Civil Government, collection of Revenue, &c., to $194,000. The different financial measures of last year had, he said, been highly successful under the Municipal Loan Fund Act; $1,346,785 had been received this year, while in 1858 the amount collected was, only $297,000. The Northern Railroad had repaid the advices of last year, and the year previous; it had been raised from a position which threatened to drive it into bankruptcy to which promised future prosperity. Indeed, the Directors believed that when the works were thoroughly completed, and additional economy exercised, the road would repay not only interest on the first preferential capital, but a dividend also on the second preferential capital. In reference to the tariff of last year, the Canadian Government had been remonstrated with by the Imperial Government; but, as correspondence would show, the Imperial Government had been forced to retreat from the position which it took, and to admit that a Colonial Government had a right to regulate its own tariff, even if it did conflict somewhat with the imperial interests. Notwithstanding the increase of duty upon articles which entered the general consumption, the importation of 1859, with one exception, had greatly exceeded that of 1857 or 1858. Mr. Galt was still speaking when our report left.

New York, April 18th.

The Ariel has arrived with the California mails of March 20th. She brings nothing later and no papers. The Karnak, from Havana, 11th, and Nassau, 13th, has arrived. No news.

MARINE NEWS.

Capt. Brown, of the propeller Bay State, which arrived here last night, from Detroit, reports that there is considerable ice in Lake Erie, in which he found an opening and got through to the Canal. He passed off Port Maitland a fleet of vessels, but as the wind was blowing down the lake, and the ice closing up rapidly, he thought it would be difficult for some of them to get through.

Fast in the Ice.—The New York Central propeller Eclipse did not arrive yesterday as reported. Intelligence has been received that she is fast in the ice a few miles above Buffalo. The ice seems reluctant as usual about relaxing its embrace at Buffalo harbor, and only lets go, apparently, for a better hold. It may be several days yet before vessels can move out and in readily.—(Sandusky Register, 14th.

Lake Navigation.—Milwaukee, April 13.—The propeller Prairie State arrived this morning from the lower lakes, she being the first vessel through the Straits of Mackinac. She passed through some thirty miles of floating ice above Shillagalee, with but little difficulty.

To Load for Europe.—The schooner H. N. Farnham and brig Carolina were towed to the city from Clark's dry dock yesterday, where they have been for repairs. The former takes on 100 tons of coal for Chicago; the latter lands in the river for Oswego, and on her return from that port will load with staves for Europe.—Detroit Free Press, 12th.

First Arrival from the Lower Lakes.—The propeller Ogdensburgh, of the Northern Transportation Company, arrived yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock from Oswego, being the first boat of the season from Lake Ontario. She is on her way to Chicago, and has a lay load.—Ib.

To an Ice Off.—Capt. Anderson, Marine Inspector, has chartered the steamer Arrow, and with her proceeded to Bordeau, for the purpose of getting off the schooner Felicity, which recently went ashore at this place.—Ib.

By the last steamer from Liverpool, we learn that the D. B. Sexton, Capt. Baxter, put into Torbay on the 20th ult., on her passage from Newcastle to Galata.—(Cleveland Herald.

There will be six freight boats plying between Montreal and Ottawa, during the coming season, making a daily departure from each city.

Vessels Clearing from Buffalo.—We learn from private intelligence that several vessels have cleared from Buffalo within waiting for that harbor to open. The route they took was down the Niagara river to Chippewa, through the Chippewa river into the Welland Canal, and out at Port Colborne.—(Chicago Press.

The Side Line American Steamers.—One of the four fine vessels (the 'Ontario,' Capt. Escott) has commenced business for the season, having made two visits to Kingston. The 'Bay State' is to follow in her wake immediately, and for the present, the Line will be Tri-Weekly, touching at Kingston up and down. In about another fortnight, the 'Cataract' and 'Niagara' will take their place in the line, and then the Line will be Daily. The Boats make the St. Lawrence Wharf, (Messrs. Anderson & Ford) their Kingston stopping place.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, April 17.

