#### The Ten Thousand Case in Appeal.

From the Globe.

On Saturday, the Court of Appeal gave judgment in the case of the City of Toronto vs. Bowes. Contrary to usual practice, we were refused the use of the Chief Justice's judgment, and we are, therefore, forced to content ourselves with giving a summary of the judgments. Six Judges, and Spragge, Chief Justice Draper, Mr Price 2d. Justice Burns, Mr Justice Richards, gave Single copies of the Chronicle and News which attended it. He also instructs Mr Butheir decisions against the appeal, confirm- sontaining the news of the week may be had, in chanan to demand of the British Government to ing the judgment of the court below, with vrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued Mr Chief Justice Robinson, and very Friday morning. Mr Justice Maclean gave their decision for the appellant, but without costs.

Mr Chief Justice Robinson argued that there was on analogy between municipal ouncillors and members of Parliament. and that as the acts of the latter could not ] be impeached, neither, he was inclined to think, could the former. He doubted if the principles applicable to private trustees could in all respects be applied to the gofrom the proceedings complained of, and, plated by the motion, the motion was with- or apparent infringement of the law, had deter- It would, indeed, be a violation of terrinial It puly remains for me to state that no en- remedy in its own bands? the bill should have been dismissed. But as there was much that was wrong in the costs. The judgment of his lordship was "Resolved, that the "American" party ong and elaborate.

cy which the mayor had thrown around under all principles and provisions of the Consti- dispute. his interest in the matter, he thought, alone, The passage of the resolutions in this shape afficient to sustain the decree; and he was considered a victory to those opposed to read a passage from a late decision by the the nomination

the time of the argument, but reflection had that they adjourn till Monday evening next, to doctrine as to the bearing of the principle of the Mr. Ruchanan be said he had not doctrine as to the bearing of the principle of the Mr. Ruchanan be said he had not doctrine as to the bearing of the principle of the Mr. Ruchanan be said he had not doctrine as to the bearing of the principle of the Mr. Ruchanan be said he had not doctrine as to the bearing of the principle of the maissing of the mais ciples relating to Trustees, and the duties Prominent in this meeting were Messrs Geth, before it had reached him he had received my obviously be subject to many limitations in practure of taking part in the war in the case, in England, which had come before Maldon. The meeting then dissolved. the courts. No exception had been sanctioned to the rule that Trustees should not place themselves in a situation in which takes out about 60 passengers and \$5,60,000 their interests might conflict with their du- | Specie. ty. He thought there was no reason why that rule should not be held applicable to the governing body of a municipality; that and freely offered at 6 per cent. Exchange ily and honorably terminated a difference be- owing a merely local and qualified allegiance to would occupy about six columns of our space. it has been held applicable in several cases higher; sales at 91 to 97 but to-day there is less tween two governments, whose duty it was to the United States, it is to be contended that, to He attempts to establish the justice to the United importance that the rule should not be relaxed in such cases; that Mr Bowes, by his connection with these debentures. had state, at \$7 to 7,25 upper lake; \$7,374 to 7,814 disappointed, and as a spirit altogether at va- of them feel the strongest and the most natural ted States. He concludes by again instructing this winter as last.-- Oswego Palladium. a large interest in the proceedings of the common to good Ohio; \$7,62 a 8,12 extra Gene Council, in which he took part as if he had a 8,81; fancy and extra \$8,87 a 10; Canadian while they fully appreciate the friendly motives. It is, of course, competent to no interest, and in some of which he was buoyant at \$7,25 to 9,50. actually employed as special agent, for the should be dismissed.

Judge Maclean took the same view as for yellow. violation of duty in the defendant's con-Lard firm; sales 300 bbls. ot 10% a 10%. duct in the case. No loss had been caused to the City by the transaction, but, on A CAVE AND ITS SECRET .- During the latter arise. the contrary, it had been considerably the part of January, some laborers on the Virginia This despatch, however, of which Mr Buchan- perfectly free to leave its territory without the yards of that city increased steadily for ten gainer. He had not been able to satisfy himself that the City of Toronto had any county, Virginia, discovered a cave of considered with all the attention that is due to any other State when once within its frontier.

