How to Preserve Beauty.—Nothing is more becoming to a man or woman than a beautiful luxuriant head of hair, and a woman's beauty is certainly incomplete without a fair complexion; and he or she who neglects these great and important adornments of nature must expect to suffer the mortification of premature baldness, and a wrinkled face and a sallow skin. Nothing is necessary to preserve these essential attractions but the use of Prof. Wood's Restorative.—[Louisville Times.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. Wood's, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it, if gray it will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off. This invaluable ingredient is for sale at 'Chinaman's Tea Store,' south-east corner Frederick and Baltimore streets, by Mr. J. C. Given.—[Baltimore Clipper.

Sold by all good druggists. 85

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

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.


# The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1860.


## Letters and Telegrams.

J. S. V., Ottawa; G. & D. S., Montreal.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Boston, May 3.

The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon.

Nothing has yet been determined as to the fight for the Championship. The referee will not make a final decision till next week. It is imperatively denied in behalf of both of the men that either desires that the battle shall be considered drawn, and it is claimed for each that he could have won in a few minutes more.

George Wilkes writes to the Times, denying that the referee stopped the fight at the request of Heenan or his friends, asserting that Heenan virtually won the battle, but will be ready to renew the struggle at an hour's notice, and accept no other trophy than the belt, which he came to win, and which he honestly believes he did win, believes he can win again, and will not leave England till he brings the late contest to a new and due conclusion.

Considerable sums had been collected on the London and Liverpool Exchanges for Sayers, who was to attend the London Stock Exchange on the 21st, to be presented with a hundred guineas. It was thought that strong steps would be taken by the authorities to prevent another meeting.

Another fight between Lynch, American, and Shaw, English, for the championship of the light weights was won by Shaw.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Horsman attacked the foreign policy of the Government, and denounced the designs of Louis Napoleon.

Lord John Russell defended the Ministry, and asserted that they had not been unmindful of the honor of the country, or the peace of Europe.

An important question as to the maintenance of the neutralized district of Savoy had arisen, and he believed that before long the great powers would be in a position to take the point into consideration.

The firm of Taylor & Pearson, in the Staffordshire trade, London, had suspended owing to the failure of American remittances. Their liabilities were believed to be small.

The Prince of Wales was expected to sail for Canada in about a week.

Capt. John Vine Hule, late of the Genesee Screw Ship company, had been chosen commander of the Great Eastern.

Chief Cashier Pattinger, of the Union Bank, London, is a defaulter it is believed to a considerable amount.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy this summer.

The camp at Chalons is already being formed, and will be double the size of last year.

The Bourse closed at 70f. 5c. Market dull.

Rumors strengthen that a European Congress would soon assemble to arrange the Franco-Swiss question. The French journals claim an almost unanimous vote in all the Communes in Nice in favor of annexation.

ITALY.

The insurance has been quelled and tranquillity restored in Messina, but the insurgents were still reported to be in force in the mountains, and that the troops were unable to dislodge them for want of artillery.

AUSTRIA.

Gen. Benedick has been appointed Military and Civil Governor of Hungary, vice the Archduke Albert. He is commissioned to carry out sundry reforms. A happy effect is predicted.

SPAIN.

Ministerial changes are expected. It is supposed that Gen. Concha will enter the Cabinet.

Gen. Ortega was shot on the 18th. It was thought the Royal clemency would be extended to his accomplices.

RUSSIA.

The ice was breaking up at St. Petersburg, but was still firm at Cronstadt.

LATEST.

Vienna, April 28.—The subscriptions to the new loan exceeded 75,000,000 florins.

The votes in the district of Nice show a majority of 160 against annexation.

Madrid, April 29.—Wm. Rafael and Tristiam have been captured.

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram of April 1st reports the the excitement in the Indigo district subsiding, and that no serious disturbance was feared.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, 21st.—Breadstuffs firm with an advancing tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm; American 30s 6d to 32s; Canadian 31s. Wheat firm and quiet; red western 10s 6d to 10s 11d; white 11s to 12s 6d. Corn upward, with an advance of 3d to 6d; mixed 36s to 36s 6d; Yellow 36s to 37s 3d; white 38s to 40s. Wakefield, Nash & Co. quote an advance of 6d per bbl on flour, and 1d per cental on wheat.

Liverpool Provision Market, 21st.—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland & Co., report Beef dull, and quotations rather irregular. Pork quiet at 55s to 60s; new 75s to 77s 6d. Bacon quiet, and buyers demand a reduction. Lard steady at 57s to 58s. Tallow quiet; North American 56s 9d to 57s.

