England and the United States

The New York Herald of the 28th inst., contains an article on the dismissal of Mr Crampton, which the crowded state of our columns alone prevents our copying. It shows the dangers to which unpatriotic politicians in the United States have exposed their country in the hope of making personal capital by bringing it to the verge of war with the most powerful state in the world. We are glad to see that the Herald no longer indulges in bravado, but views the question in sober seriousness as one of the most [illegible] United States. The Herald laments that this dismissal has been resorted to contrary to the voice of public opinion, at a time when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under dispute, and when Walker's rule in Nicaragua was officially recognized. Such a combination of events the Herald regards as unfavorable to the prospects of peace. While a war is risked with Great Britain for her supposed violation of the neutrality laws, the same laws are openly violated every day by the enlistment of soldiers in the United States for Walker's army. The Herald thinks that the contrast between these two cases will be regarded as a defiance of England in every matter of dispute between the two governments, and that the prompt dismissal of Mr Dallas will follow. The Herald acknowledges that throughout the dispute the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet has been signally outwitted, and that the British Government evidently have the best of it, which the Herald says will strengthen the Palmerston Government, and will enable them to lay before Parliament a frank and manly apology, and moreover, the Herald continues "will take away our (the United States) support in Parliament." We were aware it would come to this in the end. The Herald relies on the British Parliament for support. We believe the Washington government never would have ventured this dispute so far, had they not relied on the peace party to prevent a war, no matter how grossly they might insult the British nation. But they may soon find their mistake. More than once the peace party has been a fertile source of evil to England, by leading strangers to suppose that the whole nation would receive insult rather than resort to physical force to resent it. The war with Russia ought to have dispelled such an erroneous opinion. The Herald expects the dismissal of Mr Dallas and some hostile movement on the part of the British West Indian and Central American fleet. And the Herald thinks that the affair will be followed by menace in Central America on the part of the British navy—by little border feuds, which betoken indifference to the peace of the two countries and perhaps by an open rupture? And the Herald adds, "We have thus civil war in our own Territories, and a foreign war close upon us, through the blunders of a blundering government. Four weeks more and our commerce will be thrown into disrepute; a pervading suspicion of the near approach of war will have seized the public mind, and sacrifice and disaster will follow in all the relations of business." This is a gloomy list of evils, and it would be easy to point out others in addition. But whatever is, or may be the result, the United States Government is alone responsible. They have unfairly and ungenerously pressed this question beyond all reasonable bounds, and they will have to answer for the consequences. We are anxious to preserve peace, and we trust that every effort will be made to maintain it. But on no account must British honor or glory be sullied. It is our wish and interest to be at peace, but neither loss nor gain—poverty nor riches, will influence us either one way or the other, when it is the Justice and the Fame of England that has to be maintained. We do not desire to boast of our strength, but if the event demands, it will show that the resources and power of Britain are in every way ample to protect and assert the right. Notwithstanding all that has yet occurred, we do not yet suppose that there will be a war. But it is always well to be prepared for whatever contingency may occur.—*Colonist.*

MUST LEAVE THEIR ARMS BEHIND.—The U. S. Military Gazette says the Government of Great Britain has issued orders that no military corps from New York, or any part of the United States, shall be permitted to land on the Canadian side, with muskets, rifles, swords or pistols, or any warlike instruments. Any company desirous to visit Canada during the summer can leave their *arms* at Niagara Falls and cross when they please as citizens.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately.—It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving a fellow creature from an untimely end.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* writes from Washington that all the archives of the British legation have been packed up, and are to be sent to Canada.

ROYALTY IN THE KITCHEN.—A letter from San Juan del Norte says that Princess Phillippa, sister of the negro King of Mosquito, is now a servent in the house of a colored preacher at that place, named Smith.