Central Railroad, near Covington, Alleghany despatch of the 13th of October, have now been any other State when once within its frontier.

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Central Railroad, near Covington, Alleghany despatch of the 13th of October, have now been any other State when once within its frontier. the judgment of the Court below.

Esten declared that they had not altered in the year 1823. All of them were signed or you.

Their previously expressed opinions. Mr given by old settlers of Alleghany and Bath

It appers that two distinct charges are made

Without entering further into a discoussion Justice Hagarty, not having heard the ar- counties. It is thought that the circumstances against the agents and officers of her Majesty's Without entering further into a disscussion gument of counsel, gave no judgment, but under which these bonds have been kept from the it was intimated that Chief Justice Man light will not have been kept from the First—That they have within the United that, at all events, it was not proclaimed or init was intimated that Chief Justice Ma- light will not bar the application of the statute States territory infringed the United States either at the

paper says, it is thought by some that the at Portland in a few days.

# Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

PROM BUROPE.
Names Date Leaves For
Pacific Jan. 23. Liverpool New York
Africa Feb. 23. Liverpool New York
Hermann Feb. 27 Southampton New York
PROM UNITED STATES.
AragoMar. 8New York
America Mar. 12. Boston Liverpool
DiricaMar. 19. New YorkLiverpool
Hermann Mar. 22 New York Southampton
AND THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

Chancellor Blake, Vice Chancellors Esten | had at the counter of the publishing office

## The Daily News.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported exclusively for the Daily News.]

### PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, March 5. no objection to directors of Banks getting favorably on the petitions of James Cauntin, of States had been in any way infringed by persume that there was in fact any such "recruitto satisfy the secumulations. They who receive these things which they were connected, or to directors VanBrocklin, of Rev. T. Caron, of James Cock- and says that any such infringement was con- ficers) is to beg the question.

the Chancery Judges had taken; he felt tem which formerly permitted the public to have were, in many instances, undoubted windstion that the payment of the passage from that countries government, runy reciprocating the reciprocation that the payment of the passage from that countries the reciprocation that the payment of the passage from that countries the reciprocation that the payment of the passage from that countries the reciprocation that the payment of the passage from the reciprocation that the payment of the payment of the passage from that countries the reciprocation that the payment of the pa that such acts on the part of Trustees direct access to the books, maps and papers con- of the law of the United States, but asserts that try of a man who desires to enlist in a foreign Mr Marcy's despatch, with regard to the many gines devised for the purpose of enriching other might lead to great abuses; but it was not nected with the Crown Lands Timber Departwery abuse which the law could reach. ment. The Commissioner of Crown Lands hav- sion, he says that the British government, hav- abroad, provided the enlistment be in a foreign selves to doubt that such further discussions as In the present case, he thought that the ing assured the member for Glengarry that ing reason to think that no precautionary mea- place, not having accepted and excercised a may take place on this question, will be concity had suffered no loss, but the contrary, there were no documents such as that contem- sures could effectually guard against sometreal commission.

Boston, March 5. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning, way that the defendant had acted, he American State Council adopted by a large mathought that it should be dismissed without Jority the following resolution offered by E. C.

all he had read, and all he had thought up- Millard Fillmomore and Jackson or Doneldson. on the subject, since he gave his judg- American principles, and that they will stand ment in the court below, had served to by and vindicate the just rights of the freemen confirm him in its accuracy. The secre- of the North, as well the Territories as the States

upon the facts of the present case there adjourned, after ten hours almost continual ses- from Mr Marcy, which had been read by me and ces in which foreign troops have been, and still was much more than secrecy chargeable sion. Immediately after the adjournment of the placed in my bands by Mr Buchanan. against the defendant. There was, in his Council those delegates who were in tavor of this despatch. It will be proper to state that decreive is in accordance with the general pracpinion, an actual fraud made out against sustaining Filmore and Doneldson met in one this despatch, it will be proper to state that, doctrine is in accordance with the general pracsubjects in the United States.

