HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—We learn that on the Southern plantations as well as in the new settlements of the West, Holloway's balsamic Ointment is relied upon as a sovereign remedy for the bruises, cuts, sprains, and other external injuries so frequently occurring in farming operations. It is also indorsed by our agricultural population as an immediate cure for rheumatic swellings, boils, ulcers, sore leg, and all the diseases of the skin, glands, and tendons to which exposure to the elements, accident, and and an undue proportion of salt food, render the farm-laborer, especially, liable. The Pills have an equal celebrity, as an adjunct of the Ointment, and as a remedy for all internal ailments. 97

TRUTH IS POWERFUL AND MUST PREVAIL.—The great reason of the unbounded success of 'Kennedy's Medical Discovery' is that its proprietor has never stated anything in regard to it that was not strictly true. On the other hand he does not in his circular mention many diseases that he has certificates to prove have been cured by his 'Discovery.' When he has said one, two, or three bottles will cure you of Erysipelas, one or two will cure you of Rheumatism, it has always been so. Thence the confidence of the public has been gained, and persons who have been cured of course mention it to all around them—giving a notoriety to this medicine that will last long after its Discoverer has gone to receive his reward for the many he has healed.

For sale by all druggists in the British Provinces. 97

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1860.

Letters and Telegrams.

J. A. C., Montreal; A. B., Toronto; T. A. C., Ottawa.

THE BULL OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

The Papal Bull is published at length in the French and British papers. It had been transmitted at length from Paris to London, by telegraph. We insert it at length. A papal bull of excommunication is of course an object of interest, if it has ceased to be one of terror. The London Times thus alludes to it:

"We really do not know how to speak of it, since the expressions which suggest themselves in reference to such documents are so utterly inapplicable on the present occasion. The 'thunders of the Vatican' ought to be 'hurled'—the 'anathema of the Church' should be 'launched' at the head of an offender. The meandering incubration which some Italian or Irish priest has written for poor Pope Pius is more like a bad squib than a thunderbolt. Nothing can be more pitiable than the spectacle of a Sovereign Pontiff, after months of boasting and menace—after inciting a pretty chorus to agitate for him in every State in Europe—after having done all in his power to bring a foreign army again into his own country—thus passing an unmeaning remonstrance on the church doors of Rome. King Victor Emmanuel, the arch-enemy of the Holy See, in this case is not named, but merely hinted at in obscure phraseology, and a general, and therefore harmless, malediction is uttered against all who took part, directly or indirectly, in the severing of the Romagna from the Papal States. As this anathema will certainly effect about twelve millions of people, no individual need look upon the thunderbolt as directed chiefly at himself. Each one will regard it with indifference, and the Papacy will have the satisfaction of showing to the world that its bad government and anti-national impulses have not been inspired even by the questionable virtue of courage.

The London Globe is even more pithy and pointed. It says of the bull:

"An indictment, alleging wicked acts, perverse intrigues, detestable machinations, lying hypocrisy, cunning dissimulation, fraud and force, yet bringing none of these heinous offences home to any man's door, has no validity. It is like the verdict of a coroner's jury, 'Willful murder against some person or persons unknown.' There has rarely been seen a document at once so virulent and so weak."

And again:

"The curiosity of the document is the opening paragraph describing the theory of the existence of temporal princes, exclusive of himself. It seems they were created solely in order to insure to the Pope 'that political liberty which is so much wanted, in order to exercise his spiritual power, authority, and jurisdiction.' And further, 'Pius P.P. IX.' informs us it was necessary that the Catholic world should not have any reason to suppose that the Pope is subject to any influence of temporal powers."

An amusing, practical joke has been played upon the Paris Siecle and several other journals. Some wag furnished them with the form of excommunication published in 'Tristram Shandy,' which they published as original, and we noticed that one of the Montreal French papers was also the victim of the hoax. With the exception of 'Tristram Shandy' most readers of English literature are familiar. It is not very delicate in parts. But the Siecle defends itself from the fun poked at it on one side, and on the other from the charge brought against it of irreverence and misplaced pleasantry, when such grave questions as the affairs of the Church are discussed. It says:

"We declare that we never had for a moment the idea of jesting about so serious a thing as an excommunication. The form which we reproduced was taken from Dom Martin Bouquet, priest and monk of the Congregation of St. Maur, who published it in 1741, in the fourth volume of the 'Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France,' page 610. Dom Bouquet copied it from Etienne Baluze, professor of canon law in the College de France, who published it in the year 1677 in the second volume of his 'Capitularies,' pages 670 and 680, under the formulae veteres excommunicationum et excommunicationum.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The city is quiet to-night. There is no public speaking at head-quarters. The votes of the delegation to-day are regarded as indicating the nomination of Douglas. All the Douglas delegates vote in favour of the full New York delegation. The committee on credentials will report largely in favour of the Illinois Douglas delegation. It is believed the softs will vote for Douglas.

