Fire in Quebec.

SENERAL HOUSES AND STORES DESTROYED.—Between four and five o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, considerable alarm and confusion was caused in Champlain street, owing to the sudden outbreak of the fire, which continued to rage for several hours, and was attended with great loss of property. The disaster originated in a three-storey stone and wooden store, situated on Irvine's wharf, owned by Mr A. Joseph, and which of late has been used as a warehouse by Messrs. Walker & Berry. When the discovery was made, the fire had penetrated the roof, and was rushing through with such impetuosity, as to threaten with destruction not only the buildings wherein it began, but also the adjacent houses in that densely populated neighborhood, fronting on Champlain Street. The Police and various persons in the vicinity at once made a strong and vigorous attempt to get some of the many marine stores and goods in the warehouse removed to the next wharf, in which endeavour they succeeded. Without delay, the engines were in attendance, but there being no fire-plugs at hand, before water could be drawn from the river, the flames had made fearful havoc, for they had not only taken possession of the store and all it contained, but had also extended to the nearest house on the street, owned and occupied by Mr Richard Morris. From the mains of the Cape a good supply of water was for a time procured, and the firemen set the engines to play, but the force of the water which was brought over the rock burst the hose, and the devouring elements continued to extend, firing in succession the range of two-storey houses, known as Gibb & Shaw's buildings, and the Tweedle's buildings, on the river side of the street; at the same time the flames broke into Messrs. Tweedle's forge and finishing shop, and other outbuildings in the rear of those last mentioned, and the front of three houses on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Mr Armstrong, ship smith, Mr Taté, grocer, and Mrs Callaher, tavern-keeper, were in a blaze. The conflagration had now reached to a vast extent, and might have been checked had proper exertion been made; the sparks falling were, however, allowed to remain on the roof of the property, consisting of five three-story stone houses, termed, Reynar's buildings, and before long it also was on fire. Had it not been for the want of water, and a sufficiently powerful engine, there is not the least doubt that the whole of the last mentioned buildings, in which some fifty poor families resided, would have been saved. The work of destruction continued, and as late as eleven o'clock the fire was far from being entirely extinguished, although all danger of further extension of mischief was fortunately at an end. The firemen succeeded in saving a house in the very centre of those destroyed, occupied by Mr Gleason. But the report on the damage done by the conflagaration describes 14 houses burned and damaged, besides the store and outbuildings, and Messrs. Tweddell's forge and furnishing shop. The principal portion of the walls have since fallen but without any accident. A crowd numbering some hundreds of persons flocked to Durham Terrace, during the evening, to view the fire, which is, undoubtdely, the largest that has occured in the locality for many years. The buildings destroyed were as follows:—Leynar's Buildings adjoining the Police Station in Champlain street, occupied by Mr Grant, grocer, insured, and also by about fifty Irish families; the building in which the fire originated, with its contents; Mr Morris' house, uninsured; Mrs Fleming's boarding-house, uninsured; Tweddell's building, occupied by Mr Francis Johnson, grocer, uninsured, and Messrs. Hogan, Murphy, and Brennan; the shipsmith's establishment of Mr Armstrong with almost all its contents, very few articles being saved, uninsured; Messrs. Tweedle's foundry: Mrs Callagher's favern; and Mr Tates' Grocery. Messrs Walker & Berty's loss is estimated at £1500, on which they have an insurance. Mr Joseph, the proprietor, is insured also for £750. Reynars' buildings are insured for £1000. Tweddles' buildings for about the same amount. The proprietor of the house occupied by Mr Tate and Mrs Callagher is insured for £450, and Mr Tate had an equal sum on his stock in trade. With the exception of these parties the loss will fall heavily on the sufferers, some 60 families, they having lost, or had damaged by hasty removal, nearly every article of furniture they possessed. It is not certainly known how the fire originated, but from the fact that the roof of the building in which it occured had already caught fire from sparks falling from the foundry, it is supposed that such was the cause of the calamity.—*Gazette.*

A large dog, in a rabid state, ran down Yonge Street, on Monday last, causing great alarm, and unfortunately, in his career biting several persons. He then rushed along King St., all leaving his way with great alacrity, except one poor man whose name we have not learned, whom the savage brute rushed upon, brought to the ground and actually worried before he was rescued. After some delay a gentleman came fearlessly up, at great risk to himself, and succeeded, by a well aimed blow, in knocking the ferocious animal senseless; another one or two finished him.—*Globe.*