London Markets.—Barings report wheat at an advance of 1s per quarter; white American 51s to 56s; red 50s to 52s. Flour 26s to 28s. Tea steady.

London Money Market.—The Money Market is slightly easier. Consols closed on Friday at 94¾ to 94⅞ for money, and 94⅞ to 95 for account. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £12,500. Notes have increased £1,600,000, thereby showing a settlement of the difficulty between the Bank and the Brokers.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, p.m., 22.—Breadstuffs steady. Corn has an upward tendency. Provisions quiet.

London, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 94¾ to 94⅞ for money and account.

Halifax, May 3.

The steamship Canada sailed at midnight for Boston, at which port she will be due on Friday morning.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### THE EXPENSE OF THE MILITIA.

Quebec, May 1st.

SUPPLY.

Mr. Galt moved the concurrence in the items from the committee of supply.

On the vote of $3,300 for two inspecting officers of militia,

Mr. Brown urged that the deputy adjutants should discharge this duty.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron denounced the whole militia system as a wasteful expenditure of money and most demoralizing.

Mr. Robinson defended the system, and lauded the Government for increasing the the vote to encourage a military spirit.

Mr. Gowan spoke in favour of large votes for the militia, and declared that the people of Upper Canada would condemn the economical spirit of the Opposition in curtailing the efficiency of the force.

Mr. Patrick held entirely different views from Mr. Gowan, and he represented one half of Mr. Gowan's constituency. He knew the feelings of the people to be utterly opposed to the sentiments Mr. Gowan expressed. Item carried—59 to 38.

On the vote of $21,600 to pay militia for drilling in six days,

Mr. Brown objected to paying for what was of no real benefit; soldiers were not made by six days' drill annually. He believed the militia men would turn out as freely without payment as with it.

A discussion ensued. Item carried 58 to 38.

On the vote of $12,000 for 4,000 militia great coats, and $12,000 for clothing,

Mr. Brown objected as absurd to furnishing great coats for six days' drill in the summer.

Mr. Gowan spoke strongly in favour of it. He regretted that the expenditure had been reduced.

Mr. W. F. Powell endorsed the views of Mr. Gowan.

Mr. McDougall ridiculed the idea of great coats for summer drill. He could not see the necessity for uniforms for six days' drill.

Mr. Foley always voted against these useless expenditures. He denied that the policy of Government produced efficiency in the militia. No such appropriations were made in past times, yet the militia was quite as efficient as now. Nothing was more obnoxious to the people of Upper Canada than these sham proceedings.

Mr. Ferguson thought the Opposition mistaken about the popularity of the vote against money for the militia. His constituents were in favour of the expenditure. He thought the annual muster had a bad effect.

Item carried. Yeas—59. Nays—40.

On the vote of $12,500 for the extraordinary expenses of the militia connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales,

Mr. Brown demanded a full explanation as to how this money was proposed to be expended.

Mr. Galt replied it was impossible to say, but anticipated in guards of honour and powder for salutes. There was no intention of distributing it among the various regiments.

Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall) charged the ministry with an attempt to make the reception of the Prince of Wales a party triumph. The Opposition were most anxious to give his Highness a worthy reception, but he warned the Government of the impolicy of their proceedings.

Mr. Playfair hoped the expenditure would be increased. He believed we would have war again.

Mr. McGee made a humourous speech against Mr. Cartier who attempted to disarm one portion of the militia of its natural weapon by a Bill, prohibiting the obtaining of a 'tree or part of a tree.'

Mr. Brown moved an amendment, 'That while prepared to make ample provisions for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, yet this House conceives it due to Parliament that no partial grant, such as the proposed item, should be entertained, but that the whole order for the Prince's reception should be submitted to the formal consideration of Parliament, and the necessary expenditure embraced in one vote.' In moving it he charged the Ministry with attempting to make political capital out of the Prince's visit. The Opposition were anxious to make his reception cordial without regard to political feeling. They had offered to join the ministerialists, to form a committee of all sections. The Ministry treated the proposition with contempt. The impression acquired on that side, and begun to be believed by the country was, that the Ministry intended to use the visit for purely party purposes, to dissolve Parliament immediately after, and attempt to escape the condemnation awaiting them by the old loyalty cry. He warned the Ministry of the effect of such a fatal impression becoming general and urged that they should yet change their determination and allow the reception arrangements to be made on a non-political basis.

Atty. Gen. Cartier, denied that the Government had any design to make party capital out of the Prince. He regretted that such an impression should go abroad.

Mr. Patrick said the Government were themselves to blame. Their conduct justified the suspicion. The matter should be put into the hands of a committee of the House.

Mr. Galt said the political complexion was given by the Opposition. The Government would not follow the example by continuing such a discussion.