The thermometer is eighty-four in the shade.

Alabama will demand a slave code, and an effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before the committee on platform reports. The indications are that the Convention will adjourn by Thursday.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says the present institution is to nominate first in accordance with usage before the Cincinnati Convention, but this is opposed by Douglas men and the extreme south. New York favours such a policy as is best calculated to harmonize the differences of the New York delegation, because some of their absentees are expected to-night. Mr. Barr was appointed vice Mr. Cheney, on the committee to fill these places.

It is now decided by anti-Douglasites, that George Sanders will be refused a seat, which has a significance of feeling in the delegation. Present signs conspire against the nomination of Mr. Douglas. Rumour says New York will go for Mr. Hunter, which has dampened the hopes of his friends, who counsels an unexpected desertion in the South, where he will probably receive seven votes. The combination between New York and the Northwest is now contradicted, and the former is receding for fear of uniting the South against their admission. The South is concentrating on Mr Hunter.

The delegates from South Carolina reconsidered their purpose to vote for Mr. Davis this morning, and agreed on Mr. Hunter. His champions claim Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, half of Maryland, Miss. upper half of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, North and South Carolina, Texas, and Va., about ninety votes. Kentucky and Tennessee stand by Guthrie and Johnson. If Kentucky had come here uncommitted, Mr. Breckenridge could have been nominated easily on the second ballot with the admitted support from New Jersey and New England.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Charleston, April 24.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.—The Committee on prominent organization reported in favor of Hon. Caleb Cushing for President, and one Vice President and Secretary for each State in the Union.—Those of New York are Erastus Corning and J. Edward.

The Committee also reported an additional rule, to wit—That in any State in which it has not been provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognise the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

Section 1—imposes a penalty on a teacher for refusing to deliver up School register, house key &c., when demanded by Trustees.

Sec. 2—provides for reconstruction of and compensation to remainder of School section of which part is incorporated in a village Incorporation.

Sec. 3.—prescribes that no person shall hereafter be entitled to vote at School meetings, unless he shall have ben assessed and shall have paid School rates as a freeholder or householder in such election; and also provide a form of declaration to that effect.

Sec. 4—prescribes the length of time the Poll shall be kept open at the election of Trustees.

Sec. 5—relates to the formation of Union School sections, and provides a simpler and more effectual mode than at present.

Sec. 6—provides that no Trustee shall enter into any contract with the corporation of which he is a member for his own benefit,—unless it be as collector or for a school site.

Sec. 7—makes all proceedings of Trustees void which are not adopted at a regular or special meeting called by the Secretary, thereby preventing all 'hole or corner operations,' of which many have had good reason to complain.

Sec. 8—provides for the annual appointment of Auditors to audit the books &c. of Trustees. A very necessary and important provision.

Sec. 9.—provides that in case Trustees do not within twenty days after an award has been made against them by arbitrators duly appointed, comply with such award, the trustees shall become personally responsible for the award.

Sec. 10—enables Trustees to dispose of School sites not required by the section.

Sec. 11—disables non residents, Saloon or Inkeepers, Teachers, and Local Superintendents, from being elected Trustees.

Sec. 12—makes it unlawful for any master to make an agreement with a Trustee for a period longer than his term of office; and also requires the agreement to be in writing and under seal (as at present), and not to include board and lodging.

Sec. 13—empowers Local Superintendents to try contested elections, providing the complaint be made within 20 days after the election.

Sec. 14—empowers the local Superintendent to decide disputes about boundaries of school section, subject to appeal to the Chief Sup't. who shall also have power to decide upon all disputes and complaints, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for.

Sec. 15—grants to arbitrators the same allowance per day that members of County Councils receive, to be paid by party named in award.

Sec. 16—grants to members of each County Board of Instruction the same pay for their services as mentioned in foregoing section, and enumerates what shall be considered 'incidental expenses'; also referring all disputes to the County Judge, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 17—provides that every Friday afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock, shall be set apart in public schools for religious instruction by the Ministers of the respective persuasions, and in school houses where there are not a sufficient number of rooms, the most numerous class shall have precedence, and the other Ministers shall have liberty to instruct the pupils under their charge in any other room provided for the purpose.

Sec. 18—declares that every Saturday shall be a holiday.

Sec. 19—provides that every Trustee shall upon his election take a declaration of office, or be liable to certain penalties.

Sec. 20—provides that Trustees shall not be liable to prosecution while acting under any By-Law of a Municipal Council.

Sec. 21—subjects school collectors to the same responsibilities and imposes the same powers that belong to Township collectors.