At a meeting of the signers of the petition for Tariff Reform held in Montreal on Monday evening, resolutions were passed strongly condemnatory of Mr Cayley's proposed Tariff; and a Committee was appointed to draft a remonstrance, which was telegraphed to the members of the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

According to the Toronto *Globe* the Inspector General has announced his intention to bring the new Tariff into operation a month hence.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Sunday, the 6th instant, the Eastern Mails will be closed daily, (Saturdays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

R. DEACON, P.M.

Post Office, Kingston, 4th April, 1856 } 141 tf

To Printers.

WANTED, at this Office a good JOBBER.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names	Date	Leaves	For
Alma,	Apr. 2,	Havre,	New York.
Ericsson,	Apr. 16,	Liverpool,	New York.
Persia,	Apr. 19,	Liverpool,	New York.
City Balt.	Apr. 23,	Liverpool,	Philadel.
Hermann,	Apr. 23,	Southampton,	New York.
N. Amer.	Apr. 23,	Liverpool,	Montreal.
Canada,	Apr. 26,	Liverpool	Boston.
Canadian,	May 7,	Liverpool,	Montreal

FROM UNITED STATES.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[*Reported exclusively for the Daily News.*]

Arrival of the "Arabia"

Halifax, April 23.

The steamer Arabia arrived this morning.

FLOUR.—Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio 35s a 35s 6d. Western 29s a 32s.

Nothing doing in Beef. Pork in fair demand.

Liverpool, 8th 8 P.M.

Beef and Pork flat and unchanged. Breadstuffs arrivals very heavy. Flour a shade easier at late rates; Western Canal quite neglected.

Corn, rather slower demand; small sales at 29s a 30s per quarter.

The two British steamers—Tartar and Desperate—sent in search of the Pacific, put into Galway.

Capt. Dunlop of the Tartar sends detailed reports to the Admiralty. Search was unfortunately totally unsuccessful; nothing whatever having been seen or heard of the Pacific.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Post*, says the Telegraph, is constantly employed in questions between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris. Count Cavour's propositions having been referred to these Courts, and an answer received, France and England will take decision.

The Plenipotentiaries continue engaged in festivities. Ali Pacha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th.

The commission of Austrian and English officers appointed to rectify the Moldavian frontier differences are in Paris awaiting orders.

Steamers are being fitted to bring home the army from the Crimea.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen advices state that England and France have officially notified the Danish government of their refusal to agree to the capitalization of the Sound Dues.

RUSSIA.

The Naval Armistice was officially published at St. Petersburgh. After ratification all ships seized are to be released.

Commercial relations are to be established between the several powers. Merchant vessels of Western Powers may enter Russian Ports. Liberty of free navigation is also granted to Russian ships. The Russian government seem to be devoted to three objects; First, alliance with France; second, completion of great views; third, manfacture of Russian feeling on the continent, especially Germany.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Dinner came off on Wednesday, at Stenson's City Hotel. The host, a worthy son of St. George, had made every preparation to keep his fellow countrymen and their guests in good humor, by providing that which is essential to John Bull's enjoyment—a good dinner. Everything was as it ought to be, and the right men were in the right places. The venerable chairman proposed the regular toasts in the order given below with brief and pertinent remarks. Some good speches were made in acknowledgment of some of them, some good songs were well sung, and until the hour of midnight all went off as happily and merrily as the choicest spirits of "merrie England" could have desired. The worthy President was then escorted to the bridge on his way homeward, and a few "choice spirits" remained at the table to do additional homage to the memory of the "good and great St. George." The arrangements for the recent anniversary were of the best character, and the stewards and others concerned may look back with no small degree of pride upon the result of their efforts to give due honor to the last 23d. The regular toasts were as follows:

1. The Queen.—"God Save the Queen."
2. Old England.—"Home, Sweet Home."
3. The Day, and all who honor it.—"We've lived and loved together."
4. Prince Albert and the Royal Family.—"Prince Albert's March."
5. The Governor General.—"The Old English Gentleman."
6. The Land we live in.—"Canadian Air."
7. The Army and Navy.—"British Grenadiers" and "Rule Britannia."
8. The Emperor of the French and our Alles."—"Partant pour la Syrie."
9. Our Scotch and Irish Friends.—"Auld Lang Syne," and "St. Patrick's Day."
10. The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston.—"Right Good Fellows."
11. The Garrison of Kingston.—"British Grenadiers."
12. Agriculture and Commerce.—"Speed the Plough."
13. The Press.—"Tubal Cain."
14. The Ladies.—"Nora Creina."

