HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Swimming of the head, nausea, distaste for food, and a feeling of lassitude and exhaustion, are infallible indications of a torpid stomach and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs and the circulation.—But it is not therefore necessary to send for a doctor. A course of Holloway's great cathartic, alterative, and tonic remedy will remove every unpleasant symptom, and imbue both the body and the mind with unwonted energy. Every animal fluid will be purified, every obstruction in the evacuatory channels swept away, every organ regenerated. These may seem to be strong statements, but the testimony of the sick of all nations is their source and basis. 106

SICK HEAD-ACHE CURED.—We know that this heading will attract the attention of many, and the eyes of not a few will peruse an article that offers to point out to them a remedy for this prevalent disease. "Kennedy's Medical Discovery" is warranted to cure this malady by the use of one bottle. Now, Reader, do not doubt this statement and suffer on; all that the advocates of the Discovery ask is that you will give it a fair trial, well knowing that the verdict will be in its favor. But many other diseases are cured with certainty, humors of every kind, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, &c., and it is with a heart full of sympathy for the afflicted that we present to them "Kennedy's Medical Discovery."

For sale by all druggists in the British Provinces. 106

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11. 1860.

[From the London Free Press.]

The Bank of Upper Canada.

William Lyon Mackenzie is at his old game of sowing discord and mischief, and is now seeking to undermine the character of the Bank of Upper Canada. He has, through the Message, given full scope to Mr. Hopkins' slanders. This personage finds a fellow-sympathiser in the erratic W. L. Mackenzie, who is ever willing to lend his aid to disturb, slander and traduce, when he is impotent for any real good. The Bank authorities have not deigned to notice Mr. Hopkins' slanders, and very properly pass them by with the contempt they merit. We find that the American monetary authorities are not to be scared by all this bluster, and the following encomium from Hodges' Journal of Finance comes at an opportune moment to rebuke the malice of the disappointed and disgraced official, who is evidently seeking 'black mail' as a price for his silence:—

'For some time past there has been in circulation vague and uncertain rumors calculated to affect the solvency of the Bank of Upper Canada. We have refrained from comment until we were placed in possession of the facts in the matter, although we notice that our contemporaries have joined in the hue and cry, without even thinking whether they were correct or not. We have received information that to our mind is conclusive, that the charges, (if they can be called such and we doubt it,) made against the Bank of Upper Canada, are without the slightest foundation, and have emanated from a person who occupied the position of Agent for the Bank at Lindsay, Canada, but who was dismissed by the Directors for grave misconduct. The charges made against this Bank by this agent, have been taken in Canada for just what they were worth, and that is—nothing, for the institution still enjoys the confidence of the Canadian public, as it always has since its organization in 1822. Statements emanating from discharged employees of an institution should always be received with due caution, and proper inquiry should be made before placing any reliance upon them, as investigation generally discloses the fact that they were not entirely disinterested.

'The Bank of Upper Canada is one of the oldest institutions in the Province of Canada, and ranks, in point of commercial standing, second only to the Bank of England, and under the careful management of its able and efficient Cashier, Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., who has occupied that important station since the organization of that institution in 1822, has always maintained an integrity that has never been questioned. During the great commercial panic of 1857, so severely felt in the United States, this Bank in no instance failed to redeem its notes on presentation, in gold. This fact should be considered and weighed as an offset against the mere rumors afloat concerning its present insolvency. It has at the present time a cash capital paid in of $3,130,844, with Branches throughout Canada, and Agencies in Great Britain and the United States. To show the confidence reposed in this Bank, we will here state that since 1849 it has been made the repository of the Cash Account of the Government of Canada, amounting yearly to several millions of dollars. The Bank has also most of the great Public Accounts, including the Grand Trunk Railway, the Great Western and the Northern Railway; and this year the Bank has the account of the Military Department, which involves an expenditure of $2,250,000. These facts speak for themselves, and to all unbiased minds show conclusively that the confidence reposed in the management of this Bank is of no ephemeral nature. We are at a loss to conceive why the absurd rumors that have attained circulation should have been for a moment credited, unless it were a matter of speculation in some of the small cities on the borders, in order to buy the notes at a shave—a thing very often done by irresponsible parties. Notwithstanding the malicious acts of its former Agent, the Bank of Upper Canada has not in any manner found it necessary to change the usual course of its business, but will pursue the even tenor of its way, and so continue to maintain its reputation as one of the best managed and safest institutions in Canada.'

House of Assembly.

Quebec, May 8.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Mr. Drummond, who had the floor, was absent, and Mr. Brown expressed a hope that before the division, some member of the ministry would express his views. No one rising, the members were called in.

Mr. Galt then rose to speak. Members objected to his speaking after the members had been called. There were general cries of 'Go on,' but Mr. Galt resumed his seat.