Sec. 22—provides that there shall not be more than one Local superintendent in a county, unless there are more common schools in the County than 150, in which case there may be two,—and he shall be paid not less than $5 per school under his superintendence. He shall hold office during pleasure, and his appointment may be transferred by the County Council to the Department of Public Instruction; and no one in any case shall be appointed whose attainments &c., are not above a first class teacher.

Sec. 23—enables a Local superintendent to suspend a Provincial Certificate, and report the same to the Chief Superintendent for his decision thereon.

Sec. 24—allows the Chief Superintendent submit certain difficult questions of Law to the Judges of the superior Courts.

Sec. 25—provides for the printing of annual Report of Chief Superintendent.

Sec. 26—enables the Chief Superintendent to assist Mechanics' Institutes in purchasing Libraries &c., by placing them on the same footing with the public schools.

Sec. 27—(GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.)—Apportions the Grammar school fund upon the same terms and conditions as the fund provided in aid of common schools.

Sec. 28—makes it the duty of County Councils to annually levy and collect a certain rate from schools, in the same manner that they levy and collect from common schools.

Sec. 29—makes Grammar schools free to the youth of Counties (excepting the residents of the town where school is established,) according to a certain fixed standard of qualification.

Sec. 30—imposes upon the town &c., where such school is located, the duty of providing the necessary accommodation &c. which may be required by the Trustees.

Sec. 31—provides that hereafter Grammar school Trustees shall be appointed as follows, viz: three by the Council (one to retire annually, as common school trustees now do,) and three others by the town or other Municipality where Grammer school is situated to retire in like manner.

Sec. 32—gives the same powers to Grammar school Trustees that belong to common school trustees.

Sec. 33—causes the present trustees to retire on the 31st of January, 1861, and give place to those appointed under section 31.

Sec. 35—provides for the dissolution of joint Boards, and the distribution of the common property.

Sec. 36—bestows upon the head Master a sum of $4 per week additional to his salary, for taking meteorological observations.

Sec. 37—provides that no Grammar school shall receive anything from the fund unless there is an average attendance of ten pupils studying Greek and Latin, exclusive of others.

Sec. 38—gives to each Grammar school a sum of not less than $300 from the fund, and

Sec. 39—makes all apportionments above $300 per annum according to average daily attendance.

Sec. 40—no additional Grammar school in any County to be established, unless the County fund is sufficient to allow an additional $300 for the purpose.

Sec. 41—County Councils to have power to change the site of Grammar school, unless from County town.

Sec. 42—provides arbitration as in common school Act for settlement of disputes between Grammar school trustees and teachers.

Sec. 43—Grammar schools to be made schools of practical science as soon as practicable, by establishing certain Masterships &c., in them.

Sec. 44—provides for the qualification of Head masters, certificate, &c.

Sec. 45—repeals all inconsistent enactments.

Parliamentary Items.

Quebec, April 23.

Mr. Langton was examined before the University Committee on Friday, and Professor Wilson on Saturday. Both made statements of importance in a manner which, for lucidity and force, was a model to the members of Parliament who, delighted, listened. Mr. Langton, while replying to Ryerson & Co. as to the alleged faults in the Toronto University course, kept gently away from the 'denominational question.' Professor Wilson, however, went into this branch of the subject boldly, and while proving that Paris and London Universities went much further than Toronto as regards the system of 'options' complained of, also that Oxford, and Cambridge and Dublin, went at least as far, he showed that the religious tests formerly in use, both as regards the students at particular colleges and the Professional occupants of particular Chairs, has been done away with in Scotland, and is being abolished all over the rest of the British Empire. I become more and more convinced, as this investigation proceeds—a very costly investigation to the country, if only as regards the expenses of the Parliamentary Committee, with its host of witnesses, &c.—that the only tenable ground of attack upon the present absorption of all our University funds by one city and institution is that which I have from the first held, viz., that each city in the province should have at least one college, to save to the people in that locality the expense of sending their sons far from home, and that, to aid in supporting these colleges, a fair distribution of the funds should be made.

The withdrawal of the Bank of Issue scheme pains me. It was done, no doubt, owing to the influence of many of the Government supporters, not because they were opposed to the measure, but because some of the party were, and because the whole of the Opposition would have voted against it for factious purposes. The Goulds, Munro's, Notman's, who stand up when Mr. Brown stands up, and have no higher object in view—no better notion of Legislative duty—than simply to defeat the ministry, are therefore really responsible to the country for the delay in establishing our currency upon a perfectly safe basis. None but a strong Government could have withdrawn so important a measure without endangering its position. As it is, the Ministry will not suffer.—[Spectator.