Dr. Connor charged the conduct of Government as the cause of suspicion. The request for the visit came from the House, and it ought not to be kept in ignorance. The rumour was that the House was to meet for a special session, but the ministry keep all the arrangements in the dark. He declared that if it were intended to parade any one, however high in station, before the people of Upper Canada, to recover their population, the ministry would regret it.

Mr. Foley cited the action of Town Councils in addressing the Governor, as proof of the partizan character of the movement. The friends of the Opposition resisted these addresses on the ground that they would lead to political contention. He urged the ministry to meet the Opposition on a fair and honourable footing, so as to secure a proper reception for the Prince.

Mr. Dunbar Ross said the Prince comes by invitation from both Houses, yet there is no proposal for action by either. He read an article from the Morning Chronicle, that the Prince was to lodge with the Governor General, so as to honize him. He contended that the ministry should come forward with a plan and invitate the co-operation of all parties.

Mr. Gowan thought the ministry not so evil-minded as to attempt to make capital out of the visit, and argued that if Parliament gave unlimited means to the Government, and they used the occasion for party purposes the people would punish them at the next election. He would for one.

Mr. Macdonald, (Cornwall,) denounced the ministry, charging them with a deliberate design to prostitute the occasion of the visit to their own party purposes.

Yeas—35. Nays—53.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, May 3.

The Upper Canada Municipal Institutions amendment, and the Montreal Terminus of the Grand Trunk Bills, were read a third time and passed.

The Provincial Land Surveyors' Association; The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad; the Free Ports of Entry; and the Montreal Bank Annuity and Guarantee Bills, were read a second time.

A number of bills from the Assembly were read a third time.

The House then adjourned.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Last night after our report left, the House passed in committee the resolution relative to the establishment of a superannuation and annuity fund for the civil servants of the province.

The order was then read for resuming the consideration of Mr. Brown's motion relative to the constitutional relations of Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Benjamin took the floor and kept it until midnight.

To-day after routine business the following bills were read the 3rd time and passed.

To incorporate Terrebonne Navigation Company.

To incorporate the Ottawa Board of Lumberers.

To incorporate the Windsor Improvement Company.

To alter and amend the act passed in the 20th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled an act for the construction of water works in Hamilton.

To enable Alix Donald, Austin Æneas McDonnell, and others, to sell and convey certain lands to Thomas Galt, notwithstanding disability.

To incorporate the General Hospital of the District of Richelieu.

To confer certain powers upon the Local Municipality of Grantham, Windover, and Simpson, in the County of Drummond.

To construct a bridge at Drummondville over River St. Francis.

To revive and extend the charter of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company.

To provide for the election of officers and directors of the County of Missisquoi Agricultural Society for the year 1860.

To amend the Act 101, 11 Vic. cap. 68, intituled 'an Act to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company.'

To amend the acts relative to the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Companies.

To amend and extend the act to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company.

To incorporate the Canada Central Railroad Company.

In reply to Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney General Cartier said in reference to the telegraphic despatch announcing that it was the intention of the Prince of Wales to sail for Canada in a week, that the Government had not received any official information to that effect. The latest information received by the Government on the subject had already been communicated the House, and it would be remembered that it was to the effect that it was contemplated that his Royal Highness would not leave England before the middle of July.

The discussion on Mr. Brown's resolution on the subject of the constitutional relations of Upper and Lower Canada, was then resumed by Mr. McGee, who was speaking when our report left.

The Steamer 'Walter Shanley.'—Although this fine vessel is advertised to commence her regular trips to Cape Vincent on Monday next, yet she will make a trial trip to the Cape on Saturday afternoon, which to the friends of the route, and of Mr. Gildersleeve, will be a free passage trip. There is some talk of Mr. Fraser's Band accompanying the party, with a view to Quadrilles coming home by moonlight, but we cannot speak positively. At any rate, it will be a very pleasant pleasure trip to a very pleasant place, and most likely with very pleasant people.

## The Queen's Birthday.

Mr. Huntington, the agent of Professor Wise, is in town to complete the arrangements for the balloon ascent on the 24th May. We have read with a good deal of interest the work of Mr. Wise on the art of ballooning, and have reason to believe that the aronaut might be induced to give a lecture in the City Hall, on this interesting subject, a day or two previous to his ascent, if such a course would be acceptable to our citizens. Mr. Wise proposes to spend the summer in Canada, and to make ascents from Montreal at the opening of the Victoria Bridge, from Hamilton at the Provincial Exhibition, and at other places. If Mr. Wise meets with the encouragement he merits from us, he may be induced to repeat his aerial excursion from Kingston at the time of the visit of the heir apparent, and while he is passing en route from Montreal to Hamilton. Our rural friends will doubtless flock into the city in numbers to view the inflation and ascent, and the number of visitors will, we understand, be further increased by a crack company of the New York State militia from Auburn, and a large number of excursionists from Watertown and other places. Our people were disappointed last autumn of the promised balloon ascent, but Mr. Wise has the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable man, as well as a very experienced aronaut, and he will certainly, as far as in him lies, keep faith with us.