A singular mode of robbery has been detected at Dublin. A man used to send a large press by the Liverpool steamer, headed "this side up." In this press was a compartment in which he hid himself. At night when all was still, he would get out and rob the warehouse of valuables, and retreating to his hiding place, would be safely conveyed with his plunder to his own house.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Ships.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
Canada,	Boston,	Liverpool,	June 4
Baltic,	New York,	Liverpool,	June 7
Africa,	New York	Liverpool,	June 11
Wash'ton,	New York,	Bremen,	June 14
NorthStar,	New York,	Southampton,	July 2
TO ARRIVE.			
Wash'ton,	South'ton,	New York,	May 21
Niagara,	Liverpool,	Boston,	May 24
Prince Al.	Glasgow,	New York,	May 26
Ericsson,	Liverpool,	New York,	May 28
Arabia,	Liverpool,	New York,	May 31
Arago,	Havre,	Havre [illegible]	

MAILS FOR ENGLAND BY CANADIAN STEAMERS.

Proposed days of sailing from Quebec for Liverpool of the Canadian Ocean Mail Steamers under contract to the Canadian Government:—

FOR SUMMER OF 1856.

From Quebec,	Saturday,	7th June,
do	do	21st June,
do	do	5th July,
do	do	19th July,
do	do	2nd Aug.
do	do	16th Aug.
do	do	30th Aug.
do	do	13th Sept.
do	do	27th Sept.
do	do	11th Oct.
do	do	27th Oct.

☞ 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.

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Pirce 2d.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported exclusively for the Daily News.]

Arrival of the Indian!

Quebec, June 3.

The Indian, passed River du Loup yesterday P. M., and arrived at Quebec in the course of the night.

Cotton demand limited.

Sugar.—Steady demand at full prices.

Corn Market.—More general inquiry for wheat though the aggregate business is far from buoyant. Holders refuse to accept lower prices, and sales therefore unimportant.

RUSSIA.

The Times' Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given the whole of his fleet a new arrangement in consequence of the events of the war. At present the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of 43 vessels of war and three transports; of the former nine are steamers.

Wheat tending downwards—3d to 6d lower than last week's quotation. American and Canadian 10s 6d to 10s 8d; red and mixed 9s 6d to 10s. Flour.—Sales limited. A decline of 6d to 1s per bbl had taken place. Western Canal 22s 6d to 33s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 37s to 38s. Indian Corn (White American) 30s to 30s 6d.; Yellow 38s to 39s 6d.

Political news unimportant.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords on Monday evening, in reply to a question by the Earl of Elgin, said—"The letter signed E. Hammond was a genuine document: It arose from the following circumstances:—The agent of the Costa Ricans in this country, and some agents in the South American States, had ever since the attack of Walker on the government of Nicaragua, appealed to the government of this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before her Majesty's government for the acceptance of a protectorate by this country, and giving them material assistance. To all those requests her Majesty's government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that with those States they would have nothing to do, meaning the States of Central America; but at the same time the government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua, and for the deplorable events that followed, and they expressly regretted it because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but had actually been sacrificed by Walker, therefore her Majesty's government would be very glad if Walker's interferences were not carried further, but they again and again said that with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing to do, and that all their action would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British interests and British property.

Mr Wallinstein who made the application in behalf of Costa Rica, was disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which he said should be defended by a naval force; that the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a steadfast resistance against the invasion of the country by water, but they had no means of repelling the threatened aggression; that the Costa Ricans were peaceable people and unarmed. He said he had no credit in this country, and was unable to buy arms here; and he asked if our Government would not give a few arms, in order to enable those unoffending people to repel this aggression. The matter was referred to the War Department, and the answer returned by Mr Hammond, to which the noble Earl alluded, Mr Wallenstein did not consider himself entitled to accept that offer; the arms had never been taken, and Mr W. had since decided.

It was some time since Walker took possession of Nicaragua, and he disposed of a good deal of British property by force alone. Her Majesty's Government had terminated with the U. S. in this matter, and he would read an extract from a dispatch of Mr Crampton on the question. There had been no disguise whatever with the American Government. The object of the British Government avowedly and openly, had been to protect British interests.