Before Mr. Recorder Macdonald.

Elizabeth Wright, Princess street, appeared to answer the charge of keeping a house of ill fame. The information was laid before the Recorder on Monday forenoon by Mr. John Powers, architect, and a summons was issued against Horatio Wright and Mrs. Wright, returnable at two o'clock in the afternoon. The defendants not appearing at that hour, in consequence of a failure to serve the summons, the hearing of the case was deferred until eleven o'clock this morning. The County Attorney attended to prosecute.

The Recorder informed the accused that she stood charged with keeping a common bawdy house. What had she to say?

Mr. Macarow, who appeared as counsel for the accused, said the client was only served with the summons at five o'clock on the previous afternoon; the summons was also issued against one Horatio Wright, who was not now in the city, and he asked the case to be postponed in order that the defendant might procure the attendance of material witnesses.

After some consultation between the Recorder and the County Attorney the hearing of the case was further postponed until Wednesday, April 25th. The accused was held in her recognizance of £50 to appear.—(News.

DOMESTIC.

His Honor Mr. Justice Gay died in Montreal on Monday evening.

It is expected that the water will be let into the Lachine Canal about the 25th inst. Laborers are now engaged in removing the accumulation of mud in the basin, and making the necessary repairs along the line.

Lord Seaton, better known in this country as Sir John Colborne, when Governor-General, has been made a Field Marshal.

A grand exhibition of the industrial products of United Canada, under the auspices of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada, will be held in the city of Montreal about the first week of August next, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge. An exhibition building worthy of the occasion has been commenced. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, Diplomas and Certificates of Merit, will be awarded to successful competitors. The railway or steamboat freight to and from Montreal, on articles for exhibition—approved by the Local Committees—will be paid by the Board. In view of the great concourse of Visitors who will be present in Montreal on the occasion, and the opportunity thus afforded to exhibit the productions of the country to the best advantage, it is hoped that Artists, Manufacturers and Mechanics, and the Proprietors of Mines, Quarries, Fisheries, and Lumbering Establishments, will use every effort to make the exhibition one creditable to the Province, and advantageous to themselves. All articles for exhibition must be entered on or before the 15th day of July, and all such articles must be delivered at the Exhibition Building not later than the last week in July.

Fire at Toronto—Five Houses Burned.—About a quarter past three o'clock, on Tuesday morning, while Constable Emmett was passing along King-street East, he observed a flame of fire shoot suddenly into the air. He proceeded rapidly towards Palace street, giving the alarm as he went along. On reaching the foot of Market Square, he discovered that the fire was in the stable in rear of Mr. James Heaslip's tavern, a short distance east of the City Hall. By the time the constables got to the place, the inmates of the tavern were aroused. The stable contained five horses, three of which belonged to Mr. Heaslip and the other two to Mr. Michael Crawford, Lake Shore. Mr. Heaslip, Mr. Crawford's hired man, and the constables, burst in the door and did everything in their power to rescue the animals, but such was the intensity of the heat that they were obliged to beat a hasty retreat after pulling a wagon out of the burning building. The flames soon enveloped the whole stable, and the sky was illuminated. The fire brigade, along with Mr. Ashfield, Chief Engineer, lost no time in reaching the spot, but they could only prevent the fire spreading to the adjoining premises in which happily they succeeded. The stable was literally burned to the ground. Mr. Heaslip has not a farthing of insurance on his building or horses. It is conjectured that the torch of the incendiary had been applied to the premises, as no light had been used in the stable during the previous evening. The Chief and Deputy Chief were on the ground with a large body of the police to preserve order.—(Globe.