The Japanese Embassy.—New York, May 1.—The municipal authorities of New York have this day appropriated $30,000 and engaged from the Messrs. Leland the first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel for the Japanese Embassy, which they will occupy on their arrival in this city. They intend to give them a more brilliant reception and entertainment than any distinguished guests have hitherto received.

## PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

What Can it Mean?—Among the notices of motion we observe the following rather curious one:—

Mr. White on Monday next—Addresses to His Excellency, praying him to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, an account showing the amount received and transmitted by the Receiver General for and on account of the Patriotic fund to the sufferers in the Crimean War: such return to shew by whom paid, the amount and the County, Municipality, and other sources, contributing to such Fund, together with the date on which such sum or sums were so received, and the date and amount transmitted to England by the Receiver General on account of such Fund.

What in the world is the member for Hamilton driving at? Can it be possible that he suspects the Government of having appropriated a part of the funds? We cannot see on what other ground he asks for a return. Mr. White is one of those suspecting people who always think everybody rogueish. His motion is certainly a very strange one.

A General Election.—In well informed quarters, says the Hamilton Times, the opinion prevails that ministers contemplate a general election immediately after the next harvest; calculating upon their ability to turn the visit of the Prince of Wales largely to party account. Amidst the 'furore' of loyalty, political considerations will carry little weight; and hence Mr. J. A. Macdonald's intended coup d'etat.

EAST MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

London, April 30.

I telegraphed you on Saturday, that the Conservative Convention had nominated Francis Cornish, Esq., Barrister, as the candidate of their party for the representation of the East Riding. There will, however, be three candidates in the field on that side, viz:—F. Cornish, H. C. Becher, and Jas. Johnson. The two first are limbs of the law, the latter a farmer in London Township, of ample means and admirable business qualification.

The Writ Up.—I learn that Mr. Sheriff Grass has received the writ from the authorities of Quebec, ordering a new election for the East Riding, in the place of Mr. Marcus Talbot. I presume that the nomination will take place before the 11th, and the election may be expected to come off by the end of the month. The precise dates are, however, not yet determined upon.

The friends of Mr. Johnson, the former candidate, seeing the intention of Mr. Becher, he prevailed upon that gentleman to run his chance also. They see that the constituency is jeopardized; but as the successful candidate, whoever he may be, cannot sit long, Mr. Johnson's friends consider it wise to introduce him preparatory to the contest of 1861.

With regard to Mr. Cornish, there is little doubt of his polling a much larger vote than Mr. Becher. His abilities as a popular electioneerer are unrivalled. He is thought to be not quite so civet scented or highly varnished as Mr. Becher, but he far surpasses him in political sincerity and ability.

The ugly feud that has been raging here among the Orangemen—Mr. Buckley leading one party, and Mr. Cornish the other—has been buried. It was owing to that Mr. Cornish carried the Convention, and that body will go unitedly to the poll.—[Cor. London Free Press.

M. Guevremont Unseated.—The Leader remarks that the Sorel Election Committee of the Legislative Council has declared the return of M. Guevremont void, on account of deficient qualification. The decision, we dare say, is legally correct; but we fear that M. Guevremont is not the only member who would be unseated if this principle were generally applied. A property qualification for members of the Legislature is thought and proper in itself; but it is notoriously not generally enforced, and when any one member is sacrificed to this requirement, it is impossible not to feel that a different measure is meted out to him than to others in precisely the same position. It is this circumstance which gives force to the objections of those who assail the requirement of a property qualification as something which ought to be got rid of. Otherwise its necessity would be generally admitted.

Recommendations and Suggestions of the Committee on Emigration.—On a careful review of the evidence taken, and in consideration of the inducements held out and facilities afforded by the Australian colonies and the United States, your Committee feel bound to recommend to the House and the Government the adoption of a new system in relation to European emigration. This system need not entail any additional expenditure on the Province to that now voted for quarantine and emigration purposes, since the proposed reduction of the establishment and staff at Grosse Isle will place at the disposal of Government $10,000 per annum—a sum fully equal, if economically applied to the improvement we are about to recommend.