when it was read to me by Mr Buchanan I had tice of nations; and high authority might be The instructions which I a at once a Filmore Club, after consultation it was no cognizance of Mr Marcy's despatch of the 15th quoted directly adverse to any such doctrine as upon this subject, and those which were sent to or, at least, only employ abroad that portion of Chief Justice Draper had some doubt, at moved, and a motion was put by Jonathan Pierce of July, to which it alludes, and of which a copy applicable to free countries, "ubi civitas non the Governor of Nava Scotis, were founded upon their means which they cannot profitably use at

New York March 5th. The Asia sailed to-day at ten o'clock.

NEW YORK MARKETS .- MARCH 5TH. Stocks are quiet and heavy; money abundant

Ashes firm; pots \$6, pearls \$7,75.

Wheat buoyant; sales 400 bushels white comonduct of them. He held that the appeal | mon, \$1,85 for prime; \$1,60 a \$1,70 for southern red. Corn, 2 to 5 cents lower; sales 4,000 bus.; 65 to 70 for mixed; 67 to 70 for white; 66 to 69 States government thought itself called upon countries to abstain from actively assisting the

WAR.—THE CANADIANS.—The London (C. W.) plied by the despatches of Mr Marcy, inasmuch | doctrine now set forth until a very late period steamship Pacific may have put into Fayal, Herald says :- Among the subjects of the recent as no individual British officer or agent is named. of the discussion, and after the time for giving effect to it had gone by. The charge of " viola-A vessel from Faval is averaged to a reign news, is the talk of a possibility of a war and it is therefore impossible at the present to A vessel from Fayal is expected to arrive with the United States. That the correspon- know either who is secured by Mr. Marcy, or therefore, in the opinion of her Majesty's governdence between the two countries has assumed an | what is the charge he makes or what is the | ment, be fairly urged as a separate and different unusual tone, is clear enough, but that Jonathan evidence on which he intends to rely. GROSS SUPERSTITION,—At the execuwill persist in driving things to extremities, is knowing who are the persons really indicated law was certainly not violated by the orders, For whin I'm forninst it my heart's sure to faltion of Hubbard, a few days ago, in Wa- very doubtful. Nothing can be more reasonable by the general "officers and agents of her Ma- nor, as far as they believe, by the officers of her Majority's government; and both her Majority's government; and both her Majority's bish county, in this State, for the murder and courteous than the conduct of Great Britain. jesty's government," whether such persons as Majesty's government; and both her Majesty's of the French family, after he was entirely On the enlistment question, if instructions were those who [have] been under trial are the only government and her Majesty's Minister at Washdead, the enclosure was taken down and exceeded, every apology has been made. And persons meant to be charged, or if not, who ington gave reiterated orders to all concerned more than five hundred persons went in if the quarrel becomes serious on the Central else is to be included, or what evidence against carefully totalstain from such violation; and i and touched him, giving their reason for so American metter, it will be simply because them is relied upon by the United States govern- the British government did not purposely cause Great Britain has refused to accede to the mo. ment. doing that it would in the future protect dest attempt of the "greatest nation" to "an
It is true that you and her Majesty's Consuls they may be, were not as has been said in the But if you let snythin near me called 'Mary,' them from witchcraft. The rope that he nex" the whole continent. As usual, the bluster are personally charged in Mr Marcy's note to they may be, were not, as has been said, intenwas hung with, the crowd afterwards took. will be made use of for Electioneering pur you of the 5th of September; but neither you tionally violated by Great Britain as a nation." among them to act as a charm in protecting them from ague and other diesases.

| Discostant and do among them to act as a charm in protecting them from ague and other diesases. | Discostant and do among them from ague and other diesases. | Discostant and do among them to act as a charm in protecting them from ague and other diesases. | Discostant and do among them to act as a charm in protecting them from ague and other diesases. | Discostant and do among them to act as a charm in protecting them from ague and other diesases. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Union was infringed. | Discostant and do among them to make the Terre Haute, Ind. Express.