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—SESSION 1855-56.—On Thursday, 24th April, after examination on the various subjects prescribed, the Senatus Academicus of the University to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz:

Robert Campbell, Drummond; John Alexander McKenzie, London; with honors. George Smith Rose, Kingston; William Edmund McKay, King.

And the following gentlemen to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:

Marshal Jacob Brown, Waterloo, Frontenac; Octavius Yates, Kingston, Canada West; Benjamin Franklin, Port Rowan, Norfolk; George H. Corbett, Toronto; John H. Campbell, Brooklin, Ontario.

Notes About Town.

The Kingston Marine Railway and Ship-yard, situated at the upper end of Ontario Street, have frequently been noticed in commendable terms by a city contemporary in his annual "spring walk." Nevertheless they have contributed so much to the advancement of the shipping interest of this city, a passing glance may not be unacceptable to the readers of this journal. For several years past employment has been afforded to from one to two hundred men at this establishment, in ship-building and repairing, and vast sums of money have been expended in the purchase of timber and other material required in the business, causing a large circulation of money, chiefly among our own citizens. The facilities provided here for raising vessels, of any tonnage, out of the water, for the purpose of caulking or the repair of injuries, and the superior skill of the mechanics employed in the various branches of ship-building, have attracted to these works a large amount of business from other ports, which assisted in no small degree to keep up its resources and character. Two schooners are now on the stocks, the one contracted for by Messrs. Sutherland and McDonald, of Cobourg, and the other, clipper built, will be for sale when completed. The elegant steamer Banshee has been on the ways all winter, undergoing an important alteration, with the view of strengthening that part of the hull where the engines and boiler are placed, under deck. It would occupy too much space to attempt a description of the manner by which this has been effected, and at the same time weary the reader without conveying a distinct idea of it. Suffice it that the Banshee is stiffer in the *back bone* than she was last year, and no depression or "hogging" need now be apprehended. The Banshee is commanded by Capt. Howard, and will, in a few daws, take her place in the Royal Mail Line. Messrs. A. & D. Shaw's steamer, Corra Linn, and the propeller St. Lawrence are also on the ways, high and dry, undergoing repairs, being made, by the usual process, water-tight. They, too, will soon be in readiness to take their places on their accustomed routes. Mr James McGuire's schooner America has had her hull lengthened twenty feet, which, it is thought, will improve her sailing qualities, and increase her tonnage. The steamer Experiment looks in a woful plight, being completely dismantled, but will be thoroughly renovated before she leaves the hands of the shipwrights. There is also on the stocks a dredging machine for the government, built on a plan patented by Messieurs Carmichael and Osgood, of Troy, N.Y. It is intended for some point down the river. The heavy work of the yard, such as drawing up vessels on the ways, hauling up timber and heavy planking to be sawed or dressed, &c., is performed by a steam engine of thirty horse-power, which also works the saws, propels machinery for planing boards, tongueing and grooving flooring, dressing ship knees, turning, &c. In the apartment where the planing and tongue and grooving machine are situated, in a convenient position is a bottomless box, or hopper, placed over a wooden cylinder, round which revolves an endless canvas broad band communicating with the engine-room, into which is thrown the shavings and refuse, and conveyed thence to the engine-room, and used for fuel to generate steam.

The pattern-room forms the principal part of an oblong two-storey stone building, the front wall of which is supported by square stone columns of masonwork. The basement is used as a carpenter's shop, where the heavy work is usually done, especially in inclement weather. The pattern-room above is the depository of wooden shapes, or patterns, of the various parts of vessels, which are so conveniently disposed of as to admit of the room being used by one of our rifle companies for a drill-room. At the west end of this structure is the counting-room, where the manager of the whole concern, Mr C. W. Jenkins, keeps the records of the multifarious financial and other business affairs in "black and white."