The Governor General came down in State to assent to the Bills you will find named in your telegraphic reports. The scene both outside and in the House was exciting. There was the salute of guns fired from the Citadel; and the Guard of Honor waiting at the Parliament buildings to receive his Excellency, who came in a carriage and four, accompanied by his Secretary, Aids-de-Camp, and a brilliant staff; coachman and footmen dressed up in the regular court style. The Governor wore the Windsor uniform, and looked remarkably well in it, though otherwise pale and apparently careworn. In the Council Chamber there was a vast concourse of ladies, elegantly dressed, and wearing hoops of extraordinary dimensions. They inconvenienced the gentlemen considerably, but that, of course, had to be put up with, and borne with a good grace. If the accommodation was not so excessively small, crinoline to any extent might be tolerated; but the galleries being a sort of snuff-box, the venerable gentlemen who have the control of them ought, in my opinion, to define the limits to which skirts shall extend. All the officers of the House were in full 'rig'—be-gowned, or be-dressed; and one of them, Black Rod, was in court costume. Knee breeches, black silk stockings, shoes and buckles, a queer cut coat, with an extraordinary 'valise' behind it to receive the cocked hat which he did not have, and a cocked hat, completed the singular attire in which this individual presented himself. When the Queen's representative appeared, Black Rod was ordered to summon Her Majesty's faithful Commons, and presently Mr. Speaker Smith appeared in ruffles and Court dress, accompanied by many of the members. The ceremony was not a long one; and His Excellency was loudly cheered, on departing as he came.—[Pilot.

RAILWAY FREIGHT.—The Committee of the House on railway freight has received important evidence. In regard to the arrangement between the Grand Trunk steamers on the lake and river, it is stated in evidence that the Railway Company and the Hon. John Hamilton have chartered eight steamers, namely, the Champion, Passport, Jenny Lind, Kingston, Banshee, New Era, Northerner, and New York, paying the proprietors the sum of $35,000. The steamers are bound to charge railway rates, and the owners divide the profits or losses with Mr. Hamilton and the Company. This secures the Grand Trunk, a monopoly of the passenger business on water as well as land, and limits the facilities of the public. We believe it will prove a loss in the end to the railway which will be called upon to pay $35,000 certainly, and probably losses besides.

The Opera of Last Night.

The Cooper Opera Troupe have sung their last notes in Kingston, and are gone or going. The Opera was 'The Bohemian Girl,' and the house was a bumper, sufficiently so, we hope, to compensate for the poor houses of Monday and Tuesday. Miss Annie Milner sung the music of 'Arline,' and Mr. B. Bowler that of Thaddeus, in the manner of their usual excellence; while that of the 'Queen' was entrusted to Miss H. Payne. Mr. Cooper was the 'Devilshoof,' and Mr. Boudinot was the 'Count;' but in spite of the comic power of the former gentleman, they should change parts; for the Count's music needs a better interpreter than Mr. Boudinot, who could do that of 'Devilshoof' very respectably. Previous to the Opera, a Miscellaneous Concert was given, in which Miss Annie Milner sung some exquisitive songs very exquisitely, and Mr. Cooper played two of his Violin Solos in a way only known to himself. The Troupe go to Belleville.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S EXHIBITION.—Mr. John Montgomery will make an exhibition of the fire-resisting qualities of his anti-combustible solution, on 7th May. The spot chosen is in front of the new Court House, and the exhibition will be free.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, April 26.

Bills were introduced—

To divide the township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, into two Municipalities, and

To repeal a certain provision in the act relating to Replevin.

The bills to incorporate the Village of St. Annie DeLachigan.

To incorporate the village of Three Rivers.

To amend the Railroad Act, and

Repealing Foreign Insurance Companies—were read a third time and passed.

A memorial from Judge Caron asking to be allowed to resume his seat in the Council, which he contended had not been vacated by his elevation to the Bench, was referred to a select committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

April 26.

Last night, after our report left, the amendments made in committee of the whole on the bill concerning the administration of Justice in Lower Canada were reported. Attorney General Cartier moved that the amendments be now read a second time.

Mr. Dunbar Ross moved that the report be referred back for the purpose of discharging the 27th clause of the bill which restricts the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Sicotte moved in amendment to Mr. Ross' motion that the bill be recommitted with an instruction to amend the 27th section by making provision for upholding the means and facilities which at present exist for obtaining a writ of Habeas Corpus, and of securing, at the same time, advantages of a new application in the Court of Queen's Bench, as provided by the said 27th section.

The House divided on the amendment—yeas 45; nays 60.

The question being put on Mr. Ross' motion, it was negatived on a division.

The main motion was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered for a third reading on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Brown a new writ was ordered for the election of one member to represent the East Riding of Middlesex, in the room of Mr. Talbot, deceased.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the 25th, 26th, 33d, 126th and 128th resolutions reported from the committee of Supply, postponed on Tuesday.