On 5th March Mr Marcy said he entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it likely to cast a shade upon the reputation of the Government of the U. S., he observed that he knew no better place of proceedings for the U. S. and British Governments to combine together for the preservation of the U. S. and British subjects.

Despatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople, announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding, that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the Allies, will be completed in six months.

Advices reached Berlin announcing that General Sir William Williams had arrived at St. Petersburgh, and would shortly leave the Russian Capitol for England.

Southampton, Tuesday.

The steamer *Indus*, with India and Mediterranean mails, had arrived. The weather had been boisterous, and several vessels had been driven ashore. The British bark Mary Wilson was on the rocks.

Trade continued dull at St. Petersburgh; holders of tallow were unwilling to sell at present prices. The Coronation was fixed to take place in September.

City Council Proceedings.

On Monday evening the Council met. Ald. Linton was called to the chair, the Mayor being absent from the city.

A letter from Mr Hector McDonald was read, calling the attention of the Council to the fact that he had been sued and judgment given against him, for the balance due on the engine purchased from Mr Perry of Montreal. The terms of purchase were, that the Corporation should pay £100, Insurance Companies £175, and the Fire Brigade the remainder—in all £309 10s. Mr Perry states the price to have been £314 10s., thus leaving £5 in dispute. Mr McDonald concluded by stating that the position in which he had been placed in this affair was very damaging to his private interests; that the Fire Brigade would advance £25 15s towards the payment of the engine, making in all £109 contributed by them since its purchase, if the Corporation would but take some steps towards the settlement of the remaining £100.

A debate ensued as to whether the Council should assume the debt, and grant Mr McDonald's request, or whether it should be referred to the Fire and Water committee. Ald. Brownley stated that the matter had never been before brought under the attention of the committee; that Mr McDonald had been very much deceived in the whole transaction; and that the matter now rested with the Mayor and the Insurance Companies. Ald. Baker and Coun. Pidgeon coincided with Ald. Brownley's remarks, and objected strongly to the assumption of the debt by the Council without further investigation. Coun. Cooper censured the shabbiness of the Insurance Companies in not fulfilling their promises; in other cities they contributed largely to the support of Fire Departments, while here they were very illiberal in this respect. The communication was ultimately referred to the committee on Fire, Water and Gas, to report thereon.

A communication from Mr Anthony O'Loughlin, Secretary to the School Board, was read, calling the Council's attention to the amount required for the support of Common Schools during the current year:—

Salaries of Teachers and Officers,	£1017	10	0
Rents of School Premises,	139	10	0
Advertising and Printing,	40	0	0
Election Fees,	7	10	0
Fuel,	45	0	0
Stationary,	3	0	0
Contingencies, Sanitary Committee, Repairs, &c.,	47	10	0
Proposed new School House,	350	0	0
Teachers' Salaries, 1st quarter 1857,	250	0	0
	£1900	0	0
Less by balance on hand and Government Grant,	400	0	0
Sum required,	£1500	0	0

The communication stated that for the purpose of obviating the temporary embarrassment experienced by teachers at the commencement of each year, the Board have applied for the first quarter's salary for the next year, so that the teachers may be paid regularly and at the end of each quarter. The communication was referred to the committee on schools to report thereon.

A letter from Dr Litchfield, Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition Committee, was read, asking the Council to appoint a Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen to act in connection with the existing Committee and that of the County Council. In accordance with the request the following Committee was appointed The Mayor, Aldermen Davidson, Brownley, Macdonell, McGrogan and Rudston, and Coun. Brown.

It was ordered, on motion of Alderman Flanigan, seconded by Ald. Brownley, that a proclamation be published, calling on the citizens to duly observe the 4th day of June, instant, as a day of thanksgiving. The seconder blamed the Mayor as culpable in not taking hold of the matter before; he was in the city until Saturday, and should not have left the issuing of a proclamation until so late a period.