The blacksmith shop is situated remote from the combustible material spread over the yard, where all the iron work for vessels is done by a gang of hands. On the whole, there is no place in Upper Canada that has finished so many fine vessels for the different branches of Canadian commerce as this ship-yard; and we sincerely trust, in spite of the adverse circumstances under which it has from time to time labored, it will continue to be the scene of industrial activity, and profitable enterprize.

On Wednesday evening, the Mechanics' Division of Sons of Temperance honored the memory of St. George by giving a select party an opportunity to enjoying themselves. After a due supply of refreshments, "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" became the order of the evening; and to the music of a good band dancing was kept up until after three o'clock in the morning. All present went away pleased with the evening's entertainment. Query—would any young man be in a dissatisfied mood after spending some happy hours in the company of the fairer portion of humanity? I know not.—COM.

DINKS AND MAYHEW ON THE DOG; Edited by Frank Forester. Stringer & Townsend; City Book Store, Kingston.

This neatly got-up book will be found a complete *Vade mecum*, and an indispensible manual to the lover of field sports. Mr Mayhew is well known to the sporting world as a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and as such his book is entitled to merit. Frank Forester is a sportsman of the first-water, and the care which he has bestowed in making the work applicable to this country, will greatly enhance its value.

THE ATTENTION OF STUTTERERS.—Persons afflicted with stuttering are directed to an announcement in our advertising columns.

MAIL ROBBERIES—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, of Saturday, says:—"Yesterday morning a bag from New York for Chicago, was found in a vacant car standing in the Toledo railroad depot, cut and rifled. Letters, landwarrants, drafts, checks and money letters were scattered in profusion. There is evidence of considerable money having been stolen. Some open letters still contained their money, in small accounts, the thief not being able to see well by moonlight in a car and in a depot. The robbery occurred between 9 and 11 o'clock, p.m.

The government is making efforts to detect this gang, and will doubtless soon light upon them. One of the rifled letters says: "Enclosed please find $1,200," &c.—probably a draft. The post master at Toledo, and a secret agent of the post office department are on the spot, doing all they can to ferret out the robbers.

Notes by a Traveller.

The steamer *Kingston* left the Hon. John Hamilton's wharf with your correspondent and some sixty or seventy other passengers a little after 4 a.m., on Tuesday, and arrived at her wharf here a little after 5 p.m., thus accomplishing the first trip of the season in something over thirteen hours, including long stoppages at Cobourg, Port Hope and Port Darlington. The *Kingston* met with very little ice in the lake. The high winds of Saturday and Sunday had broken up the fields or driven them toward the south side of the lake, and with the exception of some collections near Kingston harbor, which had been pounded up pretty small, and some still more minute in the bay of Toronto, the good steamer did not come in contact with ice enough to scrape off a particle of paint from her white and glittering sides.

The *Kingston* will be the crack boat of the season, and it is quite certain that she could do the distance between Kingston and Toronto in 12 hours if the time of stopping at the intermediate stations was shortened. She is in beautiful order for running, and her captain, Mr Clarke Hamilton, and her purser, Mr Noel Kent, are evidently determined that the boat shall do no discredit to the city whose name she bears.

The House of Assembly sat this morning until between one and two o'clock. The motion to go into Committee on Mr Inspector Cayley's Tariff Bill was passed by a majority of 67 to 32, and this division may be taken as an indication of the relative strength of parties, and of the feeling of the supporters of the government in the House, in reference to the position of the government with their late colleague, the President of the Grand Trunk and the Directors of that Company; in short, it is clear that the House will sustain the government, as it is certain that the country will sustain the House, in repudiating the brazen proposition of Mr Brassey. It is felt, in the circumstances, also, that the secession of the Hon. John Ross has strengthened the Ministry, by destroying even the suspicion of their conceeding what the Grand Trunk Directors demand, while the accession of Mr Joseph Curran Morrison, whose personal character stands deservedly high, and whose influence with a party in the House is great, tends to show that the members with whom he acts will continue firm to the government, and that not a single vote will be lost in the divisions on the Tariff by the resignation of the President of the Legislative Council. I shall keep you fully informed of events as they arise.