The season and lake coasts, and the Canadian from the factors sheltered from conviction, (to use the Canadians will know how to meet it. No counties of the United States Attorney of the United States Attorney of the United States Attorney with the question of recruiting in British North factors sheltered from conviction, (to use the Canadians will know how to meet it. No counties of the United States Attorney will and I will observe will.

### The Enlistment Question.

From the Colonist hiefly taken up with the correspondence which disavow all participation in the case, and to many months previously under a state of things sisting that the United States law should be tions are also very profitable; deposits accumupunish all British servants who were supposed no longer existing.

to be mixed up in it. Mr Buchanan very proper With reference to the second charge made by Sixthly: That as soon as it became apparent king money are resorted to. The result is large of Insurance Companies insuring with the burn, and others, of the counties of Huron and tions of the British government. He further provided only no actual recruiting (that is, demonstrate that no offence to the United States they want their capital for their trade. Now,

LORD CLARENDON TO MR CRAMPTON FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 16, 1855.

removed his doubts. He found the prin- meet at Chapman's Hall. The motion was car- serving this to Mr Buchanan he said he had not doctrine as to the principle of her Majesty's government of the desire felt by thought it necessary to communicate it to me, as territorial sovereignty, its application must many British subjects as well as Germans in the the head of their bank, a plain man, who unfinally settle the question that had arisen be- Her Majesty had (for instance) internationally East; but the law of the United States with retween the two governments. of Mr Buchanan. They did not doubt that the her own subjects capable of bearing arms, who the report which is enclosed in your despatch, frank expression of their regret for any violation | might be transiently or temporarily resident in | and her Majesty's government would on no ac-

of their determination to remove all cause for torial sovereignty" of such country. Again : in J. F. Crampton, Esq., &c. &c. ceedings for enlistment, would have satisfactor. own country, an essentially migratory class, in a document dated Dec. 28th, 1855, which a glass, cannot discover the water from the highmaintain the friendly relations which have hith- induce such persons by any fair means short States Government in the controversy, but erto, and to their great reciprocal advantage, of "hiring" or enlisting them to leave the United our judgment, he signally fails to do so. Flour firm; sales 700 bbls common to straight United States. But as this expectation has been territory as volunteers, in a war in which many for the "wrong" has yet been offered to the Uniriance with it has been manifested by the United | desire to engage, is to violate the territorial | Mr Buchanan, in peremptory terms, to ask the while they fully appreciate the friendly motives | It is, of course, competent to any nation to | that he shall demand the removal of the three which actuated Mr Burchanan, are now disposed | enact a municipal law, such as actually exists | British Consols—Mr Rowecroft, of Cincipnaty to regret that he withheld the despatch of Mr. in many countries, forbidding its subjects to Mr Matthew, of Philadelphia; and Mr Barclay of Marcy, as it would have called their attention leave its territory, but in such cases "civits New York. Chief Justice Robinson. He could see no Pork lower; sales 200 bbls at \$15,87 a 16 for have been inquired into, as her Majesty's order to serve another master; but the governgovernment, in a matter which concerned ment of the United States has enseted no such ity in the Northern States, but also for its prevthe law of the United States, were scrupulously law-it justly boasts of its complete freedom in alence South. The Norfolk (Va.) Argus states, desirous that no just cause for complaint should this respect, " civitas non carcer est;" all resi- in that vicinity there has been not less than

We understand that Mr Bowes has inti- able persons in that region will be placed in the territorial rights of the United States by other Majesty's government to raise a foreign

by her Majesty's government is imperfect, and to punish violations of their municipal law, took she is by match,—Fuller, that none of a definite character has been sup-

an justice and necessity of giving each person im- receive recruits in a Britiplicated the opportunity of knowing what is colony for such a legion.