Coun. Draper brought up the petition of Mr John Coy and others, praying the Council to grant the sum of £50 towards the building of a side-walk on Queen street, opposite St. Paul's Church. The mover of the grant of the prayer of the petition said that the cost of the side-walk would be £80; that the inhabitants of the ward had determined to take only £30 for this purpose out of the Ward appropriation of £125. He drew attention to the fact that this Ward last year had but £100 for improvements, while £1600 or £1800 was spent in some way upon the remaining six wards. It was not more than just they should be compensated.

Ald. Brownley said Coun. Draper's statement was erroneous; that Cataraqui Ward had £350 or there-abouts, while Rideau and one or two other wards had but £100 or even less.

Ald. Allen said that the larger part of this sum had been expended in removing obstructions from the streets in that ward, so that not more than £100 had been expended in material improvements. But it would furnish a bad precedent were this granted; a great many, not satisfied with the appropriation, would petition for more, and there would be no end to the matter; still he was in favor of the petition.

Coun. Draper said that other churches had the benefit of good board-walks to and from them, while this one having a large congregation was not similarly favored.

Ald. Flanigan would not vote a single penny in addition to what had been already appropriated.

Coun. Chown thought there would be no end to petitions, once this subject was opened there were many before the Committee already.

Coun. Brown contended that this was not a local but a public want, and therefore he would support the grant.

The Petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Improvements; and after the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

Yesterday all business was suspended, and services held in the various churches.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of a man named Russell, who had been employed as a boatman on a wood-scow of Mr Bowman's. The deceased was knocked overboard about eight days ago by the swinging of a boom while the boat was making her way through the lake above Kingston Mills. The body was found on Sunday last; the jury found a verdict of accidental death by drowning. The deceased is reported to have been a steady man; he leaves behind him a wife and two children.

The Senate Committee in the case of the assault committed on one of its members by Mr Brooks, has reported that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited and the committee come to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House of Representatives, of which Mr Brooks is a member. This conclusion, the report continues, is in strict conformity with parliamentary law, and the requirements of the Constitution, therefore the Senate recommend the Committee to make complaint to the house. With this report the committee submit a resolution that said report be accepted by the Senate and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavits, be submitted to the House of Representatives.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES.—Some very excellent specimens in both the above styles are now being exhibited at Mr H. K. Sheldon's Daguerrean Gallery. The Photograph is almost new in Kingston, and some specimens of the latter on view are truly excellent—probably far surpassing, for their tone and truthfulness, both Photograph and Daguerreotype. Mr Sheldon has gone to very great expense in procuring a knowledge of these pleasing and necessary additions to his business, and deserves to be, as he is, borne out in this new undertaking by a discriminating public.

We learn by telegraph that the House of Representatives have expelled Mr Brooks for his recent attack on one of the Senators, Mr Sumner. The north and south are much agitated on the subject of this assault, the former in condemnation, the latter in approval of Mr Brooks' conduct.

We learn from the Oswego Palladium that on Saturday, Fulton county was the scene of terrible havoc, caused by a hail-storm—the most extraordinary that ever fell upon that district of country. In Johnstown there was not a window-blind or piece of lattice-work in the town that was not broken. The window glass was smashed, small houses and barns were torn down, large trees uprooted, and those that withstood the gale were denuded of their branches and leaves. All the fences were levelled and irrepairable damage done to the fruit trees and growing crops. Several men were knocked down senseless, and it is reported that one or two were killed. The cattle also suffered severely. The storm lasted but half an hour. Some of the hail stones that lay in the sun two hours after the storm was over were very large.

The Portland State of Maine of Saturday furnishes the following information relative to the progress of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada:—

We learn that Mr A. M. Ross, chief engineer, has returned from Toronto to Montreal, and that the work on the entire line is now in rapid progress, including the Victoria Bridge. A large force is at work at each end of it, or on both sides the St Lawrence, and it is expected that £200,000 or $800,000 will be expended on the Bridge this year. The price of labor favors the progress of the works. The line is in rapid progress the entire distance from Brockville to Stratford. The Toronto and Stratford line—96 miles—will be opened for traffic in June next. From Toronto to Whitby—40 miles East—it is nearly finished, as is also the line from Brockville to Kingston. The entire line from Montreal to Toronto and Stratford will be ready for traffic in November.