OLD FRONTENAC.

Toronto, April 23d, 1856.

How the Treaty was Signed.

The following are some particulars relative to the important act of signing the treaty of peace:—

The draft of the general treaty of peace drawn up by the Comite de Redaction having, in the sitting of Saturday obtained the sanction of the Congress, the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers met the next day, as already stated, to proceed to the formal act of affixing their signatures to the document. M. Feuillet de Conches, chief of the protocol department in the ministry of foreign affairs, had caused seven copies of the treaty, written on parchment, to be prepared and placed on the table of the conferences, in such a manner that each copy was put before the plenipotentiaries of the government by which it is to be ratified.

After the text of the seven copies had been carefully prepared, the plenipotentiaries proceeded to affix their signatures to the end of the treaty. Count Walewski, as president, signed first, and the other plenipotentiaries in the alphabetical order of their respective countries. It was at this moment that the Emperor was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and his Majesty sent back word to the Congress that he would be ready to receive them after they had concluded their task. But although the mere act of affixing their signatures occupied the plenipotentiaries but a very brief portion of time, yet the whole of the formality of signing lasted nearly two hours, as the plenipotentiaries, in addition to their signature at the bottom of each protocol, had to affix their initials to the different paragraphs, the whole number of such signatures being it is said thirty-three.

The plenipotentiaries of each contracting power signed first the copy reserved for their Government, and then the other plenipotentiaries signed in alphabetical order. In this manner, each contracting power figuring at the head of the signatures of the copy which is to ratify, all difficulties as to etiquette or precedency were set aside. To each signature was immediately attached the private seal of each plenipotentiary. Immediately after the close of the sitting, all the plenipotentiaries went together to the Tuileries, where they had the honor of being received by the Emperor. Cabinet couriers were sent off in the evening to London, Vienna, Berlin, St Petersburg, Turin, and Constantinople, in order to submit the treaty to the ratification of their respective courts.

PROCLAIMING THE PEACE IN RUSSIA.

Berlin, April 3.—An imperial manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg on the 1st instant, relative to the conclusion of peace. It says that though the war was not sought by Russia, it had been waged with great energy by the Russian people. The rights of the Christians in the East were assured; thus the object of the war had been attained. Special arrangements had been made to prevent collisions between Turkish and Russian vessels in the Black Sea, and a new line of frontier had been agreed upon in Bessarabia.

FRATERNISATION IN THE CRIMEA.—The Morning Herald has published the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, and dated Crimea, March 6:—"A very amusing incident occurred on Sunday last on the Banks of the Tchernaya.

A friend of mine was walking below the Inkermann Heights when he observed several French soldiers on the banks of the river talking, or rather making gestures to half a dozen Russians on the other side of the river, and while he was looking, two English soldiers and an Army Works Corps man came up. They sung out to the Russians, and one of them pulled out from the breast of his coat a bottle of brandy, and was about to fling it across (about 20 yards), but the other two persons persuaded him not to do so, as he might break the bottle. He then said he would go over and give them the brandy; he consequently stripped himself, slung the bottle round his neck, and swam to the opposite bank, to the great delight of the Russians, one of whom, armed with a musket, retired to a distance and laid it on the ground.

The English soldier and Russians cordially shook hands, took a good pull at the bottle, and the Russians gave him a pipe-to smoke; the Englishman then slapped his thigh, and said he was English, and the Russians said, 'Bono Johnny!' When about to return to the other side, he recollected that he had a shilling in his trousers pocket, and sung out to his comrade in true English style, 'Bill, there's a shilling in the pocket of my bag; shy it over.'

The shilling was then tied up in a piece of rag, and thrown to him. He then handed it to one of the Russian soldiers, amidst shouts of applause from both French and Russians, and swam back to the south bank. This was done on a cold winter's day, and the man perfectly sober."

Ministerial Explanations.

Hon. Mr Ross said, hon. gentleman, before proceeding to the orders of the day, I desire to occupy your attention for a few moments while I make some explanation to this House connected with the changes which have taken place in connexion with the administration. In doing so, gentlemen, I may state that I have full permission from His Excellency to make an explanation to this hon House. In parting with my colleagues I may state that it was agreed by them that I should read to the House the letter of resignation. The hon. gentleman then read as follows:—

"ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE,
"Toronto, 18th April, 1856.