alleged against himself, and of dealing with

remarks which a perusal of the evidence at the States law. took place between the British and American the witnesses have naturally suggested, nor foreigners of the United States were bona fide will I observe upon the temper and spirit in solunteers, desirous from various, but natural ted? They make large profits—more than the which the officers of the United States govern- and powerful motives, to entist. Numerous offers ordinary increase of money; their sources of The circumstances of the case must be fresh in displayed their desire rather to influence the but were consistently and honorably refused by emolument are numerous; the power of borrowing the recollection of our readers. The first des- public mind against her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls, in order to vast and, practically, unlimited sums of money, patch on the subject was on the 9th June last, than simply to prove the facts necessary to avoid slotating the United States law. from Mr Marcy to Mr Buchanan, in which he spirit being the more remarkable when it is re- communication with you on the subject for gives a history of the whole matter, and all the membered that the proceedings complained of months without ever, that I am aware of, warn-"enormities" and "insults" to the United States, had been for some time definitely abandoned, ing you against attempting anything of the kind, out of deference to the United States governor stating that the United States would resist or more in bills; this money is then immediately was the character and complexion of acts done law; thus, in effect, acquiescing, and only in-

erfy hesitated to communicate this rather inso- Mr Marcy—namely, that of "violating the lent letter to the British Government. But on sovereign territorial rights of the United States, to the scheme, and that it might lead to violathe 15th July, before Mr Marcy bad time to hear by recruiting for the British army within their tions of the United States law, the whole pro- ses, fat salaries, great reserves, agencies all over from Mr Buchanan, he wrote to him again, in territo les' - I have to observe, that apart from ject was abandoned out of deference to the Uni- the country, and unmistakeable signs of proswhich he alludes to the enlistment, as tletailed any municipal legislation in the United States in his former letter, of the 15th June, and person the subject of foreign enlistment, or in the emptority, and in a tone of bravado, reiterates entire absence of any such legislation, Great Briterates and municipal legislation in the United States to the enlistment, as tletailed any municipal legislation in the United States; but this conclusive proof of the good faith and good will of her Majesty's government has not been noticed or appreciated by bis demand for the dismissal of all the British ain, as a belligerent nation, would commit no officers supposed to be engaged in the affair, in- violation of the Sovereign territorial rights of Seventhly: That the whole question in discluding the British Minister at Washington, and the United States," simply by enlisting as soland Charleston. On the 16th July, Lord Clar- might leave the United States territory in order but on what was done many months ago under profit. And who are those who use it? The verning body of any Corporation. He saw Yesterday the standing committee reported gret of his government if the law of the United States; but to as- be revived, and which has been voluntarily and chants pay all those enormous dividends and

whose affairs they conducted. Bruce, of the city of Montreal, and of the Mount stated that the British government had receiven the British government had received information that many subjects of the Queen ted States, British officers, who, within the Unique of States, British officers, who, who will be under the Unique of States, British officers, who, who will be under the Unique of States, British officers, who will be under the Unique of States, British officers, who will be under the Unique of States, British officers, who will be under the Unique of Sta et, they might thus have advantages for private individuals To day the printing committee reported in the United States, and also many foreigners, ted States territories, might point out the routes were anxious to take part in the war; and that, which intending recruits should follow, or extend them about twenty per cent. for the use of it. might be called to account. He expressed favor of printing a part of the documents rest therefore, a depot for their reception had been plain to them the terms upon which they would be accepted, or publish and proclaim such terms, sense of the responsibility which weighs on Barnes, who, according to their own account. which was in question in the cause; he Mr J. S. Macdonald moved for copies of pahad undertaken the recruiting business in the
violating such sovereign territorial rights. It
between the two countries; and her Majesty's
per annum for a three months' loan. It is, thereinstructions not to violate the neutrality of the or even defray their travelling expenses, or do them to maintain uninterrupted and unshaken Barnes, who, according to their own account, concurred in the view of the facts which pers having any reference to a change in the sysname of the British government, whose acts has been legally decided in the United States government, fully reciprocating the feeling of any agent of Great Britain. Finally, in conclu- of the United States, and that a person may go people of the two countries, do not permit them- pose which they effect most signally. Is it not