The company are preparing bridge boats to run from the Montreal station, at Point Charles, to Longueuil, so that loaded freight cars will be taken across the St. Lawrence in this way till the completion of the bridge. This will be a new feature in working the line, calculated to rapidly develop the traffic during the coming Autumn. Cars will by this method be taken from Stratford, Collingwood, Toronto and other places on the North Shore, direct to Portland, Quebec and other places this side the St. Lawrence, without any transhipment of goods, and *vice versa.*

The Late War.

NOLAN'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR. Virtue & Co., 26 Joy Lane and City Road, London.

We have received from the agent, Mr Conley, the third and fourth parts of this excellent serial work, got up in the neat and finished style of Virtue & Co's. publications. Part IV. brings us to the declaration of war by France and England against Russia, and contains the celebrated "secret correspondence" of Sir Hamilton Seymour. The illustrations are a portrait of General Canrobert; the last moments of Nicholas; a portrait of Sir Charles Napier, and a brief sketch of a night attack in the trenches before Sebastopol. The agent for this work is about to supply present and procure additional subscribers in this city.

FRUSTRATION OF A PLAN FOR ROBBERY.—The New York and Erie Railroad Company recently escaped narrowly from an attempt at wholesale robbery, which, but for the unflinching honesty of one of the parties supposed to be an accomplice, would have resulted in quite a lucrative speculation for the young rogues engaged.

The Buffalo Express thus gives the particulars:—

Henry S. Olmstead, a clerk in the Duane street office, and James A. Cummings, Clerk in the United States Express office, at 62 Broadway, were the authors of the scheme, which was this: Olmstead was to procure the tickets by theft, furnish them to some one west who should furnish them to passengers going east, at $7 25 each, and then as he was the clerk who had charge of the destruction of returned tickets, he was to put the fraudulently obtained *coupons* out of the way as they came in. All that was wanting to the success of the plan was an agent in the West, and Olmstead pitched upon Byron W. Barnard, clerk in the Hornellsville office. This young gentleman visiting New York, the plan was submitted to him and he was offered a share in the game.

To this he replied that he must have time for reflection, and immediately informed the officers of the road of the transaction; being advised by them to carry on the deception, he consented to join Olmstead and his partner, and accordingly after his return to Hornellsville, he was entrusted with fourteen tickets, sent him by letter from Olmstead. Cummings was a friend of Olmstead, who had been let into the fraud on personal grounds only. Barnard sold a portion of the tickets, and kept the company informed of the state of affairs. In due time the trap was sprung, and on Friday the youths were arrested. They were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. Cummings is only 20 years of age, was born in Boston and resides in Brooklyn. Olmstead is a native of Albany, lives at 50 Colombus street, and is of the same age as Cummings.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Toronto, 28th May, 1856.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.—With reference to the General Order of the 14th November last, His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Company of Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery of Kingston, therein authorized, shall be changed into a Volunteer Militia Field Battery to be styled, the Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Kingston.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Kingston.

To be Captain:

Captain Robert Jackson, from the late Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Kingston.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brockville.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant William L. Morris, from the Brockville Battalion of Sedentary Militia, vice Allan Turner, who exchanges.

MORALS AT SALT LAKE.—A traveller who has recently visited the Salt Lake settlement, gives a fearful picture of that degraded "heaven upon earth." He says that amongst the most revolting features of Mormon institutions, that which permits marriage between blood relations is the worst. He has met with numerous instances of men marrying both mother and daughter. A Bishop of one of the wards married six wives, all sisters, and moreover his own nieces. He mentions that Brigham Young lately built a harem of stone to cage his ninety beauties in, but they all kicked against the arrangement and asserted their right to be treated like freeborn daughters of Eve. The Governor, he says, was obliged to cave in.