I. As to the Agencies within the Province, your Committee are desirous to interest the various classes of our present population in the general subject, and to engage the co-operation of the various nationalities, respectfully recommend the establishment by law of a Board of Emigrant Commissioners at Quebec, to be composed of the Presidents for the time being of the St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies, the Mayor of Quebec, and the Chief Agent. That the duties and privileges of this Board should be defined by law, but that none of its members, except of course the Chief Agent, should receive compensation for his services.

Considering that an equal number of emigrants now arrive by way of New York and the Suspension Bridge in Upper Canada, the formation of a similar Board at Toronto is also recommended.

II. That a suitable landing place for emigrants, with convenient sheds and warehouses, should be established in the port of Quebec—say on the Island of Orleans—on the same general plan as that established at Castle Garden, New York.

III. That the capitation tax should be abolished, and the discretionary expenditure made by agents under the head of 'relief' be strictly limited to certain extreme cases.

IV. That the agencies within the Province should be supplied with all the latest information in relation to the public lands, as it comes into the possession of the Crown Lands Office, and that the limits of the several districts of which they would be thus obliged to have official information should be defined by instructions from the Quebec Board of Emigrant Commissioners.

V. That the Crown Lands Department should place at the disposal of the Commissioners an adequate number of lithograph maps of every new survey, as soon as received on the plan of the new Field Book adopted in that Department, showing the physical features and natural productions of the land.

VI. That resident Provincial Agents should be appointed at Christiana and Hamburg (the latter agency to include Bremen) at Liverpool, at whatever Irish port the Canadian line of steamships make a port of call, and at New York (where 2,000 emigrants were last year booked as 'bound for Canada').

VII. That these five agencies should be filled in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, and that a graduation of salaries should be made according to their relative importance.

VIII. Finally, that an untransferable land script, 'good for 50 acres of Public Land in any part of the Province of Canada,' should be issued through the Provincial agents abroad, to intending actual settlers, on certain conditions, to be fulfilled within a specified time, and that similar precautions to those taken by Savings Banks be taken by the Agents to protect the Province and the individual from imposition and loss. The adjoining 50 acres to that which the script would cover to be also reserved for a limited time that the settler might have a fair opportunity of acquiring it by purchase.

## THE MURDERS NEAR ST. JOHNS.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. VIOLATION OF THE LATTER.

From the Montreal Gazette.

St. Athanase, April 30, 1860.

On arriving at St Athanase I requested to be allowed a seat in the Court Room, for the purpose of taking notes of the evidence, but as the Court was huis clos, the Coroner refused me permission, and only allowed me permission to enter on condition that I would not 'put hand to pen.' I therefore forbear giving, from memory, the evidence in detail, and will merely give an outline of the facts adduced.

The inquests upon the bodies of Madame Bizaillon and her daughter, opened on Friday last, at Goyette's Hotel, St. Athanase, opposite St. Johns, before M. Tasse, Coroner and Revenue Inspector of the District of Iberville. Up to Monday night about 15 witnesses had been examined.

It appears that Madame Bizaillon and her daughter, aged about 13, came into St. Athanase, on the 16th April, for the purpose of making a few purchases at the stores. They slept that evening in the village, and left the following afternoon to return home, at Le Soixante de St. Gregoire, a settlement six miles from St. Athanase, on the line of the Shefford and Chambly Railway. They were seen by several persons walking along the track at four o'clock, and were then in the neighborhood of the place where they afterwards were found dead and mutilated.