"My Dear Colonel Taché,—in consequence of the illpess of Sir Allan Macnab, I am obliged to address this communication to you as one of the leaders under whom the present Coalition Government was formed, and also as the sworn Executive Councillor presiding over the deliberations of the Executive Council in the absence of the Premier.

"On Tuesday last, at 3 p. m., Mr Niles and Mr Conger, two of the members of the House of Assembly, called upon Mr Attorney General Macdonald, Mr Spence, and myself, and informed us that they had been sent as a deputation from the Reform supporters of the administration in that branch of the Legislature, to state that they had held a meeting and had unanimously agreed to convey to us the expression of the dissatisfaction they felt with the present condition of things in the Government, and of their desire no longer to be considered as pledged supporters of the Government; that they, therefore, felt at liberty to avail themselves of any opportunity to defeat the Government with a view to its reconstruction.

"Mr Macdonald replied to Mr Niles and Mr Conger that their communication ought to be conveyed to Sir Allan Menab, or, in his state of health, to yourself. The members of the Executive Council were immediately informed by Mr Macdonald of all that had taken place at the interview to which I allude. You are aware that I was obliged to meet the Legislative Council on the afternoon in question, and had only time for a moment's conversation with you on the subject. On the next morning (Wednesday) after having had full time to reflect upon the intimation, coming through Messrs. Conger and Miles, on behalf of the Reform supporters of the Government, I felt, that for my own part, I could not in fairness continue to remain a member of a Government with which my friends, upon the faith of whose support I had been invited to accept office, had expressed their dissatisfaction, and which they had intimated their intention to defeat. I called upon Mr Macdonald and Mr Spence and frankly told them it was my intention under the circumstances to tender my resignation. Mr Spence was ill and could not attend a meeting of Council on that day. On the evening of Wednesday, some of the gentlemen who had been present at the meeting referred to, came to me and said they had understood from Mr Spence that I intended to resign, and expressed a hope that I would not do so. I replied that in such case the intimation conveyed by Mr Niles and Mr Conger should be withdrawn in as formal a manner as it had been made.

"Sufficient time has now elapsed, and the communication made by Messrs. Niles and Conger remains as it stood on Tuesday.

"I feel therefore constrained to resign my seat in the Cabinet and the office which I hold in the Government and beg that you will become the medium of communicating this intimation to His Excellency the Governor General, to whom I shall always feel deeply grateful for the consideration and kindness he has shewn me during the period I have had the honor to serve him.

"Before concluding, I ought to call to your mind this fact, that when the Government was defeated upon the question of maintaining the independence of the Bench in the person of Judge Duval, I pressed upon you and my other colleagues that the administration should resign, and afford his Excellency the Governor General an opportunity of seeking the aid of the gentlemen who had caused our defeat. I pointed out that we would be unable to carry a motion to rescind the vote of the House of Assembly, and that we should not be justified in resorting to a dissolution. I urged further that the coalition was virtually at an end, that the support which Sir Allan Macnab had brought to the Government had been withdrawn, and that Reform supporters of the Government could not, in my opinion, be long induced to support the administration, while some of the supporters of Sir Allan were apparently endeavouring to make strength for themselves at the expense of Reformers. As I then anticipated, we have never as a Government recovered from the consequences of that vote. Coalition Governments can only be justified from the necessities which create them and unless all the conditions under which they are formed be carefully observed, they cannot continue.

"I separate myself from you and my other colleagues with regret, and assuring you and them, through you, of my unbated regard,

"I remain, my dear Tache,
"Yours very sincerely,
"JOHN ROSS."

To Col. the Hon. E. P. TACHE, &c., &c., &c.

Mr Ross then stated that he went to the Executive Council with this letter of resignation on Friday and read it to his colleagues. He did so that if they had any exception to take to any of the statements, they might have an opportunity of doing so. No exception had as yet been taken to the statements, and he therefore concluded that the facts were fully conceded. The communications made by the reform members were verbal, and he did not profess to have given the exact words which were used, but he had given the substance. He would, before sitting down, say in justice to a member of that Administeration—the hon. member for Niagara—that he was one of those gentlemen who came to him, and urged him not to resign.