I DON'T DANCE.—A plain unlettered man came from the back country in the State of Alabama, to Tuscaloosa, and on the Sabbath went early to church. He had been accustomed to attend meetings in school houses and private dwellings, where each one appropriated to himself the first seat he found unoccupied. He selected there a convenient slip, and awaited patiently the assembling of the congregation. The services commenced. Presently the music of a full toned organ burst upon his astonished ear; he had never heard one before. At the same time the gentleman who owned the slip came up the aisle with his lady leaning on his arm. As he approached the door of the slip he motioned for the countryman to come out, in order to give place to his lady. This movement the countryman did not comprehend; and from the situation of the gentleman and the lady, associated as it was in his mind with the music, he immediately concluded that a cotillon, or French contra dance, was intended. Rising partly from his seat, he said to the gentleman, who was still beckoning to him—"Excuse me sir—excuse me, if you please—*I don't dance!*"

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE BY A CLERGYMAN.—The priest officiating at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel (German), in the south ward, took occasion to kick a lady, the mother of grown-up men; all of them members of his congregation. The sons, indignant at such conduct to their aged parent, called at his residence and resented the outrage. The sons appeared at their accustomed place at St. Mary's Chapel in the pew they had paid for, at the afternoon service on Sunday last. No sooner had they made their appearance, than the priest attempted to eject them from the sanctuary with violence, which was resisted by them, when a general *melee* and "free fight" ensued, in which the congregation joined, whilst battered heads and bloody noses resulted therefrom. The citizens in that section were called to the spot by the tumult, and were shocked at such a disgraceful riot on the Sabbath day. Officers Warren and others had a busy time on Monday morning in arresting the participants (priest and all) in this riot, and they are now all bound over to appear at the next term of our Court of Quarter Sessions.—*York, Pa. Rep.* 7th.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—BOY SHOT IN THE VILLAGE OF DURHAM.—It is with the deepest regret we have to chronicle the accidentally shooting a young man on Saturday last, on occasion of celebrating Her Majesty's Birth-day in Durham. A person, whose name we could not learn, got possession of a musket from some friend or acquaintance, who had just returned from the bush from hunting pigeons, carrying his musket with a full charge of powder and shot in it. It appears that he had neglected to inform the person into whose hands he passed it, that there was shot in it; hence this person went forward to the edge of the street, and fired the gun without giving it any elevation. At the moment he did so, a young lad, about 16 years of age, named Alexander Maclean, was passing before him on the street, when, melancholy to relate, the charge of shot struck him on the head, removing entirely a portion of the upper part of the skull. The boy lived only about 15 minutes after the accident.

A sigular and painful accident occurred in South Providence. Two boys were at play; one of them named Geo. Burlingame, in fun, took a knife from the other, and threw it into an open pond. The boy cried at his loss, and the young Burlingame dove into the pond to recover the knife; but it stuck in the bottom of the pond, the blade being up, and as he dove in it cut him in the abdomen, producing a serious, but it is thought not a fatal wound.

A law against swearing, just published by the police of Modena, contains the following provisions:

1. Swearing by the holy name of Maria will be punished by a fine of $50;
2. Swearing by the name of other saints $25; and,
3. Swearing by the name of God, will be punished as a still greater crime.

COLLISION.—FIVE LIVES LOST.—The Propeller *Cataract* bound from Toledo to Buffalo and the brig *Oxford*, bound from Oswego to the Upper Lakes, with a cargo of Railroad Iron, came in collision Friday, off Long Point. The *Oxford* went down in three minutes. The Captain, his wife, mate and two seamen drowned. The Propeller sustained but little damage.

Imports—Port of Kingston.