The 25th and 26th resolutions on the River police of Montreal, and Montreal Police Force, being again read.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereto that the Cities of Montreal and Quebec to support their own police as other cities and towns in Upper Canada do support theirs from local taxation. Negatived—yeas 31, nays 67.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

The 23rd resolution (expense of printing, binding, and distributing the laws) being again read.

Mr. Brown moved that said resolutions be amended by inserting the following words at the end thereof;—On condition that said printing and binding not already executed be offered to public tender and awarded to the lowest competent bidder.' Negatived.—Yeas, 34; Nays, 52.

The resolution was then agreed to on a division.

The 126th resolution (Lunatic Asylum report) being again read,

Mr. Crown moved that the consideration thereof be postponed until the Managers of the Asylum make a return of the manner in which large sums already paid for the maintenance of the Institution have been expended, no such return having been made for many years. Negatived on a division.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The 128th resolution—Exhibition of Canadian products—being read,

Mr. McDougall moved that the said resolution be recommitted, with an instruction to divide the said sum of $20,000 and to appropriate one half thereof for the object contemplated in said resolution, and the other half towards a similar exhibition in Upper Canada, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture and Arts in Upper Canada. Negatived—yeas 23, nays 47.

The resolution was then agreed to on the same division.

The following bills were severally read a second time.

To amend and extend the act incorporating the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company.

To incorporate the Canada Central Railway Company.

To amend the act concerning the thirty-six mile or Indian Line Road, and to extend the provisions thereof.

To confer certain powers upon the local municipalities of Grantham, Windsor, and Simpson in the county of Drummond.

To-day, after routine business Mr. Wilson asked leave to introduce a bill to remove doubts as to the validity of the by-law No. 309, of the Corporation of Toronto, and of certain debentures issued thereunder, and that the standing order requiring notice be suspended so far as relates to the same. The motion had to be withdrawn, the matter not having been reported on by the committee on standing orders.

Mr. Foley obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act incorporating the Preston and Berlin Railway.

Mr. Clark then moved the House into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the law respecting the substitution of affirmation for oath.

The Attorney General West moved in amendment that the House go into committee this day six months.

The bill was under discussion when our report left.

We observe by the Official Gazette that Captain Lockie, late of the Toronto Militia Artillery, now of this city, is permitted to retire with the rank of Major.

DEATH OF THE ABBE HUC.

One of the most delightful, instructive and piquant of contemporary writers has just died at Paris, after a short illness.—The memory of the Abbe Huc, a French missionary in China and Thibet, who carried the Cross into the heart of Central Asia, and studied the ritual of Buddhism in the very Meccas of that strange and wide extended faith, deserves a place in the literary Pantheon, as well as the more sacred shrines of the Church which he served with so single-hearted a devotion.

Evaiste-Regis Huc was born at Toulouse Aug. 1. 1813, and after distinguishing himself at the seminary of that city, consecrated himself to a religious life, and entered the house of the Lazerist Fathers at Paris.—He was ordained to the priesthood in February, 1839, and a few days afterwards sailed from Havre to take the place of the missionary Perboyre, who had just been put to death at Macao. The persecutions of the Catholics in China only stimulated the young priest, who entered on his labors with a spirit and energy, and a self-forgetful zeal not unworthy the great apostle of the Indies himself. For five years, Father Huc sometimes accompanied by a collegue—Father Gabet—but more frequently alone with his own honest faith, traversed the Northern and Western Provinces of the Chinese Empire, penetrating far into the city of the Grand Lama. Whether from political or religious considerations, the Emperor Tao-Kwang, in the year 1848, when the general demoralization of the Empire—which broke out two years later under his successor, Hien-Fung into the Great Rebellion—was rapidly demonstrating itself in the Central Provinces, sent out an order recalling Huc to Peking; and cut short at once his industrious pilgrimages and his missionary career. Forced to return to Macao, Huc struggled in vain for two years with the debilitating climate of that place, and finally sought permission to return to Europe. He had already published in the Annales de le Propagation de la Foi some very striking contributions on the habits, languages and beliefs of Central Asia. In 1852 he gave to the world his careful narrative of a Voyage en Tartarie, le Thibet et la Chine, pendant les annees 1844, 1845 and 1846. This work, almost immediately translated into English, achieved an instantaneous and remarkable success. It poured a flood of light upon countries and customs of which the vaguest and most unquestionable accounts had before been current in the world; but this was not its only, nor even its greatest charm. The singular simplicity which breathed throughout these fresh and graphic pages semed to belong to the age of Herodotus rather than to the Nineteenth Century. Picturesque without an effort, shrewd without skepticism, combining the irrepressible gayety and vivacity of the Southern Gaul with the sweet natural dignity of the unaffected Christian, the good Abbe became at once a universal favorite. Omne tulit punctum; ethnologists and geographers acknowledged his scrupulous and enlightened desire of accuracy in dealing with the facts under his observation, students of human nature, and readers in general, were charmed with his unconscious portraits of the strange people it had been his rare fortune to know so intimately. A subsequent publication, L'Empire Chinois, though it covered ground more familiar and better known, was not inferior in merit or in interest, and won for the Abbe the honor of the first Montyon prize, decreed to him by the Academy in 1855. A more full and attractive sketch than is elsewhere to be found, of the Catholic Mission in China, was M. Huc's late contribution to literature. This appeared in 1857, under the title of Le Christianisme en Chine, and has been translated into many languages. Worn down by his labors, and undermined by the insidious effects of the coast climate of China, the Abbe's health has been precarious ever since his return to Europe; and his death, in the 47th year of his age, though premature, can hardly be called unexpected. He leaves behind him no priests more sincere, and few writers more honest or more entertaining than himself.