Mr. Bizaillon, a farmer in the service of a gentleman whose name has slipped my memory, made search, which was joined in by his friends, but ineffectually. On Thursday, the 26th April, a labourer, working on the railroad track, spied some clothing in the brushwood by the road, and discovered the bodies of Madame Bizaillon and daughter, covered with brushes and stumps of trees. The bodies were in very good preservation, but presented a most frightful appearance; their heads and shoulders being completely covered with wounds and bruises evidently inflicted with two heavy sticks, which were found close to the bodies covered with blood. Drs. Wright and Loupret subsequently established that the young girl had been violated. The poor creatures had no money upon them, nor had the little articles they had purchased in Athanase been taken from them, as the basket containing them was found thrust under the girls clothes who lay on her face and knees. Madame Bizaillon lay about thirty yards from her daughter by a fence, likewise covered over with brushwood and stumps The bodies were removed to St. Athanase and carefully examined. The Coroner immediately summoned a Jury of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of St. Athanase, who, before proceeding with the inquest informed the Coroner of the district that they would not proceed unless Coroner Jones, of Montreal, was present to conduct the Inquest. He was accordingly summoned, and the Inquest proceeded. In the course of the examination of the witnesses on Saturday, Coroner Jones thought it desirable that a shoemaker, named Morin, residing at St. Athanase, should be put under arrest, in consequence of his having stated to two women, on Thursday, two days subject to the disappearance of the women, that a murder had been committed about three miles from St. Athanase, the parties being a mother and her daughter, residing at a place named Soixante de St. Gregoire. He was accordingly apprehended, and stated that he received his information from a person he knew not, but who was described by some as an Irishman, by others as a Canadian, residing in a neighbouring Parish, and of whom a clue was obtained on Monday night. Other witnesses affirmed to seeing Morin on the afternoon of the 17th (the day the women left for home) at 4 o'clock, in the neighborhood of the spot where the woman was murdered; but this he stoutly denies, saying that he was at Farnham onthat afternoon. A tavern-keeper residing at St. Johns also deposed, that 10 or 14 days ago Morin and a strange man, said by the former to be the person who informed him of the murder of the two women, entered his tavern, and the strange person, whom the tavern-keeper thought to be slightly imbecile from his actions, called forsome drink which Morin paid for, as the other man had no money Morin called him 'No man' for calling for liquor without paying for it, and the two then spoke at length in the French language, which the bar tender does not understand. Morin then took up an English paper and read part of it, handing it over to the bar tender to read over for him as he did not sufficiently understand it. This the bar keeper did. The paper contained an account of a murder which had taken place in some foreign country. It is not in my power to give any more of the evidence, but I can state that the party alluded to, is, by this time, in custody, and that so far, the evidence is purely circumstantial. The animus of the murder is apparent. The women were violated and then murdered, as they knew the parties who committed the outrage upon them.

I may remark, en passant, that on Monday evening Coroner Tasse ordered Mr. Hibbert, a bailiff who resides at St. Johns, to find out the person who was seen drinking with Morin, and that Hibbert stated that he would: he was confident of finding him out as he knew his whereabouts and description. As I left by the 9:40 train to come into the town, Mr. Hibbert came up to Coroner Jones, who was on the platform station awaiting the train to come in for the night, and told him that he was sorry he could not go after the man, as the Sheriff of the district had given him positive orders to attend to some Court business he had in hands, and which could not brook delay.

## MARINE NEWS.

Quebec, May 1st.

The Arabian arrived last evening from Sorel to take her place on the route between this Port and Shediac. She leaves on Saturday.

For Europe Direct.—Among the vessels which passed through the Welland Canal on the 1st inst., were two for Europe direct from Detroit and Cleveland with lumber, one being bound for Queenstown and the other for Greenock.

Sault Ste. Marie Items.—A correspondent sends us the following:—The canal improvements here are expected to be completed by the 15th of this month (May). The new lock will be finished in less than three weeks. The ice has nearly all left our wafers. The river has been nearly free for a week past.

The mining interest west of us, and north on the Canada side, is expected to be doubled this season over former years. And it is hoped and expected, that the country on both sides of the river here will begin to fill up with settlers.

The Falls here, with its immense body of water running nearly to waste, have been looked at with a view of running some of its power to use in smelting mills and other manufactures.

## ST. MARK'S CONCERT.

To-night, (Friday,) the St. Mark's Concert comes off at the City Hall.—The Clubs have been practicing very regularly, and a great improvement may be expected. Besides these, several Amateur Singers of note will lend their aid on the occasion, and altogether the success of the Concert is placed beyond a doubt.

## The Assizes.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1860.

The Court of Assize was re-opened this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Chief-Justice Robinson presided.

The following cases were disposed of:—

Pillar vs. Herns.—Action brought on a mortgage dated 28th September, 1858; it was undefended. Verdict for plaintiff, $1942 20. B. M. Briton for plaintiff.

Chadwick vs. Chaffey.—Jas. A. Henderson for plaintiff, Campbell & Mowatt for defendant.

An action of trespass brought for the cutting down of about 50 trees on certain lands owned by the Crown, but in the possession of the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $150.

Purdy vs. Woods.—T. L. Snooks for plaintiff, Jas. A. Henderson for the defendant.

An action of ejectment; the plaintiff was compelled to take a non-suit, owing to the non-production of a deed necessary to establish the plaintiff's title.

Bank of Upper Canada vs. McCuniffe.—Action on a promisory note. Undefended verdict for plaintiff. $107 34. S. S. Kirkpatrick for plaintiff.

Vanalstine vs. Bainhart.—Hon. Alexr. Campbell for the plaintiff; Jas. O'Reilly for the defendant.

This was an action of seduction, and appeared to be a very singular case, as evinced by the evidence adduced in favor of the defendant. It was proved that the girl had improper intercourse with other persons besides the alleged father of the child. Both counsels made eloquent and impressive addresses to the jury. Verdict for defendant.