JUNE 3rd.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent.—1 bbl C. teeth, W. Rudston; 2 cases hats, C. Wright; 4 bgs dried apples, J. McMillen; 2 bxs ware, 1 bdl rakes, Fraser & George; 15 tierces rice, 5 rolls leather, 39 nests tubs, 1 pkg, 10 doz pails, 50 doz brooms, 7 pkgs rope, 2 bdls measures, 10 pkgs merchandize, M. Rourk; 20 bgs bran, R. M. Rose; 1 bx mittens, Mr Thrall; 1 pkg, J. Stephens, 2 pkgs, J. Duff; 2 pkgs, T. W. Robison; 1 pkg, Lightfoot; 1 bag and 1 box, E. Hinckley; 4 bxs fruit, 3 bxs fish.

Special Notices.

INSURANCE.—Mr Ambrose W. Thompson, No. 10 Wall Street, has been appointed agent in this city of the Farmers and Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia This Company is one of the most respectable in Philadelphia, and has the Hon. Thomas B. Florence for its President. It has complied with the law of this State in regard to companies belonging to other States, and has provided an accruing trust Fund of $100,000 with Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co. Messrs. Bushing & Co publish a card of thanks in the Philadelphia North American for the prompt manner in which this Company settled its losses on their establishment, thus enabling them to resume business without delay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

S. ROWLANDS is agent for the above-named Company in Kingston. Office No. 4, Wilson's Buildings, Wellington Street.

Trade and Commerce.

Herald Office,
Montreal, May 31, 1856.

The business of the week has been but limited. Buyers from a distance, particularly of Groceries, complain that our market is poorly supplied, and sellers that what goods are in stock cannot command a return that leaves the importer any margin whatever.

The Public Sales of the week have all been reported, and generally well attended; but in many instances the prices realized were such as to prevent first lots being repeated.

We publish to-day the Wholesale Prices Current List, but many of the quotations are only nominal.

The Sugar Market is rather unsettled. The sales of the week do not include any large parcels; still prices have rather an upward tendency for Bright samples, while inferior could perhaps be bought a shade lower than our last quotations. Of Refined Loaf there is little in market. London Bastard has been sold at 7d, and ditto Crushed at 7d to 7½d per lb.

The orders from Canada West are not so large as usual.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 31, 1856.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ashes—Pots, per cwt.	35	9	a	36	0
Pearls	38	6	a	38	9
Flour—Ca. Fine, per bbl 196 lbs		None.			
Sup. No. 2	23	9	a	26	3
Do No. 1 Canadian	28	0	a	32	0
Do. No. 1 U. States,	28	0	a	30	0
Do. do S. Wheat,	29	0	a	31	3
Fancy & Extra Sup.	32	6	a	40	0
Indian Meal—196 lbs	16	3	a	00	0
Oatmeal—200 lbs	20	0	a	00	0
Grain—Wheat, U.C. mixed 60lbs	8	3	a	[illegible]	6
Red	7	0	a	7	3
U. S. Red,	7	0	a	7	7½
L. C. Red, per minot	5	6	a	6	3
Barley—per minot	3	6	a	4	3
Oats—per bushel	1	4½	a	1	6
Peas—White, do	3	9	a	0	0
Indian Corn—56lbs	2	6	a	2	7
Provisions—Beef, Mess, per bl		None.			
Prime Mess do	57	6	a	60	0
Prime do	42	6	a	45	0
Cargo do	00	0	a	00	0
Pork—Mess	87	6	a	90	0
Prime Mess	82	6	a	85	0
Prime	75	0	a	77	6
Do. in bond, foreign insp.		None.			
Cargo		do			
Butter—inspected No. 1	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No. 2	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No 3.	0	0	a	0	0
Uninspected	0	9½	a	0	10½

EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, at 60 d.s., on	London,	10	a	10½	prem
Private do. at 90 d.s.,	do.	8½	a	9	do
Bank 3 d.s., on	New York	¼	a	a	do
Private 3 d.s.,	do	Par	a	¼	do