Mr. Benjamin's motion of the previous question was carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown said he presumed the main question was now open for debate.

The Speaker said no. After they had decided that the main question should now be put, it was not open to further debate, nor to a motion for adjournment.

Mr. Brown's first resolution was then negatived 66 to 27.

Messrs. Munro, Stirton, Burwell, Dorion, Walker Powell, and Jas. Ross came in immediately after the division was taken and requested that their votes might be taken among the yeas.

Several members urged that the request should be acceded to, as none had anticipated a division thus early.

The Speaker said it could not be allowed.

Mr. Brown then moved his second resolution.

Mr. Wm. F. Powell immediately moved the previous question of shutting off all amendments.

Mr. Gowan protested in very indignant terms, against moving the previous question. Several amendments were to have been moved in favour of Representation by Population, &c. The previous question shut them off, and he hoped Mr. Powell would withdraw it.

Mr. Powell refused.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said these resolutions on Constitutional Changes were propounded by a Convention claiming to express the views of the Reform party of Upper Canada. He thought the previous question the proper course to take that the House might distinctly record its opinion on that scheme, which might be prevented if amendments were moved. Those who had other schemes could take other opportunities of placing them before the House as substantial propositions.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the House, on the resolution in the Speaker's hands. He said there were great complaints in Upper Canada on account of the injustice with which she was treated of late years, and because the Government for the purpose of securing support in the House, made improper expenditures of public money which was contributed by Upper Canada, in the proportion of from 60 to 70 per cent. He commented on Mr. Benjamin's speech which he said was chiefly remarkable for length and scurrility. He contended that Representation by Population was the true remedy, and said he would have moved that amendment to Mr. Brown's resolution if it had not been shut of by the previous question. He said nine-tenths of the representatives of Upper Canada had appeared before their constituents with Representation by Population in their mouths, and threatened that he might yet move it in amendment to going into committee of supply. He pointed out the injustice of Quebec with 44,000 inhabitants and only three miles round having three representatives, while Huron and Bruce with 70,000 inhabitants, and 200 square miles of territory had only one.

Mr. William F. Powell said the people of Upper Canada were quite satisfied with the present system.

Mr. Ferguson said if people in Mr. Powell's section were satisfied, they must be getting more from the public purse than he was aware of. No wonder that Mr. Powell was satisfied when he was expecting to get four million acres of land for building a railroad. He went on to argue that the people of Upper Canada desired some change. He thought Representation by Population would meet the case, and should vote against Mr. Brown's resolution.

Mr. Buchanan opposed the resolution. He thought our principal difficulties arose from asserting the omnipotence of Parliament rather than the omnipotence of principle. He said the Queen was our only tie to England, and we should neither fear nor respect Englands public men. The Legislature of England, in 1846, put us in a position which would have rendered annexation absolutely certain, but for the Reciprocity Treaty which was afterwards obtained. He denied that the present taxation of Canada was burdensome or the debt excessive. He asserted that the late elections in Upper Canada were carried on on false pretences, and tha tif the people of Upper Canada had been told that Lower Canada would never grant Representaton by Population, the present Upper Canada majority would not have been returned. The principle whose omnipotence he sought to assert was, that of a home market for the people. The people talked of food for the mind; in the first place, let us get food for the body. He believed disunion would be very injurious. He found more patriotism in Lower Canada than in Upper Canada, and sounder views on the labour question. He deprecated disunion, if only for this, that in Lower Canada there was an older people, having less in common with England than the people of Upper Canada.

Mr. Gowan rebuked Mr. Buchanan for his apparent annexation tendencies.

Mr. Buchanan denied that he was an Annexationist.

Mr. Gowan went on to speak of Representation by Population as a test question in Upper Canada. He did not think the remedy proposed by Mr. Brown and the Toronto Convention would meet the end designed.

The vote was then taken at six o'clock.

The previous question was carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown's resolution was negatived—74 to 32.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

May 10.

To-day, after routine business, Mr. A. P. Macdonald moved that the adjourned debate on his Homestead Bill be the first order of the day—negatived—yeas 38, nays 68.

The House then went into committee on the bills.

To amend the 40th chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, and Respecting Joint Stock Companies.

The committee rose and reported the bill as adopted.

Mr. Mowatt moved the House into committee on the bill respecting the rights of innocent occupants of land in Upper Canada under titles which prove defective.

Mr. Sherwood moved the six months hoist.

The debate was proceeding when our report left.

☞THE LATE GLORIOUS RAINS.—The season has been very propitious for the farmer and gardener. A succession of warm, dry weather to plough and put in the crop, and then when the seed is all in, come the glorious and bountiful rains of the present week. If we don't have a splendid harvest, it will be something unaccountable. Nothing can be more promising.