Philips vs. Parker.—O'Reilly & Macarow for the plaintiff; Thos. Parke, jr., for the defendant.

This was an action of trover, brought for the recovery of a mare, which the plaintiff before his decease owned; but since his decease, which occurred at the time the last assizes was held in this city, and when the record was entered for trial the case had to be postponed owing to the plaintiff's death, letters of administration having, in the meantime, been taken out, and the suit prosecuted for the benefit of his widow at the present assize. The jury having heard the evidence for the plaintiff, and that argued by the defendant that it was the property of the Archdeacon of Kingston, the jury found for the plaintiff and $200 damages.

McCuniffe vs. Vallier—O'Reilly & Macarow for plaintiff; Campbell & Mowat for defendant.

Action of replevin for some household furniture. The defendant admitted the property to be Mrs. McCuniffe's. The only dispute at the trial was the question of the illegal detention on the part of the defendant. The Jury found that defendant had not illegally detained goods.

*** A circumstance took place in Court yesterday, that shows how very low the standard of morals is in Canada among the rural population—particularly in a point where the honor of man is at stake. The mother of a young woman brought an action against a young farmer for the seduction of her daughter. The girl told her story, and told it plainly. To rebut her testimony and blast her character, another young man was put into the box, who unblushingly deposed to acts of intimacy with the girl of five months' continuance! He did so with a smile on his countenance, as if he were proving a common fact. It is true, he said he was subpœned to give evidence; but he ought to have known, or at least should have been told by some one, that no man can be compelled to give evidence tending to criminate himself, or to degrade, defame, or injure himself. In England, such a man would have held his tongue, for the consequences of kissing and telling would have been felt by him during his natural life. In Canada, judging from the utter indifference manifested by all parties, it is looked upon as an ordinary transaction.

## DOMESTIC.

The Orange Celebration.—The South Lanark County Procession is this year to be held in the Village of Smith's Falls; and we learn that the Orange Lodges of Brockville and vicinity are to be present.—A large gathering may therefore be expected.

Suit for Damage.—A man named Huntsman sued the Great Western Railway Company at St. Catherines, claiming damages for being put of the cars of the Company. The Plaintiff proved that he purchased a ticket at Grimsby Station; that he had handed it to the conductor; that a short time afterwards the conductor demanded his ticket, when he told him that he had given it to him, which the conductor denied, and insisted upon getting the fare from the plaintiff; and that on his refusal to pay, the conductor put him off the cars. The Company endeavored to show that the plaintiff had not given the ticket; that the conductor asked the plaintiff at the station if he were going east, to which he replied no; that after the conductor had taken a Grimsby ticket from some other person he saw plaintiff get on the cars. The Jury thought the Conductor was mistaken, and mulcted the Company $200 damages.

The newspaper organ of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald complains that there is an amalgamation of races in the county of Glengarry, between black-colored gentlemen, or negroes, and handsome white girls. Marriages of this sort are strongly commented on by the Editor, who will doubtless have the sympathy of the public generally.

Arson at St. Valentine.—On Saturday night some of the Government Police, under Chief McLaughlin, came in from St. Valentine with seven prisoners, arrested by order of Mr. Coursol on a charge of being accessors before the fact to an arson in that parish. They were lodged in jail. The parties include a doctor, an inn-keeper, and a number of farmers. It is said that the case originated in the refusal to grant tavern licenses. St. Valentine is situated on on Isle-aux-Noix, in the vicinity of the Reformatory Prison. The police returned, with Mr. Coursol, yesterday, further to investigate into the case.—[Pilot.

I met Mr. Coursol, Police Magistrate, with some of the Government Police, as I stepped on the train. He was also going into town from St. Valentin, having concluded the inquiry into the arson case already mentioned in the Gazette. He informed me that the investigation into the case closed that evening, and resulted in the arrest and commitment to the Montreal jail of the following persons:—Louis Mailloux as principal, and Dr. Girouard, Louis Racine, Francois Martin, Ambroise Dube, Edouard Davignon Beauregard, all tavern keepers, and Pierre Colin, yeoman, upon a charge of arson.

Dr. Charles Bellehumeure and Joseph Doquette, teacher and Secretary to the Municipality of Sir. Valentin, were also arrested and held to bail for appearance at the Queen's Bench in September, for conspiracy to demolish the Council Hall of St. Valentin, and also for maltreating and threatening to take the lives of the Municipal Councillors.

These offences were the result of the refusal, as already stated, of the Council to grant licenses for the sale of liquors in any form in the Municipality; and the parties arrested combined to coerce the Council to retract their refusal.