should be put an end to, and had given orders British soldiers within the United States and attestation; and that, according to the British to that effect. This determination of the Brit- whether or not this has been done by it tish laws, a recruit cannot be attested in a foreign Kingston? We have no banks in Kingstonish government to put a stop to the business authority is the question involved in the first of country, nor even in the British colonies, with not one. The Commercial Bank, estatished was, about a fortnight afterwards, authority for that pur- originally for the development of our domestic the British Parliament by Lord Palmerston. | violation of such rights to persuade or to assist | pose. No binding contract could, therefore, be | trade, might as well be in Petropaulovski as honest, manly and straightforward explanation and to go into British territory, in order, when promises might be so made; but any money and expression of opinion thereon, by the Brit- they arrive there, either to be voluntarily enlist- given to man to enable them to repair to places and ledgers, but the money is in Toronto, Ham-The Chancellor said he remained of the same opinion as he had expressed previousthat he might well distrust his judg
States could reasonably require. However, such appears not to be the case. Several other such appears not to be the case. Several other risk; nevertheless, if it can be shown that the communications of a somewhat similar nature passed between the two Governments; but they wards of one hundred Irishmen in one body, for the case and the communications of a somewhat similar nature passed between the two Governments; but they wards of one hundred Irishmen in one body, for the case and the continuous affairs are persons now in the foreign legion who have been enlisted or hired in violation of the United tablishment. Other banking houses here are passed between the two Governments; but they wards of one hundred Irishmen in one body, for been enlisted or hired in violation of the United tablishment. Other banking houses here are do not add any additional importance to the instance, if her Majesty's government are right- States law, as well as of the British law, her only agencies. In easy times, when trade flourquestion, or serve to bring it any nearer to ly informed, refused to ealist on arriving there, Majesty's government will be prepared to offer adjustment. On Nov. 16th, 1855, when Lord and said they came in order to work on a rail- them their discharge, and to give them free pas-Clarendon had all the facts before him, he put way. They were, therefore not enlisted, bired, sage back to the United States, if they choose to for our wants; but when difficulties arise, and forth the following powerful justification of the or retained as soldiers in the United States; and return thither. British Government and of its officers in the no attempt was made to enforce against them United States, which will fully explain the whole | any such contract or engagement.

Mr Marcy cites no authority for the position he has assumed in relation to this particular doctrine of the effect of foreign enlistment on sovereign territorial rights; but the practice House of Lords which showed this. But was carried, and at a quarter after ten the Council 2d instant, I enclosed the copy of a despatch to which foreign troops have been and still

proceedings against which the United carcer est;" and it may be the duty of other dents therein, whether foreigners or citizens, are four snow storms, and the ice in the streets and

were, to the best of our belief, exclusively for- been encountered by ships in the 28th degree of

of this peculiar doctrine, I will only remark

charge from that of violation of the municipal the United States law to be violated, then the

Thirdly: That her Majesty's government exthe evidence by which the charge may be sup- pected to receive recruits there for such a legion from the United States, although while so doing I shall accordingly abstain from offering the they were anxious not to violate the United

mined that all these enlistment proceedings rights to enlist and organize, and train men as listment in the British Service is valid without

this despatch to Mr Marcy. 1 am, &c. CLARENDON John F. Crampton, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR CRAMPTON. Foreign Office, April 5, 1855.

the purpose of taking part in the war in the a potentate to be governed by the maxime of an unquestionable right to recall to her stand- spect to enlistment, however conducted, is not common sense and good manners. Her Majesty's government shared the opinion and displayed upon her own territory those of only very just but very stringent, according to

happily subsisted between great Britain and the States in order to enrol themselves on British says that nothing in the light of a satisfaction government to recall Mr Crampton; and also