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid up.	Div. last 6 Months.	Buyers	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal, old stock	£50	0 0	4 per cent.	Closed.	Closed.
Do. New Stock	50	0 0	do.	do.	do.
Bank of British North America	50	0 0	4 per cent. & bon.	None.	None.
Commercial Bank, Midland District	25	0 0	4 per cent.	10½ prem.	10½ prem.
City Bank	25	0 0	4 per cent.	Books	Closed.
Bank of Upper Canada	20	0 0	4 per cent.	None.	1 dis.
Banque du Peuple	20	0 0	3½ per cent.	1 dis.	par.
Montreal Mining Co.'s Consols	12	10 0	do	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Co.	5	0 0	do	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	2	0 0	do	2s. 6d.	0s. 0d.
Canada Mining Co.	1	5 0	do	1s. 3d.	0s. 0d.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Co.	1	0 0	do	1s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	50	0 0	whole	None.	82½ dis.
Grand Trunk Railroad Co.	25	0 0	do	6 per ct. pr. an.	None.
Great Western of Canada	50	0 0	do	3 per ct. 6 mo's.	None.
Montreal Telegraph Co.	10	0 0	do	4 per ct. 6 mo's.	None.
Montreal City Gas Co.'s Stock	10	0 0	do	3 per ct. 6 mo's.	None.
Government Debentures, 20 years				6 per ct. per an.	25 dis.
Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds					par.
Montreal Exchange				7 p cent p an.	35 dis.
	100	0	whole	50 dis.	5 dis.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKET.

Board Room, Exchange.
Saturday, May 31, 1856.

Flour.—The business during the week has been limited. The best samples of Superfine taken for shipment brought 32s.; for fair Brands 30s to 31s 3d., and for inferior 28s 6d to 29s has been accepted. Fancy has been placed at 32s 6d to 33s; whilst for an ordinary quality of Extra 25s is asked. All descriptions of Coarse Flour are unsaleable.

Wheat.—Little doing from lightness of stock. An offer of 7s 6d per 60 lbs. for Chicago *Fall* was refused, and 7s for Chicago Spring. There is a demand for good Upper Canada, of which the market is bare.

Peas.—In consequence of large shipments the stock is light. We note sales at 3s 10d, and holders still ask———, but cannot to-day obtain this figure.

Barley.—We reduce our quotations, the extreme price having been paid to complete orders.

Oatmeal and Indian Meal.—Are both dull of sale.

Oats.—Heavy and in slow demand.

Corn.—Sales of 10,000 bushels at 2s 7d per 56 lbs.

Ashes.—A fair business has been done at our quotations.

Provisions.—Mess Pork is dull, and has declined a dollar per barrel. Prime Mess and Prime we quote at a reduction of half a dollar.

Freights.—Engagements of Flour to London at 3s; to the Clyde and Mersey, 2s 6d. Grain to London and the Mersey, 5s 9d to 6s; to the Clyde, 5s to 5s 9d. Ashes for any of the above ports, 25s.

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal.—No transactions. Transfer Books closed.

City Bank.—Transfer Books closed.

Commercial Bank.—Nominally as quoted.

Bank of British North America.—Not procurable in this market.

People's Bank.—Holders demand par.

Bank of Upper Canada.—Offering at 1 discount, without producing business.

Grand Trunk Railroad.—No stock in market, nor is there any enquiry for it.

Great Western of Canada.—Asked for at 20 premium, without sellers.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—No sales, quotations nominal.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, (7 per cent. 2nd Mortgage Bonds.)—Unsettled, and there are no sales upon which to base accurate quotations.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—Has advanced to 3 per cent premium, without sellers.

Montreal Mining Company Consols.—Saleable to a small extent at 10s 6d—holders generally asking 11s. Calls to extent of 5s. per share have been made payable 2s 6d. in August next, 1s 3d February, 1857, and 1s 3d June, 1857.

In other Stocks.—Nothing to report.

Exchange.—Steady, and in fair demand at our quotations.