The Speaker said it was not right for me, of course, to find fault with what my late colleague, my hon. friend, has thought fit to do on this occasion. But hon. gentlemen, though I may regret the course which he has taken, although I may find fault with his judgment for leaving the government at the present juncture, yet, I must say, in justice to myself, that I am perfectly persuaded that he has acted with the utmost sincerity, and that in this instance, he had no other motive in view, than the fulfilling in an honorable way the duty which he owed to his party and to his country. With regard to myself, I must say that the long period which we have been acquainted, and the common labor we have gone through together, makes this separation very painful to me. I can assure my hon. friend, that I shall continue to have for him the same friendly feeling, the same kind regard I have hitherto had, and if I may judge of my hon. friend's future conduct by the past, I think I can say I will continue to view him in the same light I have hitherto done. Hon. gentlemen, when I reflect that only two days ago, this hon. gentleman filled this chair with so much dignity, with so much honor to this House, and so much credit to himself, I cannot help apprehending the effects of the comparison. But in endeavoring to imitate him as much as lies in my power, I shall follow the course which is most likely to forward my view. I shall ask help of my hon. friend when I find myself embarrassed, and I have every reason to expect that that help will not be refused to me. You will excuse me, hon. gentlemen, if in these few words, I have expressed myself with hesitation, for my feelings were over-powered, and it required some considerable effort to collect my ideas.

Mr Thomas Morrison of Lachute, Argenteuil, in a letter to the Montreal *Gazette*, relates that he has a cow, seven years old this spring, which has 17 calves, and avers, that, however wonderful, it is true. Twice she had four calves, twice she had three, once two, and once only one.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, will be glad to learn that the Hon. William Napier, sailed last week for Canada in the Cambria. This gentleman is specially charged by the Board of Directors, and by the recently appointed Committee of the Shareholders, to negotiate a new treaty with the Canadian government. It is hoped by the parties interested; that the Government of Canada will show itself actuated by a liberal spirit, and, considering the absolute necessity of railways to the country, will grant a guarantee on the Company's capital. As an illustration of the advantages which may be derived from a well-ordered plan of railroad communication, judiciously fostered by the State, reference is made to the beneficial working of the French system. Owing to the magnitude of the undertaking of the Grand Trunk Company, the shareholders consider that they may fairly claim from the State a large measure of assistance. The disposition of the government to entertain, favorably, the shareholders' representations, will probably be stimulated by the fact that, in the event of the Grand Trunk Railway proving an unremunerative undertaking, material discouragement will be given to the influx of English capital into other public works of a similar nature.—*European Times, April 5.*

The Hon. Mr Napier and the Rev. Dr Ryerson were passengers by the Cambria. Both these gentlemen arrived in Toronto last evening.—*Toronto Leader, April 18.*

SUICIDES IN PARIS.—An Englishwoman named Henrietta B——, in the service of an American family staying at the Hotel du Louvre, on Saturday requested a fellow servant to procure her a bottle of brandy, and the latter, knowing that she was given to drink, did so. But from what Henrietta said on receiving it, the other servant suspected that she had some fatal design, and instead of going away she stood listening at the door. Presently she heard some faint groans and she caused the door, which Henrietta had locked, to be forced open. Henrietta was then found lying on the bed, with blood flowing profusely from a deep cut in the throat, and from the arteries in the arm, and a razor stained with blood was near her. Medical assistance was procured for her, and she was subsequently conveyed to the Hotel Dieu. The cause of this rash attempt is not known. Another attempt at suicide of the same kind was also made on Friday. The occupiers of the house No. 32, Rue Chabrol, at La Chapelle, heard in the morning faint groans and cries in a room occupied by an elderly man, a laborer, named Paul, and on entering it, they found him lying on his bed with a deep cut in the throat, and with two cuts in the bend of each arm. Medical assistance was procured for him, and he was sent to the Hospital Lariboissiere. He states that, as he was dozing on the bed, some man, whom he did not know, came in and inflicted the wounds with a razor which had been lying on the table; but as it does not appear that the man had any personal enemy, and as, besides, it was ascertained that no robbery had been committed in the room, it is supposed that he endeavored to commit suicide, but that, failing, he was ashamed to say so. In addition to the above, three persons committed suicide on the same day. A married couple, named Francois, hawkers of vegetables, of the Rue Saintonge, in the Marais, suffocated themselves with the fumes of charcoal; they were found lying dead in their bed, clasping each other by the hand. The man was 60 years of age, and the woman 31, and it is supposed that it was misery which caused the fatal act. The third person who committed suicide was a washerwoman at Bagnolet, who also effected her purpose by charcoal. Her reason was profound sorrow at the death of her daughter, aged 18, which took place some months ago. In her hand she held tightly grasped the daguerrotype of the young woman, and in a letter to her husband she entreated him to keep the girl's tomb constantly decked with flowers.—*Galignani.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 23.