Jean Baptiste Bornais, whose barn and outbuildings and contents were burnt, was the leader of the Council, and the next property intended to be destroyed by the same means, as sworn to by the principal, were those of Pierre Dozois, the Mayor of St. Valentin, and Mr. Hebert, also a leading Councillor.

Mailloux, the principal in the affair, was induced to commit the deed, acknowledged the facts of the case to Mr. Coursol, and gave the information which led to the arrest of the above parties. His evidence, I am informed, was corroborated in many essential particulars by several respectable and disinterested parties.—[Cor. Montreal Gazette.

## ONE MAN POWER.

An examination of Dr. Ryerson's new School Bill shows that the illustrious appropriator of 'casual advantages' is bent upon extending to their utmost bounds the powers of the office which he holds. Formerly he was described as the Chief Superintendent of Schools, now he calls himself the Chief Superintendent of Education; next it is to be presumed we shall have him in the position of Minister of Education when, the pulpit and gown left far behind, he will dabble in the dirtiest political water within his reach.

The changes are not in names only, however. In case of a difference between school trustees and auditors, with reference to expenditure, it is provided that the questions shall be submitted to the 'Chief Superintendent of Education,' whose decision shall be final. In case of dispute as to the boundary school sections the Chief Superintendent is to have power to decide upon everything not otherwise provided for by law. The head Master of a grammar school, situated in a county town is to be entitled to a special allowance of $4 per week over and above his salary upon condition of his taking and reporting the meteorological observations required by law 'to the satisfaction of the Chief Superintendent of Education.' And again—no grammar school master can henceforth be appointed unless he has a certificate from the committee of examiners, and such certificates are only to be issued under the hand and official seal of the Chief Superintendent. These two provisions will give Dr. Ryerson entire control over the grammar school teachers of the province. They cannot be appointed without his official seal and signature, and he has the power to grant or withold the sum of £52 a year as it may please him.

This is bad enough, but more remains to be told. The bill abolishes the existing township superintendents and replaces them with county superintendents. In regard to the practical effect of this change on the school system, we beg to refer our readers to a clever letter on the subject from a local superintendent which we publish elsewhere. He appears to show conclusively that the system of appointing township superintendents is superior to that which Dr. Ryerson proposes, and that it is also cheaper. The Chief Superintendent, however, means to accomplish more by the change than a mere alteration of the system of local management. His design is to bring the county superintendents under his own control. He approaches the work in the most insidious manner. Not daring to ask directly for the power of appointing these officers, he introduces a finger, hoping by-and-by to make room for the whole hand. In the 22nd clause, it is—'Provided always that the municipal council of any county may, if it think proper, transfer by resolution the appointment of local superintendent of schools of such county to the department of public instruction.' Dr. Ryerson wields considerable power throughout the province, and might be able to persuade some of the councils to permit him to appoint the county superintendent. Supposing he did not succeed in that, however, the clause from which we have quoted can be used as a point d'appui for pressing his claim for entire control over the appointment of the local superintendents.

We have already mentioned the attempt to add to the duties of the 'Educational Department,' that of supplying mechanics' institutes with books; we presume from recent movements that the central colleges will follow, and in the end, if Dr. Ryerson lives and remains in office, he will indeed be not only chief, but sole superintendent of education in Upper Canada. The bill may become law. Dr. Ryerson has great power over the Executive, and Upper Canada has little to say in legislation, but we trust that it will receive the determined opposition of every friend of the Common School system.—[Globe.

## New York Markets.

May 3rd.

Flour—receipts 7674 bbls; market a shade better: sales 10,000 bbls at $5,50 a 55 for superfine state; 5,57½ a 65 for extra do; 5,50 a 55 for superfine western; 5,60 a 86 for common to medium extra western; 6,20 a 30 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour is unchanged: sales 500 bbls at 5,70 a 7,40. Rye flour steady at 3,50 a 4,25. Grain—wheat receipts 159 bus; market is a little more steady; sales 6000 bus at 1,31 for fair Milwaukee club in store; 1,50 for choice white Michigan. Rye quiet at 84c. Barley dull and unchanged. Receipts of Corn 300 bus; market steady; sales 22,000 bus at 60c for mixed western; 62 a 63c for yellow Jersey. Oats 42 a 43 for western, Canadian, and state. Provisions—Pork steady: sales are 130 bbls at 17,35 a 17,40 for old mess; 17,70 for new do; 12,87 for old prime, and 14,-20 a 45 for new do. Beef: sales 100 bbls. Cut meats unchanged. Lard 8½c; sales 600 bbls at 10¾ a 11¼. Butter is in fair request at 16 a 15 for Ohio, and 16 a 20 for state. Cheese steady and unchanged. Money and Sterling Exchange without any new features.