The Prince's Walk.—It having been proposed to preserve some lasting memento of the visit to Toronto of the Prince of Wales, a number of influential gentlemen met yesterday at the corner of York and Front streets, to discuss the propriety of planting with ornamental trees and shrubs the strip of land bordering on the south side of Front street and running along the north side of the Esplanade, to be called "The Prince's Walk." Among the gentlemen on the ground were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Toronto, the President of the City Council (Ald. Carr), Aldermen Sproatt, Alderman Strachan, the Sheriff of the United Counties, Mr. M. Vankoughnet, Mr. Todd, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Tinning, Mr. Monotjoy, and others. As the present is the proper season for planting, it was decided that the work should be proceeded with without delay, leaving a few vacancies in which His Royal Highness could plant one or two trees on his arrival in Toronto. To show the effect of the work, and to give an idea of the appearance of the Walk when finished, Messrs. John Sheddon & Co. gratuitously sent a team of horses and one of their men to plough up a piece of the ground. Messrs. Jacques & Hay sent a specimen plate of lawn; and Mr. Leslie, nurseryman, contributed a number of poplar and chestnut trees and a quantity of shrubs. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the several gentlemen on the ground went to work in earnest to commence the plantation. The Bishop set the example, and each person followed in his turn. It is intended to plant, alternately, a poplar and chestnut tree, and between each to place a sprout. The effect will be very pleasing, when the walk is completed; and it will, no doubt, become a favorite resort of the inhabitants. It is to be hoped that the citizens will give their hearty concurrence to the scheme, and a small sum of money might, with propriety, be contributed by the Corporation to aid in the undertaking.—(Globe.

The Cooper Opera Troupe.

The four operas which the Cooper Opera Troupe promise us next week are—'La Sonnambula,' 'Norma,' 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and 'The Bohemian Girl'—all celebrated operas. In addition, the little English operetta, 'The Waterman,' is promised as a bonne bouche, on one of the nights.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Quebec, April 13, 1860.

Printing the Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. Thibaudeau moved the adoption of the 7th report of the Standing Committee on Printing. The Committee reported a resolution as a recommendation to the Government, that 2000 copies of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, in English, be printed and bound by Mr. Lovell, according to his tender, it being the cheapest—the said volumes to be distributed by the Government to the several Clerks of the Peace, for sale at cost price.

In reply to Dr. Connor,

Mr. Thibaudeau stated that Mr. Lovell's price was $3,60 for the two volumes in ordinary sessional binding.

Mr. Benjamin said it was contemplated to collect the laws relating to duties of Justices of the Peace, the assessment, municipal, road, school laws, &c., into one volume, which the Queen's printers would print for 4s 3d, and he believed the Attorney General had agreed these should be distributed gratuitously to magistrates.—But the object of the Committee's report was to have the demand of the public supplied at a reasonable price. A similar recommendation would be made with reference to the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, when they were ready for distribution.

Mr Ferres said there would be no security for the correctness or authenticity of the Statutes unless printed by the Queen's Printers, who devoted great trouble to the proof-reading. He understood the Queen's printers were prepared to issue an edition at about the same price as Mr. Lovell's.

Mr Benjamin said that the committee, on receiving Mr Lovell's tender, had instructed him to inquire of Queen's printers whether they could reduce their price. Having the whole matter in type, it was believed they ought to be able to issue it at a cheaper rate. They informed him that they could issue an edition for $4 on cheaper paper. He had heard that they had afterwards offered to do it at Mr. Lovell's price, but he thought it would be an injustice in the circumstances to give them a preference over Mr. Lovell.

Mr. Sicotte moved that the report be referred back to the committee to enquire, if, by having a larger number of copies printed the price could not be lessened.

Attorney General McDonald said the Legislature was charged only with making, not disseminating, the Statutes. And if the committee's report were adopted, the result would be a claim to the Colonial Secretary from the Queen's printers for compensation.

After some further discussion, in which several members urged that magistrates should be supplied with copies of the Statutes gratuitously, Mr. Sicotte's motion was carried.—Quebec Chronicle.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Chicago, April 18th.