MARINE NEWS.

The Detroit Tribune announces on good authority, that Lake Superior is open for navigation. The ice has entirely disappeared between the Sault and Whitefish Point, which renders all the ports of Lake Superior accessible. The contractors on the Sault Canal declared it as their fixed determination, to open the Canal on the 15th.

DOMESTIC.

SWINE TRADE OF BELLEVILLE.—One would think, from the numbers of the 'unclean animal' which have been transported from this and other ports, to the United States during the last year, that there had been a dispersion among the Jews of that fair republic, and that the number of 'pork and treakle' wasters had greatly increased. We think we would speak within bounds were we to state that thousands, perhaps perhaps five thousand, have passed through this Town this Spring, and the trade has not been materially increased since last fall, there having been a constant and thriving business kept up in that line for the past year. If other Countries have contributed their quota, there must be a great increase in the demand and consumption of swine, somewhere. The steamer Movra has been busily engaged since the opening of navigation, in their shipment, and still continues to carry two loads per week.

Belleville, April 23d.

WATKINS VS. COLEMAN.—This was an action brought to recover damages for alleged unskilful surgical treatment, whereby the plaintiff was greatly injured. The plaintiff, it appears, had a whitlow or felon on his hand, and has lost the use of his hand. He attributed this result to improper treatment by the Defendant. Several witnesses were produced on the part of the plaintiff to show that he was a skilful mechanic, and had been accustomed to receive liberal wages. Dr. Burdet and Dr. Lister were also called to prove that improper treatment had been pursued in reference to the case; but their testimony failed to sustain the allegation. In fact it only served to show that the course pursued was correct and proper.—The Plaintiff was nonsuited.—John O'Hare, Counsel for plaintiff.—C. L. Coleman, Pltff's Attorney. Wallbridge and Jellet, Counsel.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS.—As the Government appear to be determined to regard the Exhibition to be held at Montreal as a Provincial Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, and as they are prepared, for the purpose of carrying out this view, to give a grant of $20,000 in its aid, the least we can ask is that the Exhibition at Hamilton shall be placed on a similar footing as regards our agricultural productions, and that the same assistance shall be given to us that it is now proposed to give to Montreal. Our agricultural resources are at least as worthy of being properly displayed as our manufacturing, and the exhibitions of each should be similarly regarded, and equally encouraged. This is simply carrying out the project which we have all along contended for—that there should be a Provincial Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at Montreal, where our resources in this respect can best be shown to advantage, and a Provincial Exhibition of agricultural products at Hamilton, which is as favorably situated as regards the latter, as Montreal is with reference to the former. This plan is one which commends itself to the common sense of all, and avoids those local and sectional difficulties which interfere so materially with our enterprises. We trust, therefore, that the Government will at once accede to the proposal made by Mr. Robinson, our junior member, and give the same amount to the Exhibition at Hamilton which they have already accorded to Montreal. This is a matter which our Upper Canadian members can heartily unite in forcing upon the attention of the Government, and if it is done about in a proper spirit there is no doubt that the effort will be successful. Mr. Robinson deserves credit for having taken the matter up so promptly, and we hope that his brother members from Toronto will give him all the aid in their power. Nor is it too much to ask from the Montreal Press the same consideration which we have shown to them. So far as we are concerned, we have viewed the matter in no sectional light. We have from the first advocated the holding of an exhibition of Manufactures at Montreal, we have found no fault with the grant that has been made in aid of that project, and now we have a right to ask that Montreal should give all the aid to our application which it is in her power to do. In this matter our interests are reciprocal, not conflicting, and all that we want is a little genuine patriotic spirit on both sides, to derive all possible advantage from the events of the coming summer.—[Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fanny Fern is after the clergymen now. A new importatation—the Rev. Mr. Guinness—displeases her. She describes him thus:—'Having nothing to say, he could not say it; so, he resorted to rolling of the eyes, clasping of the hands, shaking of the head, and long pauses to introduce the flattest platitudes. One might laugh were it not so terrible to see Christianity so travestied and profound. The very tones of his voice are false. I measured him before he had done mouthing the first hymn. He impressed me as an egotistical humbug.'