Wheat.—A small supply, and prices unchanged, say 6s 6d a 7s 8d per bush. The only wholesale, we learned, was one of 5,000 bush of prime Fall, but the price did not transpire.

Flour.—In this article the feeling is not favorable, and although sales to some magnitude took place, still the demand is inactive, and buyers look for a larger reduction than sellers will submit to. The New York accounts announce a further decline of 6d per barrel. Sales here 500 brls No. 1 Spring Wheat at 30s per brl. F.O.B., and 500 brls. same quality on like terms; 600 brls. good extra in store at 32s 6d; 300 brls No. 1 superfine at 30s. In all 2,400 barrels. These transactions principally took place in the Exchange.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 23—2 P. M.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for common and medium grades of Flour has declined one shilling per barrel, with more desire on the part of holders to realize.—Sales 4, 200 bbls. at $6 a $6,12½ for common to good state; $6,18¾ a $6,37½ for extra state; $5,87½ a $6,12½ for mixed to good Western; $6,25 a $7,25 for low to good medium extra Western, $7 a $9 for extra Genesee, and $7, 50 a $10 for extra St. Louis, the market closing dull and unsettled.

In Canadian Flour there is not a great deal doing and the market for common grades rules in favor of the buyer; sales 500 bbls at $6, 37½ a $6 for common superfine to choice extra.

Special Notices.

☞ MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.—The undersigned, as agent in Kingston for the FARMER AND MECHANICS FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA is prepared to accept risks on as favorable terms as other responsible companies. Capt. Weatherly and J. Boyd, Esq., are the general agents of the company for the Canadas and the American Lake ports. See advertisement elsewhere.

S. ROWLANDS.

Preventative is better than a cure.—Extraordinary case. Dropsical swellings—Turn of life. Mrs. Morgan, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 45, was suddenly thrown on a bed of sickness, her feet, legs, and ankles, began to swell, strongly indicating Dropsy; weeks passed away and she became worse instead of better, medical aid was called in and her life was endangered owing to a wrong treatment being adopted. Mr. Morgan, therefore, dismissed his medical attendant, and resolved to commence the Holloway'an system of medicine; this quickly produced a beneficial effect, and by a continuance with this infallible remedy, the husband had the satisfaction of again seeing his wife restored to the blessings of health.

Among the scientific productions of Dr. Jas McClintock are his Dyspeptic Elixir, for curing Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, and Indigestion, and his Alterative Syrup, for purifying the whole system and building up the constitution. The immense experience of their author, as Professor, Lecturer, Physician to the city hospitals and prisons, and late Founder of Philadelphia College of Medicine, entitle them to the esteem and confidence of the public at large.

If Dr. Jas McClintock had given but two of his Medicines to the world, viz: his Pectoral Syrup and his Cold and Cough Mixture, he would have earned immortality. These preparations, which were first advertised through the press soon after their distinguished inventor resigned the Deanship of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, are exciting the astonishment of the ablest practitioners by their salutary effect in the worst cases of Bronchitis Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Tens of thousands of our industrial population are incapacited for labor, every Spring and Fall, by Fever and Ague. Therefore it should be universally known that Dr. Jas. McClintock's Fever and Ague Specific, in every case, however violent, not only breaks the chills, but thoroughly eradicates the disease. His Anti Bilious Pills are no less efficacious in Bilious Remittants, and all classes of Fever Complaints. Sold by E. W. Palmer and E. H. Parker.

For sale by E. W. Palmer and E. H. Parker & Co., and all other respectable dealers.