This ends the correspondence thus far

The remarkably severe weather of January will long be remembered, not only for its sever-

legitimate claim on the profit made by the erable extent, with an opening at each end them; and, in conveying to you the opinion of To invite them or persuade them to do what is face of the river in front of New Orleans was defendant, and he therefore differed from On exploring it, they found the dead body of a ber Majesty's government, I shall endeavor to thus lawful can constitute no violation of the covered with fragments of ice, the size of most Mr Justice Burns and Mr Justice Richto pieces when touched. On examining the list, which are proper as her Ma
It is, moreover, to be observed, that, in this course will be the more proper as her Ma
It is, moreover, to be observed, that, in this course will be the more proper as her Maconfirming the judgment of the Chancery among which were seven bonds for large that Mr Marcy's note of the 13th October that Mr Marcy and judges; and Vice-Chancellors Spragge and amounts of money, one being for \$6500, dated is not framed in the tone of hostility which but those actually enlisted within the British ted for the space of five days. Much of this ice characterized his not aftered in the year 1823. All of them was 1823. All of the wa

THE GOOD WIFE. The good wife is none of our dainty dames, who loves to appear in a vaof limitations, in which case, some very respect- law; and secondly, that they have violated commencement of the war, or when the desire libraries riety of suits every day new; as if a good gown, like a stratagem in war, were to be used but mated his intention to appeal to the House of Lords.

The Steamship Pacific.—A Portland of the property inherited by them, as heirs of the signers of the papers.

The Steamship Pacific.—A Portland of the signers of the papers.

The Steamship Pacific.—A Portland of the signers of the papers.

The Steamship Pacific of the House the states of the papers.

The United States by being safety and intention of the signers of the papers.

The United States territory.

The United States territory.

The United States territory and if property inherited by them, as heirs of the papers.

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The United States by being safety and intention of the signers of the papers.

The United States by being safety and in the Un

Paddy's Dilemma.

Air-" St. Patrick's day in the morning."

h! thin, take down that image that hangs near

And its sinnin' I am, Father Luke do you see. Put me up some ould Saint that is wrinkled and And it's thin I'll get through with my rounds

'Pon my conshins I'm ruined, and cannot get

to the canon.

Banks .-- A Home Bank .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sm,-Has it ever occurred to you to consider

extraordinary that the mercantile community continues to submit to these things, with the

What is our condition, in this respect, in here. There is a grand house, full of clerks isbes, and money is abundant, these are sufficient "the screws are put on," then we find the dif-You are instructed to read and give a copy of ference; banking capital is then withdrawn to the head offices, and Kingston has to be content with the leavings of more fortunate place.

The remedy for this state of things is plain. Let the merchants of Kingston establish a bank Sir-I entirely approve of your proceedings, for themselves, even at the inconvenience of as reported in your despatch No. 57, of the 12th withdrawing a portion of their capital from The instructions which I addressed to you rations to the transaction of their own business,

of the United States law, which, contrary to a foreign country, and her Majesty would not count run any risk of infringing the law of the from old citizens, since so large a body of ice has been seen upon the Lake off the barbor, as at further complaint by putting an end to all pro- the case of political refugees driven from their Mr. Marcy replies to the foregoing despatch present. The vision of the eye, even assisted by est point of observation. The ice must therefore extend at least ten or fifteen miles out. This He extraordinary occurrence is doubtless owing to

> in consequence of the obstruction of the roads by the late heavy fall of snow, the America's mails have not yet come to hand.

The same of the sa	fart 2	-			222	Dan	or )
29.544	29,839	9.737	9.615	9.430	9.394	ind.error of pillarity & Temp. 32	a- e.
.094	073 073 073 Elast. force of Vapor.		e A la				
.786	.734	1.000	.783	.685	.730	Humidity	
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000	.152	.115	.118	.073	108	last. force of Vapor.	TOG
70.	1,000	.875	.731	.682	175	Humidity.	I C A
100	E.SE	8. 68W	WSWW	SWAMS	Wews	Wind,	L
	-100	**	•	1 8	-	Clouds.	F.E.
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The state of	ų k				Rai	n. Inchs.	
	igasii W				Sno	w. Inch.	
	in .	1	8 2 2	122	Fo	rce of	1 4

Wind Maximum, 22d and 23d, 1.8 lbs. per

Prevalent Diseases .-- Whooping Cough, Small

Pox and chest complaints among children.