THE ASSIZES.

May 10th, 1860.

Court opened this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The following prisoners being placed in the dock, the Court sentenced them as follows:

Charlotte Scott, Manslaughter, 8 months in the common gaol; Alexander Lawrence, forgery, four years in the Provincial Penitentiary; Lethero Pensell, perjury, 6 months in the common gaol; Margaret Goodman and Mary Quinn, larceny, two months in the common gaol; John Long, larceny, three months in the common gaol.

The Queen vs. Patrick Hogan, forgery.—J. J. Burrowes, Esq., County Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Crown. J. O'Reilly, Esquire, defended the prisoner.

The prisoner at the bar was charged with having forged the name of John Flanigan, Esq., on the back of a promissory note and having uttered the same, knowing it to be forged.

The following witnesses being called for the prosecution, deposed as follows:

Isaac Simpson—Knows the prisoner, Mr. Hogan; lends money on promissory notes; lent Hogan money two or three times; the notes were generally endorsed; the note produced is one of the notes; told him he should get two endorsers; came to me with the note endorsed by M. P. Guess and John Flanigan; the note was dated 21st December, 1859, payable to the order of M. P. Guess; told him he should get an other endorser to a note, of which this present one is a renewal. It is endorsed by M. P. Guess and John Flanigan; I did not examine the note minutely; I went to M. P. Guess, when I then discovered the fraud.

Cross examined by J. O'Reilly—There were two or three notes given me by Hogan, endorsed by M. P. Guess and John Flanigan; could not say what time the notes were brought; this note was a renewal for another for the same amount; did renew notes for Hogan several times; I always considered Hogan an honest person and so did every person who knew him; M. P. Guess took up the note and paid me amount; he was liable before Flanigan; I took the note from Hogan in the general order of business.

Micajah P. Guess—Know the prisoner Hogan, had dealings with him very often; was in the habit of endorsing for him; Mr. Simpson discounted several notes for Hogan; I always endorsed for him, latterly I told him to get another endorser; he said he would; he got John Flanigan as an endorser, I endorsed the note produced; know the signature of John Flanigan; this signature is not the signature of John Flanigan; I discovered the forgery the day I took the note up; the note was protested; I prefered to pay the note before any more costs were put on it; it was after I took the note up I saw Flanigan's signature.

Cross examined by J. O'Reilly,—I have endorsed several notes for Hogan; he gave me security for the amount endorsed by a mortgage on his property; I afterwards got a deed of his farm to cover the endorsations; if Hogan had not paid the notes I would have to; I did not press him to get an endorser; Hogan does not write.

John Flanigan—Resides in this city; Is an alderman; the signature endorsed on this note is not mine; know Mr. Hogan; have endorsed two or three notes for him; I endorsed for him merely for accommodation; the first time I knew about the false signature was the week I got the protest; would have endorsed the note myself knowing that Mr. Guess had alway endorsed.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.

I endorsed two or three notes for Mr. Hogan; would have continued to endorse; a persons writing is different in winter, his hand sometimes being cold; could not say that I endorsed this note with my glove on; have often written with my glove on. Mr. Hogan's character is generally good.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. O'Reilly did not call any witnesses on behalf of the defence, but made a very eloquent and persuasive address to the Jury, who having retired for a short interval, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

McMullen vs. Murduff—action on account. Verdict for plaintiff $139:6cts.

J. O'Reilly, Esq., for the plaintiff; W. G. Draper, Esq., for the defendant.

Whitney vs. Corbett—action brought to recover the value of certain goods seized by the defendant, who is sheriff, under a writ of execution against certain persons to whom the goods did not belong. Verdict for the plaintiff $130:75 cts.

T. Kirkpatrick & Son for the plaintiff.

Cowan vs. McIntire—action on a bill of exchange. Verdict for plamtiff $161:48cts.

G. L. Mowat, Esq., defendant's attorney.

Hunter vs. The Corporation of the City of Kingston—This action was brought to recover wages due the plaintiff, while acting in the employ of the Corporation as policeman.

It appears that the plaintiff having bought some land from John Flanigan, Esq., who was then Mayor for this city, gave his promissory notes for it, with the understanding that as soon as his wages became due, it should be placed to the benefit of these notes.

The plaintiff endeavoured to prove that no order had been given to take up the notes with his wages, but failed.

Verdict for the defendant.

W. G. Draper, Esq., for the plaintiff.

Jas. Agnew, Esq., for defendant.

Orr vs. Spooner, This action was brought by the plaintiff, against Reuben Spooner Esq., a Justice of the Peace for these United Counties, for maliciously and wilfully causing him to be arrested and imprisoned.

This case was tried last assizes, and resulted in a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, but an application for a new trial had been granted on payment of costs.