The roundhouse and machine shop of the Illinois Central Railroad were destroyed by fire this morning. Four locomotives and a large number of lathes, four patterns, and machinery were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been kindled from sparks from the cooper room. Loss $150 000, covered by insurance in the Liverpool and London Company.

Utica, April 18th.

Henry L. Tobey, of the Utica Morning Herald, died this morning of congestion of the brain. He had been sick only a few days.

Boston, April 18th.

The royal mail steamship Niagara sailed at 9:30 this morning, with 55 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax; no specie.

Providence, April 18th.

The woolen mill situated on William's wharf was destroyed by fire last night. Insured in this city for $100,000.

Sandy Hook, April 18th.

The steamer Quaker City is in sight south of the high lands, and will be at 3½ o'clock.

Quebec, April 18th.

The First Ocean Steamer from Liverpool for Quebec.—To-day, the North Briton (Capt. Borland), leaves Liverpool for Quebec—being the first of the line, under the new summer arrangements. We may, therefore, expect to be able to greet the return of this early arrival not later than the 30th, provided the weather is moderately propitious, and there is no detention by fogs in the Gulf. The advertisements of the agents here, appears in other columns, and to it we refer our readers for the details as to the days of sailing. The new calling point in the North of Ireland will involve no detention beyond a few hours, as the port of call, which is probably Derry, is directly in the line of the summer boats.

First Steamer from the West.—The steamer Napoleon left Montreal for this Port last evening—intending to be over for the night, at Sorel. She will therefore arrive here probably about noon to-day.—(Morning Chronicle.

Candidates for Quebec.—The Quebec Chronicle announces that the Hon. Mr. Alleyn, Mr. Dubord, Mr. Simard, Mr. Huot, Mr. Evanturel, Mr. Plamondon, and Mr. Baillarge, are spoken of as candidates for Quebec.

Montreal, April 18th.

The steamer James Mackenzie arrived in port yesterday afternoon. The Columbia sailed for Quebec in the evening, stopping over night at Sorel. A wood barge, loaded with maple, is making sales at $5 a cord.

If Judge Carron takes the place of Chief Justice Bowen, there will be two vacancies on the Bench. In the apportionment of judicial offices consequent upon these vacancies, we think the Government should not overlook the claims of a public servant so old and well tried as Mr. Driscoll, Q. C.

It is reported that proceedings are about to be commenced against the owners of the Canadian Ocean Steamers for immense damages by the underwriters of the cargo for the Hungarian, for the alleged illegal sale of the wreck and its contents.—(Pilot.

At the Assizes held at Perth last week, one man was condemned to death. He was a constable and shot a man who refused to go with him to give evidence. The jury in returning their verdict recommended the unfortunate man to mercy.

The News of Milan.—A letter from Turin to the Union says:—'An unpleasant scene occurred a few days ago at Milan. The nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart did not illuminate their house as a mark of rejoicing for the annexation of Tuscany, and the mob broke the windows. The young ladies who were being educated in the establishment were taken away by their parents, who feared that a new attack might be made. The Governor of Milan, M. Mantmed'Angile, went to the house to assure the nuns that he would protect them, but the day after, threats having been made against them, and the governor not having taken any measures for their safety, they applied to Marshal Vaillant for a picket of soldiers, which he sent, and no further annoyance was offered to them.

The great diamond wedding of the Duke and Miss Burdett has a sequel. It is to effect that the lady has come back again—that she flounced her lord and master testy, had tempered and peevishness—that the new due installment on the Fourteenth street house has not been paid, and that all round something is to pay generally.

On the 1st of May, Mr. Joslin will have the Rossin House, and will open the Clifton at Niagara Falls. The Rossin House will be carried on under efficient management, and will be fully prepared for the summer business, and the crowds of strangers which we may expect on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit.