At a ball given for charitable purposes in Paris, lately, one of the loveliest of women, Madame T., charged the gentleman who danced with her tweny francs for a quadrille, and forty francs for a waltz. She had plenty of partners.

A recent trial in Paris has revealed a curious side of Parisian life. It was that of Madlle. Leonie Leveque, who, possessing considerable talent for business, blended the two professions of fille de maibre and usurer, and carried on both with considerable success. The first pursuit is perfectly legitimate according to French law, but not so with regard to usury. To take a higher interest than five per cent is a penal offence, and as Madlle. Leveque levied from 50 to 150 per cent, she was prosecuted under that head. The names of the witnesses for the prosecution are unfortunately not given—the French law papers having great delicacy on that score. Nevertheless, though their names is not given, their rank is mentioned. Thus we find a Viscount de S——, who borrowed 16,000f., for which he gave a bill at three months' date for 22,500f. One Baron X——, who described himself as a law student, borrowed 3,000f. ($600), for which he gave a bill for $1,000. He said he wanted the money to get married; it appears that he was successful, for he is now married; and it is on the refusal of his father-in-law to pay his debts in full that he quarreled with Madlle. Leveque, and that the Procureur Imperial got wind of the affair. But the richest part is to come. Mdlle. Leveque had a partner, in the shape of an old infantry officer of the name of St. Cirque, who used to act as an intermediate agent between certain of her 'clients' and herself. The kind of business will best appear from the following extract from a business letter to his fair associee: 'If you have a diamond ring worth 500f., I know a young man who wants one to go into society. He would rent it for 20f. a month. Another friend of mine wants a $500 note, just to show off when he opens his card-case. He would rent it for 25f. a month.' Madlle. Leveque also dabbled in matrimonial speculations, and the reading the list of candidates for a dowry of 100,000f. created much laughter in court. Nevertheless the Court behaved rather severely, and sentenced Madlle. Leveque to four months' imprisonment and 4,000f. fine.

ECLIPSE OF THE PLANETS VENUS, MARS, AND JUPITER, BY THE MOON.—An occultation of a planet at any particular place, under favorable circumstances for observation, is an event of such rare occurrence that it cannot be expected oftener than once in four or five years. Indeed at the observatory at Cambridge, only one (that of Jupiter, in August, 1856,) has been seen since the beginning of 1852.

The happening, therefore, of four of these phenomena in a large part of this country in a single month, between the 24th of the present April and the 25th of May next, is very remarkable.

The first of the tour, and the most beautiful and interesting of the whole, is that of Venus, on the evening of Tuesday next, 24th inst. This occultation will take place when the planet is quite high, and nearly at the position of its greatest brilliancy. It will be visible in the British Provinces, and in that part of the United States, situated northerly of a line drawn from Albermarle Sound, a little south of Norfolk and north of Cincinnati, to Davenport, Iowa; beyond that line the planet will not be eclipsed, but will pass south of the Moon. Its disappearance behind the dark edge may be seen by the naked eye, but better through an opera glass. Through a telescope, Venus will appear similar to our Moon the day before its last quarter, as about three-fifths of its illuminated disc will be turned towards the earth.

About midnight of Thursday, April 29th, Jupiter will be eclipsed in the southern part of New Hampshire and Maine, and some of the British provinces; but in the southern part of New England, the least distance of the edges of the planet and our statellite will be about one twentieth the diameter of the latter.

The third of these occultations will be that of Mars, in the morning, before sunrise, of Thursday, May 10th. It will be visible in a large part of the United States and the British Provinces. As the Moon will then be about five days past the full, the emersion will take place on the dark side. The color of Mars will be a fiery red, as it will be quite near the Earth; indeed at Mars' opposition to the Sun on July 17th next, it will be nearer to us than for several years, with a high southern declination, thus giving the astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope an excellent and rare opportunity for determining its parallax with much greater precision.

The fourth of this extraordinary series of occultations is that of Jupiter in the forenoon of Thursday, May 24th, which also will be visible in a large part of this country, but which, taking place whilst the sun is above the horizon, cannot be seen except with the aid of a very good telescope.

In the remainder of 1860 and in the whole of 1862, no bright planet will be eclipsed in New England. In the evening of May 12th, 1861, Mars will be, but then the planet will be quite low, and very remote, so that it will shine with but little of its brilliancy in July next.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

April 26th.

Flour receipts 2619 bbls; the market is unchanged: sales are 8,000 bbls at $5,37½ a 42½ for superfine state; 5,45 a 55 for extra do; 5,40 for superfine western; 5,55 a 90 for common to medium extra western; 6,10 a 20 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour firmer: sales 800 bbls at 5,65 a 7,30 for extra. Rye flour is steady at 3,60 a 4,05. Wheat—the market is without any material change: sales 45,000 bus at 1,25 a 1,27 for Chicago Spring; 1,27½ a 1,30 for Racine; 1,29 a 1,31½ for Milwaukie club. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy: sales 10,000 bus at 73c for state. Receipts Corn are 726 bus; the market is 2c better with a light supply: sales of 20,000 bus at 78c afloat for mixed western. Oats are in moderate request at 42 a 43½c for western, state, and Canadian. Provisions—Pork market dull and heavy: sales of 400 bbls at 17,50 for old mess; 17,87 a 95 for new do; 12,87 a 13,00 for old prime, and 14,25 for new do. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats are heavy, sales are 120 packages at 6½ a 7 for cut; 8½ a 9½c for hams. Lard: sales are 600 bbls at 10½ a 11c. Butter is in fair request at 11 a 18c for Ohio, and 21 a 26c for state. Cheese steady at 10 a 13c. Money easy on call at 5 a 6 per cent on short first class paper; transactions been done at 5½ a 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet but firm at 109½ for bankers bills. Stocks irregular and dull.

Buffalo Markets.

April 26th.

Wheat market active, and spring and club better; sales for our report yesterday 12,000 bus Canada club at $1,10; 550 bus Racine do at 1,25 and 5000 bus amber Milwaukee on private terms: this morning 18,000 bus Chicago spring at 1,12½; 16,000 bus No. 1 Milwaukee club to arrive at 1,15, and 7000 bush red Ohio at 1,30. Corn—Demand active, and market ½ a 1 cent better; no sales last evening; this morning 20,000 bus No. 1 Illinois to arrive at 57c, and 16,000 bus do. at 58c. Oats quiet and nominal at 35c. Barley—Choice held at 70c. Rye nominal at 60c. Peas quiet at 60c. Seed scarce and in demand at $5,25 for clover, and $4 for timothy. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork unchanged at $17,00; light do. at 16,00; and prime at 13,00. Mess Beef nominal at 8. Smoked shoulders quiet at 7½. Plain hams at 9½c, and sugar cured at 10½ a 11c. Cheese quiet at 10a 11½c.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

April 25.

J. Wilson, Ottawa; G. G. German, Belleville; A. Milloy, Montreal; T. D. Shipman, Toronto; M. T. Roberts, St. Catherines; W. F. Peterson, Bath.

April 26.

J. Thomas, Chippewa; Miss Stacey, ——; C. W. Sims, Ottawa; H. W. Ireland, Hamilton.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

April 25.

J. W. Brasso, Renfrew; O. D. Owens and lady, Gananoque; J. H. Rice, Syracuse; L. Waite, ——; H. H. Waite, Watertown; J. C. Wilson, Mountain Mills; Miss McAllister, Kingston; A. W. Churchill, Rome; J. Blackbock, Montreal; Rev. W. Graves and lady, Toronto; H. Graves, Watertown; H. Stevens, ——; A. Bell, ——; J. C. Miller, Seeley's Bay; W. Beaty, Camptown; J. A. Phippen, Belleville; J. Edsall, Port Hope.

April 26.

J. Flanigan, Quebec; J. Pidgeon, Coburg; C. V. Bogart, Belleville; F. R. Hoffman, New York; Miss Beck, Picton; H. Warner, Wilton; R. Cameron, Sydenham.

Kingston Imports.

April 24.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent—4 bls. refined sugar, Hooper & Urquhart; 6 bales hemp, Jas. Cowper; 1 box hardware, Fraser & George; 5 cases straw hats, 1 case hats, Jas Luton; 15 bus. oranges and lemons, 1 sack cocoa nuts, J. Elmer; 3 bales goods, C. Hooper; 27 boxes tobacco, T. Hendry; 1 bl fresh fish, F. Parker; 60 chests tea, 2 cases fancy goods, 4 bdls batting, 8 bales bags & sheetings, 10 cases hats, W. Harty & Co; 50 bags flour, G. M. Kinghorn; 10 boxes candles, F. & O. Perkins; 1 trunk, 2 cases, 15 chests tea, J. & R. O'Neill; 1 box, 1 bbl, W. Russell; 23 chests tea, 1 caddy tobacco, J. Mitchell; 8 bales hops, S. Ridley; 2 boxes hardware, 2 cases goods, 3 rolls butter 1 bbl. nuts, D. Hooper; 4 boxes tobacco, 3 boxes, T. P., Ottawa; 7 boxes machinery, 2 cast iron wheels, 1 box paper, 8 boxes type, 2 bdls. type boxes, Bell and Woodburn.

April 25th.

Grand Trunk, Cootscock—2 bales British goods, W. Harty &