The plaintiff, in 1858, was a constable, and acted as such for defendant. A person, named McGann, was fined ten shillings and costs for committing an assault on one Donoghue. The warrant was placed in the hands of plaintiff to levy the amount of fine and costs, after the amount was collected, it was paid over to the defendant; but, yet, the defendant caused the plaintiff to be indicted for not paying over the amount of the fine and costs. The plaintiff proved that he paid over the amount to Spooner, hence the present action.

Verdict for plaintiff, Damages $100 and full costs of Court.

J. O'Reilly, Esq., for the plaintiff.

T. L. Snooks Esq. and W. G. Draper Esq. for the defence.

In the case of the Queen v. Jethro Pencil, for perjury, his lordship, in reading over the evidence, thought it would have been better if the magistrate had made out the information more in the words of the informant. If the prisoner had been influenced by the construction the magistrate put upon his statement, the wrong would then be done by the magistrate falling into the error. However imprudent it would have been for the prisoner to have signed such an information, it would have placed him in a very different position. From the action of the magistrate at the time he took the evidence, and discharged Lake and Vanluven, the probability would have been that it would have struck him at once at the time the information was laid, that it was not a case of robbery, and he ought not to have taken the information. After a minute summing up of all the evidence his lordship charged them that they ought not to convict the prisoner unless they were satisfied in their own minds that the prisoner had knowingly sworn falsely to serve his own purposes. Verdict—'Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.'

This case finished the business of the Assizes.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jurors of our Lady the Queen, for the Court of Queen's Bench, of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, having visited the gaol of these United Counties, beg leave to report:—

That they found the gaol clean and well ventilated, the bedding good, provisions wholesome and the prisoners having no complaint to make, but are well satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Governor of the prison.

The Grand Jury would especially bring under the notice of the Court, the great number, both of male and female prisoners, confined for drunkenness and vagrancy, and would suggest that prisoners committed for such offences, should only be allowed bread and water, instead of the rations they now receive. The Grand Jury consider that the present system of imprisonment has a very great tendency to encourage larcenies, drunkenness and vagrancy, and trust that measures will be adopted in future, to prevent the gaol of these United Counties from being filled with such characters at the expense of the sober and industrious.

The attention of the Grand Jury has been drawn to the very dangerous practice of the troops stationed in and about Kingston, of firing rifles across the St. Lawrence, at Point Henry, to the imminent peril of passers-by, and request that the matter presented be brought before the notice of the Commandant of the Garrison, who, the Grand Jury believe, only requires to have his attention attracted to a practice of so dangerous a nature, to take immediate measures to suppress it.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
Kingston, May 10, 1860.

His lordship, in receiving the presentment, observed that, generally speaking, there was no proper provision made for keeping prisoners at work—which was desirable—during their confinement in jail. There was not a single jail in the Province, that he was aware of, in which any system for the occupation of prisoners was established. He thought that a change might take place when the Inspectors of Prisons had made some progress in their duties. There had been some unaccountable delay in their appointment, but now they were appointed they had the power to order any change in the government of prisoners that might be required; they thus had the power to put the counties to expense in carrying out what they might direct, and it might happen that some expense might be entailed in carrying out a different system. There could be no doubt that there would not be so many confined to jail for drunkenness if they underwent any serious punishment. With respect to the ball-firing of which they had taken notice, he would direct a copy of their presentment to be sent to the commandant of the garrison.

Police Court.

May 10th.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Mr. Wood, the lessee of the Cataraqui Bridge, complained of John Gallagher, a city cabman, for non-payment of toll for his empty cab. On two occasions Mr. Gallagher refused payment of tolls for his empty cab, and tendered in lieu two passes from Col. Bourchier, Commandant of the Garrison. The case hinged on the right of the Commandant to pass empty cabs crossing the bridge. Mr. Wood proved the facts. Col. Bourchier was sworn, and said that when General Clitheroe was in command, a dispute occurred of a similar nature, and a general order was made, directing that passes should be given to carriages in army employ, crossing the bridge. The Colonel swore he was on duty on this occasion, and that the cab returned after conveying him home. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Jr., appeared on the part of the defendant, and produced the Military Act, which bore out the right of giving passes for empty cabs, and the Mayor dismissed the complaint. As the matter is an important one, in all probability Mr. Wood will employ counsel and appeal from the decision.

May 8th.

LIGHT BUTTER.

Calvin Shibly was summoned for offering light butter in the market. 29 pound rolls were 5 lbs. 10 oz. deficient. The Butter was confiscated.

The clerk of the market endeavored to find a woman who had sold 3 lbs. of butter which were 6 oz, short, but he was unable to get hold of her.

The Prince of Wales.

The following from an English paper of the 25th gives a later date for the day of sailing of the Prince of Wales than was published by the Times:—

'We have authority for stating that the announcement made by some of our contemporaries, that the Prince of Wales will sail for Canada in the course of next week, is in correct. His Royal Highness will complete his term at Oxford and, as at present arranged, the Prince will not make his transatlantic trip before the first week in July.'

'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is now authoritatively stated, would return to Frewen Hall, Oxford, on the 26th ult., and according to present arrangements will remain at the University until after the commemoration, when His Royal Highness will leave, and Frewen Hall will then become the residence of the Prince Consort during the meeting of the British Association for the encouragement of Science, of which his Royal Highness is the retiring President.'

VERY IMPORTANT.—At a meeting of the friends of the Benicia Boy, held in New York on Monday night it was proposed to go to war with Great Britain if she refuses to give up 'the belt.' The Herald proposes the bombardment of the Tower.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—It will be observed that the question of the Seat of Government has been finally decided. Mr. Brown took ground against breaking up the existing arrangement, and no Upper Canadian voted for Mr. Piche's motion. If the Lower Canadians do not like the settlement of the question, they have only themselves to blame. Let them make the best of it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May 9th.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply being called,

Mr. Piche moved, in amendment, an address to His Excellency, praying him to cause the erection of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa to be suspended until the people have had the opportunity, at a general election, of pronouncing upon the expediency of making constitutional changes by means of a confederation of the Provinces of British North America, as suggested by the present Administration to the imperial authorities as the only remedy for the difficulties existing between Upper and Lower Canada; or on the expediency of any other change in the Constitution. He said he was justified in moving this amendment by the declarations of Ministers themselves, who regarded a federation of the Provinces as a matter of ultimate certainty, and, under such circumstances, it could not be thought improper for us to pause ere we proceeded to the construction of expensive buildings, which, after all, might not be required.

Mr. McGee and Mr. Dunbar Ross gave expression to similar views.

Mr. Thibaudeau spoke in favor of Quebec as the seat of Government.

Mr. Brown said that, as great expense had been already incurred in the buildings at Ottawa, and as Ottawa would be acceptable to him and his friends as the seat of Government in the event of the constitutional changes which he proposed taking place, he was prepared to support the action of the Government, and to vote against the motion.

After some further discussion, the House divided on the amendment. Yeas, 24; nays, 68.

Montreal, May 9th.

Some of our contemporaries hint mysteriously that some great political coup d'etat on the part of the Opposition is about to be made; and that it is as yet doubtful when the Session of Parliament shall terminate. It is, we believe, the intention of Government that the House shall, if possible, close before this day week, but then we can't say positively this will be the case, in view of the under-current, the papers we have reference to say has set in. We have had no advices to this effect; and we pretend to some little knowledge even of the sayings and doings of Mr. Brown and his friends. The Seat of Government question was at one time meant to have been made the casus belli, and Mr. Sicotte was the Ajax who was to have slaughtered the Ministry. We were well aware the hon. gentleman had no intention of the sort: for though he left the Government, as he said he would, on this question, he professed his readiness to bow to the opinion of the majority of the House; and they having decided to maintain the Queen's decision, it would be impossible for him now to substitute Montreal for Ottawa, or carry a recommendation to that effect were he ever so much disposed.—Pilot.

It is fortunate for us that we have a little comedy now and then, to relieve the monotony of the proceedings in Parliament—(some people, however, would even call these a farce) and you may like to hear of the latest incidents. The Hon. Malcolm ——, a much respected citizen of Quebec, died the other day, and an order was sent to the undertaker to come and measure him for a coffin. The man, not clearly comprehending the message, sought out the boarding house where the Hon. Malcolm Cameron stays, and told the landlady he was come to measure the 'coon.' She, who had seen him leave, but a few short hours before, in perfect health and strength was horrified, and probably hoped he had been shriven by a priest for the imprecations he had lately been uttering and the ill-will he had been expressing against the Cartier-Macdonald Government. There was lamentation dire, for a while, for our undertaker persisted that the gentleman had died suddenly, and would not leave till the corpse should be brought home. But to lamentation mirth succeeded, when modest Malcolm presently walked in to dinner—which had been neglected in consequence of grief on his account—and the joke stands against him to this day. It is about a week old, now, but it is not until the appearance in the Quebec Chronicle, this morning, of a poem relating to the event, that I have considered the subject a fit one for newspaper correspondence.—Spectator.

Qnebec, May 8th.

Mr. Wilson, of North York, Clear Grit, who was entrusted by the Government with conducting the Fellowes case, et alia quæsdam, and who charged the sum of $3000 for his services, has had his little bill taxed, and how much do you think has been struck off? No less than $1200. If we take out of the account as rendered the necessary disbursements of the learned gentleman, to which nobody objected, we shall perceive that he asked for his own and his clerks' services more than twice as much as he was authorized to do! If a tradesmen had charged twice as much for his goods as was bargained for—if a builder were to send in a demand to be paid for twice as much brick work as he had really erected, we should call him a swindler, but I suppose we must not apply that term to legal members of Parliament, especially of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, 'for they, you know are all, all honorable men.'

DOMESTIC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.—The third election of members to the Legislative Council, under the Act of 1855, will take place in the latter part of September, or early in October next, when six members will be returned for each section of the Province as follows:—

UPPER CANADA.

St. Clair—Lambton and West Middlesex.

Brock—North and South Wellington, and North Waterloo.

Niagara — Lincoln, Welland and the Town of Niagara.

King—South Ontario, East York, and the Township of Vaughan and Etobicoke.

Newcastle—East and West Northumberland, and East Durham.

Bathurst—North and South Lanark, and the South Riding of Leeds.

LOWER CANADA.

Grandville—Counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska, Parishes of St. Roch des Aulnets, and St. Jean Port Joli, and prolongation thereof in a straight line to the Province line, in the County of L'Islet.

Stadacona—City and Banlieu of Quebec, not including the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec.

De la Valliere—Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska, Townships of Wendover, Grantham, and that part of Upton which lies in the County of Drummond.

Inkerman—Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.

Bedford—Counties of Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford.

Rigaud—Parish of Montreal, except that part which lies to the east of the prolongation of St. Denis Street, Counties of Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil, and Soulanges.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE AT TORONTO.—Another of those daring acts of incendiarism which of late have been so prevalent in Toronto, was perpetrated on the morning of Sunday, by the setting on fire of the out-buildings which abut on the residence of the Rev. Mr. Ellerby, on Jarvis-street. About one o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Ellerby was aroused from sleep by the sound of a step of a person on the wooden shed immediately in rear of the house. She hastily rose from bed, and on going to the window observed a flame of fire spreading with great rapidity over the roof of the outhouse, as if it had been saturated with some inflammable liquid. She instantly alarmed Mr. Ellerby and the other members of the family, and an attempt was made to remove the furniture by the persons who had early reached the spot on seeing the reflection of the flames, but they only succeeded in saving a few articles owing to the intense heat. The nearest alarm was Knox's Church or St. Lawrence Hall, and considerable delay took place before the brigade could be called out. When the alarm, however, was given no time was lost in reaching the scene of the fire. In the meantime, the flames had spread westward and had ignited the rear portion of Mr. Maclear's house on Mutual-street, but by the prompt action of the hook and ladder company in pulling down the out-buildings and a stream of water having been brought to bear on the premises, Mr. Maclear's house was saved with only trifling damage. Hopes were at one time entertained that Mr. Ellerby's residence would be saved, but from the great want of water, consequent on the nearest hydrant being situated on Gerrard-street, this was found to be impossible. In a very short time the house was completely gutted, and the greater portion of Mr. Ellerby's valuable effects destroyed. The rev. gentleman has lost an excellent library, composed of between three and four thousand volumes of rare works, a large amount of hardware, furniture, plate, jewellery, and about £50 in cash. His loss in all is estimated at about £800, of which only £200 is secured by insurance. Several deeds of property are also said to have been destroyed. A portion of the money and some of the plate were recovered from the ruins after the fire was got under. The property belonged to Mr. Murray, Upper Canada Bank, and is said to be partially insured. The loss will amount to about £350. Mr. Maclear is fully insured. Some of the furniture was slightly injured in its hasty removal from his residence to a place of safety. As there can be no doubt that the premises were wilfully fired, an enquiry will be opened this morning at nine o'clock, relative to the origin of the fire, by Coroner Scott, at the Rev. Dr. Lillie's residence on Carlton street, in compliance with a requisition signed by the gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood.

A man named Fitzgerald, a shoemaker by trade, was taken into custody by Acting-Sergeant Bailey, for stealing a petticoat from the house of the Rev. Mr. Ellerby during the progress of the fire. He will be brought before the Police Magistrate this morning.—[Globe.

SUDDEN DEATH AT BELLEVILLE.—It becomes our melancholy duty to record the sudden death of another of our old and most respected residents, Charles L. Herchmer, Esq. His health had for some time previous been on the decline, which he and his friends supposed to be from the effects of dyspepsia. With a view to the obtaining of skilful medical assistance, Mr. Herchmer went last week to Toronto, where he put himself under the treatment of Dr. Arnoldi, who, upon examination, pronounced the disease to be scirrhus in the cardiac orifice,—or in other words, cancer in the upper opening of the stomach,—which being nearly closed, little or no food could find a passage. Dr. Arnoldi undertook to cauterise the affected part, and succeeded in performing two operations, giving deceased excellent hopes of a speedy recovery. On Monday however, while walking about his room, Mr. Herchmer was suddenly attacked with weakness, and expired in two or three minutes after the attack.—Hastings Chronicle.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFECES.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the jewellery store of Mr. Sampson, just opened in Notre Dame Street, was robbed of a large amount of jewellery, comprising jewelled gold watches, diamond rings, &c., to the value of between $3,000 to $4,000. The name of the principal delinquent is Simpson, a German Jew, only in the employment of Mr. Sampson since Thursday last. A person seen in company with Simpson was arrested yesterday, and detective O'Leary and Nagle were on the search for the principal all day. Simpson had the keys of the house, and slept in the rear of the store, and when the proprietor arrived at the premises in the morning, no windows or doors were broken—all seemed right enough. A Canadian boy who resides near the shop, heard, at 11 o'clock on Monday, night, one man saying to another, at the back part, 'Make haste,' when the person inside replied, 'I'll bring it out in a minute.'

DEATH OF A LITLE BOY THROUGH INTEMPERANCE.—On Saturday last, says the Herald, some parties in Griffintown induced a little boy to leave his mother's house and accompany them to a tavern. This he unfortunately did, and, in consequence of drinking a large quantity of liquor, he died next day, and was buried on Monday.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY—MURDER OF A WEALTHY FARMER—HIS ASSASSINS SHOT DEAD BY ONE OF HIS SONS.—EASTON, Pa., Monday May 7.—A horrible murder was committed near here this afternoon. Mr. Thomas Richardson, an old, wealthy and respectable farmer, living three miles above Easton, on the Lehigh River, had an altercation with two of his laborers, which terminated fatally to the whole three. One of the men caught Mr. Richardson around the neck with a scythe, pulling him down on a fence and holding him in that position, whilst his companion beat him on the head with a rail, finally jamming the rail into his brain. Two sons of Mr. Richardson, on coming to his assistance, were threatened, and threats were made to fire the premises and murder the whole family if they were interfered with. One of the boys ran into the house, got a double-barreled gun, and shot both of the men dead.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A very bloody murder was committed in Philadelphia on Sunday morning. A colored man named James Whittaker, enraged at the discovery of his wife's faithlessness, cut her throat, and then endeavoured to kill himself. The cries of the children alarmed the passers by, and he was prevented from completing his crime, although he was badly cut.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Thursday, 2nd instant, Thomas Moffatt, a young lad about 16, was in the company of an elderly man, one of the class known as leeches from their habit of 'cleaning out' the unfortunate people who fall in their hands—and drank some beer together. He had then a dollar or so in his pocket which he incautiously displayed before his friend. He was then invited up Sherbrooke Street to the house of a friend of his friend's, and while en route received a blow on the head from a skull cracker, which sent him reeling on the street. The scoundrel repeated his blows until Moffatt was senseless, he then rifled his pockets and rolled his victim into the gutter, supposing him dead. He then decamped. The water in the ditch brought Moffatt to his senses, when he met some gentlemen who took him home in a cab. He was subsequently conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital and attended to. Ten or twelve cuts were found on his head; the first finger on his left hand was also so badly broken and bruised that Dr. Reddy had to amputate the first joint. Moffatt's assailant is a baker by trade, and generally resorts in the disreputable parlieus known as the Black Horse. He is not arrested as yet.—[Herald.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—Richard Fitzgerald, remanded since Saturday last, was again placed at the bar, charged with having attempted to set fire to the house of Mr. William Ramsay, in which the prisoner resided. It was stated by Mr. Wm. Parr, that he was working near McMahon street at the time of the fire. Between two and three o'clock p. m. on that day, he heard the alarm of fire. He went to the spot and found the shed on fire, and saw the prisoner standing about three yards from the gate leading into the shed. The prisoner was doing nothing, nor did he attempt to extinguish the fire. The witness had no doubt that the place was fired designedly. He afterwards saw some shavings near the spot where the fire broke out. Police Constable Burrows, a little while after the fire broke out, was proceeding homeward through McMahon street. He heard the prisoner accused of setting fire to the place, and immediately afterwards he saw him near the corner of McMahon and Sydenham streets, close to the premises where the fire occurred. He asked the prisoner if he was McMullen? He seemed much excited, but presently answered he was. He replied, he was in the house last night and there was some dispute; then after a pause he said —'I will not commit myself; let them prove it.' The Constable then took him into custody. There were two witnesses called for the defence, but their testimony was unimportant. Both Mr. R. M. Allen and Mr. S. S. Campbell appeared for the prisoner. The former, in referring to the threat used by the prisoner as to the burning of the house, contended that it arose from the fact of Mr. Ramsay his landlord, selling his furniture, hence the remark that Mr. Ramsay would not have his house long.

The Magistrate could not see the force of the argument, and said the evidence was the strongest he had heard for some time, so strong, that he would find it his duty to commit the prisoner to take his trial. At the present time the inhabitants could hardly go to rest at night without being burnt out before the morning. It was therefore the duty of every one to try and bring the perpetrators to justice, and he would consider himself most culpable if he did did not commit the prisoner.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 7.

Ship Queen of the Lakes, Thornton, 6th April, Liverpool, R. Shaw & Co, general cargo.

—— Golden Light, Vaughan, 11th do, New York, Falkenberg & McBlain, ballast.

Brig Harmony, Pyll, 8th March, Aguilas, order, do.

—— Symmetry, Jackson, do, do, do, do.

May 8.

Ship Pride of Canada, Thornton, 4th April, Liverpool, R. Shaw & Co, general cargo.

Quebec, May 9th.

THE NORTH BRITON.—The North Briton arrived from Montreal last evening with a full cargo of flour, grain and ashes. She has nothing to take in here but her passengers, and coals for the voyage.

A SPLENDID VESSEL.—A splendid vessel was launched the other day from the building yard of Messrs. W. H. Baldwin & Co., St. Rochs. The vessel is of 1,100 tons, coppered on the stocks, and is to be classed here.

THREE SPLENDID SHIPS.—Three of the finest sailing vessels we ever remember to have seen were in the River yesterday—the Shandon, the Pride of Canada and the Queen of the Lakes. The first-named brought a consignment to Messrs. Chinic & Methot, and proceeded yesterday after discharging the Quebec portion of her cargo to Montreal.

BREAK IN THE WELLAND CANAL.—The first break in the Canal this season occurred in the lock at Allanburg at 6 o'clock this morning by the propeller 'Buckeye,' owned by the Northern Transportation Company, knocking the whole four gates off the mitres. The propeller, on entering the lock, missed a snub, and came with such force against the lower gates as to unship them, when the water had free way and unshipped the upper gates, the vessel being wedged in the lock between the gates and the coping. The break may cause a detention of four or five days in navigation, as the work of getting the vessel out of the lock will be very severe and troublesome, especially as she is heavily loaded, and the lock is the deepest on the canal, viz: 18 feet. If it were otherwise, the damage could be repaired in a couple of days. The vessel, we understand, has sustained severe injuries, and will have to receive large repairs. Superintendent Woodruff is pushing matters through, and it is likely that the large fleets at either end of the canal will be able to get through by Thursday or Friday next.—[St. Catherines Journal.

Toronto, May 9th.

THE BAY STATE ASHORE ON THE ISLAND.—During the dense fog which prevailed yesterday morning, the steamer Bay State, Captain Morley, from Montreal, while attempting to make the harbour, ran ashore on the eastern portion of the Island. The pilot was unable to see any distance ahead of the vessel, and was not aware that she was close to the Island until the instant she struck. The steamer had on board the usual compliment of passengers, and for a few minutes after the vessel took the ground there was a good deal of excitement among them. When it was discovered that the vessel was 'hard and fast,' and that there was no danger, the commotion which had prevailed soon subsided. There was a brisk breeze blowing at the time, from the east, and as it freshened, the steamer, which had come stern on to the Island, was gradually blown round until she lay with her bow towards the city and her stern to the lake, a very short distance from the eastern entrance to the harbour. When the fog had cleared away, and the accident which had befallen the Bay State was observed, the steamers Zimmerman and Hercules put off to her assistance. In the meantime an attempt had been made to land the passengers by means of the small boats attached to the steamer. The first boat load which embarked, received a thorough ducking before they could get on terra firma, owing to the surf breaking on the beach, and those on board preferred 'sticking to the ship' to getting drenched to the skin, like their fellow passengers. When the Zimmerman and Hercules reached the spot, hawsers were passed from thence to the grounded steamer, and an attempt was made to tow her off. This, however, was found to be no easy job, as the forward part of the keel of the Bay State is said to be imbedded three feet in the sand, and owing to the high wind at the time, the steamers were obliged to return to port. While they were attempting to get the stranded steamer off, an accident occurred on board the Hercules, which, it is feared, may prove fatal to the mate, Mr. John Crawford. It appears that he was in charge of the hawser between his own steamer and the Bay State, when he became afraid that the vessel would not be able to stand the strain and hastily cut the rope. On doing so, the end of the hawser sprung up with a sudden jerk and struck him a very serious blow, prostrating him on the deck, where he lay in an unconscious state. When the Hercules reached the harbour medical aid was sent for, and Drs. Lizars and Thorburn were soon in attendance. It was ultimately thought proper by the medical gentlemen that the injured man should be conveyed to the General Hospital. It is now ascertained that he will not recover. Another attempt will be made this morning to get the Bay State off. During the night there was a strong breeze blowing from the south