Garibaldi is in Florence, but his services are a bauble to the Government, as he is thought to be too radical. He is anxious for employment. 'Send me forth as your pioneer,' he says, 'look upon me as your forlorn hope. I am no builder; I will pull down the whole fabric for you—make a clear open space before you; you will come after and rear such an edifice as may suit the wants and tastes of the people.'

Robbery of $100,000 from Adams' Express Messenger.—Bridgeport, Conn., April 17.—Report says that Adams' Express Messenger, on the train from Boston, was robbed last night. The safe is said to have been drawn from the baggage car, between New York and New Haven, and is said to have contained $100,000.

TORONTO MARKETS.

April 17, 1860.

There was very little done upon the market to day. Not more than 300 bushels of wheat were offered. Prices unchanged. We quote prime fall wheat at $1 25 @ $1 31. Spring wheat, $1 @ $1 05—the latter price only paid for prime samples. About 250 bushels of barley were sold at 60c @ 63c.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

April 18.

H. Torrance, Montreal; R. Maxwell, Quebec; G. B Forward, Mill Haven; G. Stacey and daughter, Montreal; A. P. Clark, Auburn, N.Y.; Dr. Nelson, Montreal; L. Cichell, Montreal; A. Campbell, Napanee; R. Peneston, Quebec; J. J Jones, Montreal; R. S. Patterson, Peterboro; R Kortock, Toronto.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

April 18.

P L. Bogart, Stirling; J. Russell, New York; A. B. Barker Clayton, N.Y.; W. H Garbein, do. L. C. Tonellot, Rhode Island; T. C. Bowen, Rome.

New York Markets.

April 18th.

Flour receipts 1884 bls. The market is dull and 5 cents lower: sales 6300 bls at $5 30 for superfine state; 5 35 a 40 for extra state; 5 10 for superfine Canadian flour is firm: sales 700 bls at 5 70 a 7 25 for extra. Rye flour is steady at 3 65 a 4 0. Grain—wheat receipts are 1966 bus; market is dull and declining: sales 30,000 bus at 1 32 for choice Milwaukie club; 1 60 for white Canada; 1 64 white western, and 1 75 for white Kentucky. Rye scarce and firm at 85c. Barley dull and heavy at 70 a 80c. Receipts of Corn 1816 bus; market buoyant: sales of 35,000 bus at 74½ delivered for mixed western. Oats plenty at 43 a 44c for western, Canadian, and 42 a 43½c for state. Provisions—Pork in fair: sales 350 bls at 17 40 for old mess; 17 65 a 17 75 for new do; 12 75 for old prime, and 14 37 for new do. Beef dull: sales 200 bls. Cut meats heavy: Lard—sales are 358 bls at 9¼ a 10c. Butter in limited request at 11 a 12c for Ohio, and 11 a 20c for state. Cheese steady at 10 a 13c. Money and Sterling Exchange unchanged. Stocks generally lower, but there is considerable activity.

Kingston Imports.

April 17.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent—20 caddies tea, 7 cases oil, J Carruthers; 2 cases assyr goods, R. Upham; 4 hhds molasses, Alvin & Brock; 3 bls oil, 2 bals springs, S. Muckleston & Co.; box, H. Hicks; 1 bdl sieves, 1 bale mats, 2 coils rope, 1 case ware, Ridout Brothers; 15 boxes, 2 bls turpentine, Boswell & Co.; 7 chests tea, 4 bales batts, McClary & Brothers; 1 box, Howell & Brother; 35 chests and 10 caddies tea, owners; 1 bale, Northrop & Co.; 24 chests tea, J. S. & J. Spettigue.

April 18.

Grand Trunk, Centreock—5 cases books, E. Stacey; 4 cases, 5 bales British goods, W. Harty & Co.; 1 case, 1 bale, Spence & Waddell.

Barry's Tricophorous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists & Perfumers. 6ms-3-62

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-d&w.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!

The Original and Best in the World.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor, since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous