EXECUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On the last of May Nicholas Graham was hung in San Francisco for the murder of James Brooks, on board the steamer Columbia. Governor Johnson had granted him a reprieve of four weeks, during which time he did not appear to indulge in a hope of pardon. He left a confession, of which the following is the material portion:—

I desire to publish to the world the particulars of the crime for which I am to suffer death. My name is Nicholas Graham; I was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland; I do not remember my age; I have always worked hard and honestly for a living. I have been a fireman on the steamer Columbia at various intervals for the past two years. At the time I killed Joseph Brooks I had been on the steamer for nearly three months. I did not design to kill him. He had threatened several times to beat me, and had challenged me to fight him that evening. I went on shore expecting to meet him, but did not do so. I was afraid to fight him, as he was more powerful than myself. During my stay on shore I drank freely and became intoxicated. I went on board in that state. Brooks was lying in his berth; I went up to him, and drew my knife, and stabbed him several times; he jumped up and ran on deck; I followed him and stabbed him again. I acknowledge my guilt and the justice of my sentence of death. I am satisfied to die; I feel that I deserve to. The free use of spirituous liquors is the cause of my coming to this disgraceful end. For the past seven or eight years I have worked constantly; I have spent all the money that I earned for liquor, and have drank deeply. I write this for publication after my death; and if the notice of my exenution and the cause of the commission of the crime for which I suffer, should deter but one of my fellow creatures from following in my footsteps, and induce him to refrain from the use of man's greatest curse—Rum—I feel that I shall not have lived and died in vain.

* * * * * * *

I die in peace and good will towards all men, freely forgiving all who ever injured me, as I hope to be forgiven. I am deeply and sincerely repentant, and humbly ask for mercy from God, whose laws I have broken, relying on the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour.

NICHOLAS GRAHAM.

A murder of a most horrible nature was perpetrated in New York on the night of the 17th, or on the morning of the 18th inst. Bartholomew Burke lived as porter in the establishment of Mr Joice, No. 387 Broadway, corner of White street. He was in the habit of opening and closing the store, and for that purpose slept in it at night. On the night in question it was closed as usual, but when the clerks came to their business on the morning of the 18th they were surprised to find it unopened. They knocked, but got no answer. The door was then opened by force, and the whole place was covered with blood, and Burke dead in a small room adjoining the shop. The place bore evidence of a fierce struggle. The supposition is that he was attacked while sleeping in his bed, and then the struggle was continued until the deceased was despatched by repeated blows. His body was greatly mangled. His skull was broken and his throat cut. The whole affair is involved in the greatest mystery. Not the slightest clue can be obtained to the murder.

TWO-HEADED CHILD.—The birth of a child with two heads has created much gossip during the last few days in the locality of Temple-street, Bristol, and indeed wherever the intelligence of the arrival of this burious little stranger has reached. The mother is the wife of Mr Lock, baker, 120 Temple-street, and the child, a boy, is living, and was a fortnight old on the 8th instant. The ordinary head of the child is of the natural size, and has a really beautiful face; the superfluous head projects from the right side of it, and is about the size of a man's fist. The child has four eyes, four ears, and two mouths, but there is no chin to the smaller head; the mouth is deformed, and the eyes have become useless; they have lost their lustre and are falling out of their sockets. There is an internal connection between the two heads, for when one mouth works, the other works; when it cries the sound issues from both; and when the child is fed, the second mouth moves as if craving food; and we beleive it may be fed at either. Up to the present time the child has thriven, and the faculty are divided as to its prospect of existence, some holding that it may live about a fortnight longer, while others seem to reason why its days may not be prolonged to the natural term of man's life.—*Bristol Mirror. Where's Barnum!*

On Thursday a man name unknown was found hanging in Jackson's Bush, beyond the Heights, Hamilton. The jury returned a verdict that he committed suicide. The body must have been hanging for some time, as it was much decomposed. The deceased seemed to have been of a rather florid complexion, about fiv feeet nine or ten inches high, middling stout, with black hair, and whiskers inclined to be sandy.—There was nothing in his pockets but an old pipe, tobacco and matches. His clothes were respectable, as follows:—A straw hat a greyish drab coat, plush vest, with false sides, stripped blue and white shirt, linen pants, and boots. The neckerchief was was black silk.

"The Democratic party," says the Louisville Journal, "is everywhere affected by it in Kentucky. It is shorn of its strength and rendered utterly powerless, particullary in the North, where the foreign vote is the greatest. The defeat of Mr Buchanan is a fixed fact. His party was already greatly in the minority in the North and this recent defection from it has been so immense, so beyond all calculation, that there is now not the slightest probility that the vote of a single Northern State will be given to its candidate."

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
N. American	Quebec,	Liverpool	July 19
Africa,	New York,	do.	July 23
Fulton,	do.	Havre,	July 26
Canadian,	Quebec,	Liverpool,	Aug. 2
Indian,	do.	do.	Aug. 16
TO ARRIVE.			
Canada,	Liverpool	Boston,	June 21
Baltic,	do.	New York,	June 25
Africa,	do.	do.	June 28
Fulton,	Havre,	do.	July 2
Canadian,	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 2
Indian,	Liverpool,	do.	July 16
C. of Baltim.	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 16
Washington,	Bremen,	New York.	July 16
Arago,	Havre,	New York,	July 30

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The Daily News.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26.

At a dinner given in London by the celebrated American Banker, Mr Peabody, on the late anniversary of American independence, the Hon. J.H. Cameron, of this Province, was present, and is thus reported to have responded to one of the toasts of the evening:—

Mr Cameron, in returning thanks, observed that he was happy, as a colonist of Great Britain in the New World, to tell them how proud the Canadians felt of Old England, and how attached they were to their sovereign—feelings which arose from the kind and fostering hand which England extended to them, and to the perfect freedom she had granted them in the managent of their own affairs. (Cheers.) To the old colonies she had acted the part of a harsh stepmother; she had coerced and chained her children down until the iron had entered into their souls, and in their anger and despair they had broken the fetters that galled them, and severed the chain that bound them. To the new colonies she had been a gentle and nursing mother, assisting them to develope their resources, directing their energies, aiding their enterprises, and conferring upon them the inestimable boon of self-government. (Cheers.) And mark what has been the results: with nearly a million of people more than the old colonies possessed at the time of the Revolution, their attachment to England was steadfast and strong; and, while the Americans always spoke, when about to visit the Old World, of "going out to Europe," it was still with the colonists, when they crossed the seas, "coming home to England." (Cheers.) War had been spoken of between these Islands and the continent of the West, and none could think of such a calamity without a shudder; but men must not shut their eyes to the possibility of such an event, and considerations of humanity and religion must be invoked, and concessions made to avert the catastrophe. (Cheers.) England could afford to concede, and the world would be spared the spectacle of the two great Protestant nations of the earth warring against each other, and wasting on the battle-field those precious lives that in peace might extend religion and civilization to the ends of the earth. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Dominick Daly, late Provincial Secretary of this Province, and now Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, has had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by Her Majesty. Mr Hincks' turn will come next, we presume.

The long threatened public meeting came off in Toronto on Wednesday evening, where the advocates of the immediate dissolution of the Parliament carried their resolutions to that effect; but not without a tolerably fair show of dissent. George Brown, of course, is in ecstacies, and fills no less than three whole columns of his paper with the speeches made on the occasion. Mr John McMurrick moved the resolution (which we give below), which he supported by reiterating the various charges of corruption and incompetency of which so much capital has been made within the last six months, and with which most people are familiar. Mr George Holland, in seconding the resolution, pursued the same strain, and was highly applauded. The principal speakers on the side of the administration were Messrs. Bowes, W. B. Robinson, T. Brunskill, D. B. Read, Duncan McDonell, and Geo. Platt, all very good men in their respective stations. George Brown said he only went there as a spectator, but hee ould not resist the repeated "calls" which he knew, when his "braw beed" was seen towering above the throng, would be made upon him to speak. This he did by rapping the meeting on the knuckles for spending their time in discussing the merits and demerits of his potent self and the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, instead of the state of the Province; and then he fell into the same category himself, by drubbing Mr Gowan for his alleged inconsistency in coming there to help the government, after having, at a late Brampton convention, before receiving a government commission, declared, "that rather than support the present government, he would let his right hand be cut off." He then boasted of having taken the seat of government to Toronto, and dived into the sectarian School Bill, the Romanists, the Grand Trunk, the North Shore Road, and such other pleasant topics, resuming his seat afterwards, with, no doubt, most self-complacent feelings, "amidst the most enthusiastic cheering."

After a series of criminations and recriminations from both sides, Mr T. Brunskill, a highly respectable merchant, characterized the promoters of the meeting as "nothing but political adventurers—men desirous of serving themselves. No reason had in his opinion been shown for a dissolution of parliament, and he therefore moved, as an amendment—

That the people of this meeting, consisting of the loyal people of this great and intelligent metropolis, unwilling to lend their countenance to any schemes of a mere party or factious character, and looking upon the turmoil of a general election, and the agitation of the people, where no great interest is at stake (laughter), no great and definite object in view, and naught but mere personal feelings to be gratified, as injurious to the progress and prosperity of the Province, hereby resolve to abstain from any expression of opinion until they see some great object to be gained worthy of such an effort, and the prosperity and peace of the Province promoted thereby.

"The amendment was seconded by Mr McDonell and, on being put to the meeting, only about twenty persons stood up for it. The Mayor having declared it lost, the meeting rose *en masse*, waved their hats, and cheered with great enthusiasm."

Doubtless this will be considered a faithful indication of the bias of public opinion in the metropolis, and will be made use of by the would-be leader and his fellow agitators and echoers as additional capital for the summer campaign.

After a long discussion the following original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority:—

Whereas this meeting have witnessed with regret and indignation recent proceedings of the Provincial Legislature and Executive, and being of opinion that if an appeal were now made to the people a change of policy must ensue—be it resolved, that a memorial be presented to the Governor General, praying His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, and to cause warrants to be issued for a general election, and that His Worship the Mayor do sign the said memorial in behalf of this meeting.

The Mutiny in the Tipperary Militia.

The Irish journals bring full details up to a late hour on Wednesday, 9th, at which time the town of Nenagh was quiet, but considerable apprehension prevailed as to the likelihood of a renewal on the morning following. The subjoined account of Tuesday's and Wednesday's proceedings is taken from the Nenagh Guardian of Wednesday:—

"Yesterday morning the Militia stopped the Limerick coach, and searched it, imagining it might be conveying away ammunition, but, not discovering any, they allowed it to proceed on its journey. We learn that they have been running bullets the greater part of the day. They carry their arms with them through the streets, and fire them at pleasure. At half-past 1 o'clock all the men from Pound-street passed up to the Summerhill barracks, armed. Lord Dunalley, Mr R. Gason, and some other magistrates and gentlemen followed them, and endeavored to pacify them. They succeeded so far as to prevail on the men to unfix their bayonets. The shops were all closed, business was suspended, and the town had all the appearance of a besieged place.

"At about 4 o'clock the military, consisting of 1,000 soldiers of the 13th, 41st, 47th, and 55th depots, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, entered Barrack-street from Templemore, and were halted opposite the church. Here they received instructions to fix bayonets and load with ball cartridge, to march on the barrack of Nenagh, and take possession of it. They then proceeded, headed by Mr John Fleming, resident magistrate, to Summer-hill barrack, each man as cool as if he were going to a review. On reaching the barrack-gate the Colonel demanded admittance. There was no reply—it was a moment of dread suspense! He placed his hand on the gate and it opened to his touch. He advanced, followed by his men, who opened into a single file and surrounded the barrack walls. Fortunately, not a shot was fired at the military. There was here, however, only a small portion of the Militia, from whom Lieutenant-Colonel Maude and the other Tipperary officers, ably seconded by Lord Dunalley, succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting quiet possession of their arms.

"While the disarming was going on a considerable number of the Militia from the Pound-street Barracks were prowling outside about the gate with their arms loaded. They made several attempts to fire in at the Line, and unfortunately succeeded in shooting two soldiers belonging to the 47th and 41st through the keyhole of the gate. One of the men was mortally wounded, and he died shortly after. The other man's wounds are not of a very serious nature.

"An officer's party was then sent to clear the streets of the Militia. On arriving near the market-cross they were fired at by some of them, who concealed themselves behind the corner of the streets. The officer got his men into skirmishing order and succeeded in dislodging the Militia from their position, and drove them into Pound-street Barracks. Having effected their object, the party returned without any casualty, fortunately, occurring.

"Shortly, after 8 o'clock 200 men of the 21st arrived from Parsonstown. Having joined the Templemore troops, the entire body, under the command of Major-General Chatterton, K.H., who, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Foster, and Colonel Muller, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, had just arrived from Limerick, proceeded to take possession of the Pound-street Barracks, where the Militia seemed resolved to make a determined stand and fight it out with the regulars. Before the soldiers proceeded far down Castle-street they were received with a tremendous volley from a body of Militia, who had again stationed themselves at the market-cross. The front rank of the Line returned the fire, which was responded to by another discharge from the Militia. A continuous roll of musketry was then kept up for about five minutes, and the result must have been awful, only that the line, not wishing to take away life, there being many persons in the streets at the time, fired into the air. While this was going on in the street a strong party of the military were despatched up by the new Court-house. Here they fell in with a body of the Militia, who took to the fields, and threw themselves into skirmishing order, displaying the utmost coolness and determination—it may be added bravery—in their encounter with the Line. They were, however, soon overcome, and had to beat a hasty retreat. The military then proceeded round by Cudville to the Pound-street Barracks, where they met the street party, who had compelled the Militia at the Market-cross, after some sharp firing, to retire also. After a feeble resistance, their ammunition having run out, the latter were compelled to submit, and, having given up their arms, they were made prisoners and marched up to the military prison, where they were lodged for the night. Thus ended one of the most fearful days ever spent in Nenagh. But we regret to say that this last engagement was attended with serious loss of life and personal injury. Three of the soldiers were wounded; one of them had his thighbone broken; a pensioner, named Gibbons, residing in Pound-street, was shot dead while looking out of his house; and two children were more or less injured.

"INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

"On Wednesday Mr T. T Abbott proceeded to the military barrack for the purpose of holding an inquest on the bodies of the persons shot dead the previous evening. The following are their names:—Dennis Toohey and Patrick Tracey, Tipperary Militia; Patrick Curley, 41st Regiment; and Peter Gibbons, Pound-street Pensioner. Curley, the soldier of the 41st, had only recently returned from the seat of war, having been at the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. He had three medals for his services on these memorable occasions. He was a fine-looking young fellow, about 28 years of age, and has left a widow and three young children. The two Militiamen were each about 25 years old, and not married.

"A corporal of the 41st identified the body of Curley.

"Lord Dunalley was the first witness examined by the Coroner.—I was in the military barracks here yesterday. I attended as a migistrate in consequence of a munity among the Tipperary Regiment of Militia, and offered my assistance in restoring order among them. With regard to the death of the soldier Curley, I saw the occurrence take place. I saw a man dressed in red come up to the small door of the barrack entrance and discharge his firelock; the man that fired was within a few yards of the deceased at the time. The deceased was only in the act of entering the gate when he was shot. The man then fell. The soldiers closed round him, and the perpetrator disappeared. That is all I know about the matter. Who the person was that fired the shot I cannot say.

"Henry Fraser examined.—I live in Nenagh. I was standing outside the wicket-gate yesterday and saw a Militiaman fire a shot in through it. When the shot was fired I heard that a soldier was killed. The man who fired ran away. I also ran away. I should not know the man who fired the shot. When it was said the man was shot the Militiaman and the people ran away.

"After some further evidence,

"The jury returned a verdict 'That the deceased men came by their deaths in consequence of gunshot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown; and that the death of the soldier Curley, of the 41st Regiment, was caused by a soldier of the North Tipperary Militia.'"

THE MUTINY AT NENAGH.

A second edition of the Limerick Reporter, dated last night, contains the following particulars:—

"NENAGH, Wednesday.

"The town is quiet to-day. It is said that the Militia who were taken with arms in their hands last night will be tried by the civil power. A great many deserted last night, taking their arms and appointments with them. The firing at 9 o'clock last night in Pound street was terrific. It was there all the damage was done. The number of Militia wounded in barracks is six, and it is supposed many of those who went away are wounded. Eight or ten soldiers of the Line are wounded. In the case of Peter Gibbons, who was shot by one of the 55th Regiment, the jury returned the following verdict:—'Deceased came to his death by the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by a soldier of the 55th Regiment; that such firing was unjustifiable; and the troops might have used more discretion in firing into the house of a respectable man, having fired ten rounds into deceased's house.'"

MORE AMUSEMENTS.—The citizens of Kingston, and of other places as well, owe a deal of gratitude to their American cousins for the variety of amusements and novelties introduced from time to time for their especial pleasure and enjoyment. With Panorama Circuses, the Bear-Woman and theatricals, their surplus quarters are kept bright by constant alternate centralization and redistribution, leaving small balances somewhere. Still, the people have the fun, in some form other, and it is but fair that those who promote it should have their money.

Look at the advertisement—"Theatre Royal"—that will tell you in brief what is in store for you this evening. We shall not say any more about it. Let every one go and judge for himself.

JULIA PASTRANA—what desecration of a pretty name—is a decided curiosity, an anomaly among the genus homo. Her face is hideously ugly, but her bosom is *fully* developed, and her bust takes the shine off some *demoiselles* who think themselves perfection. She sings well, and dances better than any she bear ever shown here or elsewhere. Go see her by all means.

POPULATION OF HAMILTON.—The census of Hamilton, just completed, shows a population of 21,855, against 18,596 in 1854. Increase at the rate of 1,629 per annum.

On Friday, the 4th inst., a sumptuous dinner was given by Mr Peabody, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to upward of 100 American and a few English gentlemen, in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States. The grand dining hall was fitted up for the occasion with busts of the Queen and of Washington, the American eagle, the standards of England and of the United States, and other appropriate decorations.

The Late fire.

We give a few further particulars of the fire on Tuesday night.

Mr Romain was insured in the sum of £2,000, which will cover his loss,—one half was in the Monarch, and the other half in the London and Liverpool. We hope he will give us, in place of the burnt building, something which will be an ornament to the neighbourhood.

Mr Lazare was insured in the Phœnix to the extent of £1,250. We trust this will cover his loss on stock, but his furniture and other household articles were uninsured and were all destroyed. Mr Martin Lazare, who resided with him, saved nothing but the clothes he wore when the fire broke out.

Mr Johnson, who occupied the adjoining shop, was fully insured.

Mr Hugh Ross, grocer, was also fully insured on his stock in the London and Liverpool, but most of it was safely removed.

Mrs. Savage owned the house occupied as Reilly's Saloon. It was insured in the London and Liverpool for £500, and in the Monarch for £200.

Though there appeared to be the most imminent danger of Mr Gibb's store being burnt, he did not move his stock, and it was uninjured. His furniture, insured in the Phœnix, was broken in removal.

The Monarch had £150 on Fuller's carpenter shop.

Mr Nickinson's loss is $600, mostly on wardrobe and books. He re-opens to night. Mons. and Madame Bouxary, attached to his company, had rooms at Reilly's, and lost nearly everything, as did Miss Phillips, the actress, who lived in the same house.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR:—It is to be hoped the expenses attending the contemplated visit of His Excellency the Governor General will be defrayed out of the private resources of the gentlemen of the committee and other spirited citizens, and not, as on a previous occasion, out of the taxes squeezed from the small incomes of petty householders, including—

MANY POOR WIDOWS.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE BURNED TO DEATH NEAR NEWBORO—INQUEST.

On the morning of Saturday, the 19th July, inst, about two o'clock, a cry of fire was heard from the premises of Henry McAnally, whose house was on fire about a quarter of a mile from the Village of Newboro. The fire was first discovered by Catherine O'Connel, who was an inmate of the house, and who gave the first alarm. Mr and Mrs McAnally, being in bed, got up, and not waiting to dress themselves, endeavored to quench the fire. It appears the fire originated in the cook-house, and from its position with the dwelling-house, and the direction of the wind, which then blew a pretty hard gale, the dwelling-house was soon enveloped in flames. However, they succeeded in removing a good deal of their furniture, bedding, &c., after which Mrs McAnally rushed into the house, it is supposed, to remove some money which she had privately laid up, but the flames were so great she could not get out again. Mr McAnally, her husband, tried to get her out through a window; he being outside, the fire surrounded him also, and during his attempt to save her life the roof fell in, and precipitated her from his grasp into the burning ruins of the building. Catherine O'Connel then succeeded in dragging him out of the flames, but was seriously burned in the effort. She then removed the burning particles of his night-dress, but he appeared to be no more than a living mass of matter. But to give a full picture of this dreadful tragedy would be too appalling to our senses, therefore I must close the description of this melancholy scene. In the meantime Dr Miller was in attendance, and did everything in his power to assuage the sufferings of the unfortunate man; he at the same time told him he had only a short time to live.

Mr McAnally was a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland. He possessed comfortable means as a farmer; he had no child, and was nearly sixty years of age, and has left an only sister to lament his death.

An inquest was held on the bodies by Dr Millar, and after a strict enquiry into all the circumstances the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Henry McAnally and Ann McAnally, came to their deaths by being burned in endeavoring to save their effects out of their dwelling-house, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th July, 1856, and that the jury have no evidence of the cause of the fire."—*Brockville Recorder.*

Dinner to the Ministry at London, C. W.

(*Reported For the Globe.*)

This event came off on Tuesday evening at the City Hotel, London; the Mayor in the chair. The Ministers present were, Messrs. Tache, Macdonald, Cayley, Spence, Morrison and Vankoughnet. The number of those present amounted to about 115.

After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed,

The Mayor gave "the Members of Her Majesty's Canadian Administration," and in doing so spoke warmly in favour of the Grand Trunk, North Shore and other governmental projects, and condemned the Opposition in very strong language.

Col. Tache responded.—He refrained from making a political speech, but entered into a defence of the Lower Canadians from the charges which had been made against them in Upper Canada. Lower Canada had no imigrants from France, and taking into account her advantages she was just as progressive as her upper section of the Province. He denied that the Lower Canadians were priest-ridden; they bowed to the Pope only in spiritual matters; and quoted some acts passed by the Lower Canadian Assembly when independent, to show that French Catholics were as tolerant, if not more so, than English Protestants.

Mr Lawrason proposed "the health of the Attorney-General West."

Mr Attorney-General Macdonald, after some preliminary observations, said:—This province is now, as it were, at the threshold of nationhood, knocking to get in. And we will shortly be admitted and take our place among the nations of the earth. Nor will such a proud position be injuriously affected by our connection with the mother country; long may that continue. After an Allusion to Colonel Tache's services in defending Canada, the Attorney-General proceeded to comment on the nature of the opposition offered to government, last session. In order to effect their overthrow, the *rouge* party of Lower Canada, Clear Grits of Upper Canada and loose fish from all parts of the Province, coalesced. But we held on the even tenor of our way; and now, gentlemen, I am happy to see that the wisdom of our course has been so much approved. Notwithstanding all the opposition thus thrown in our way, we succeeded in obtaining the consent of Parliament to the passage of those two most important measures, the additional aid to the Grand Trunk and the North Shore Railroad; the former involving £2,000,000 and the latter, 4,000,000 acres of public land. And now, I would say a few words respecting these measures. It is well known that we did not initiate the Grand Trunk. We found that road commenced and in progress of completion £3,000,000 of the public money being sunk in it. We subsequently came down and obtained from the house £900,000 for the construction of that great national work, the Victoria Bridge, which would be of incalculable benefit to the Province. And not only was this work of such great benefit to the Province, but it was an absolute necessary. After pointing out the advantages of their work with the Grand Trunk, the hon. gentleman proceeded to say, that even taking the very worst view of the case, and that the Province had to pay the £2,000,000 now about to be raised in order to complete the road—still, the Province would have made a magnificent bargain. They would be in posession of a road worth £12,000,000 for which they would only pay £5,000,000. They would be in possession of an arterial line of railway, which would, he fondly hoped, but be the beginning of a series of improvements which would render Canada the wonder of the world. With reference to the other scheme—the North Shore Railroad—the hon. gentleman gave a detailed account of its inception and objects. This great Provincial line was composed of five lines, which, separately, would not pay, and it was in order to induce English capitalists to invest their money in the undertaking that the great Provincial line from Lake Huron to Quebec was projected. This great line embraced all these small lines, and would, it was conceded, be the most effectual means of opening up all the waste lands lying in its vicinity. Now, under these circumstances, he maintained that even had we to give away eight million acres of the public domain, we ought to be well content with the bargain. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say that the Government were conscious of having acted from the best and purest motives, and should never swerve from the path of honour and duty. All they asked was that the public should be.

"To their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues always kind.

We do our best, and when we are found incapable of discharging our duty by those who placed us in our present responsible position, we are ready to resign.

Mr Anderson gave "Public Improvements and the Inspector General," and condemned the Opposition for resistance to the London and St. Mary's Railway Bill.

Hon. Mr Cayley, in speaking to the toast said, that one of the best proofs of the success of their public improvements was, that within the last few days, Canadian bonds had reached the highest pitch at which they had ever sold. Last spring they had reached 104, last July 110, and now they are at a premium of 118. No doubt the promptness with which the Ministry had sprung forward to meet their liabilities had much to do with the accomplishment of so much. In the matter of the Grand Trunk enterprize, I saw nothing to regret save that we were obliged to assist the contractors and shareholders, although we did so in a manner which we deemed most compatible with the interests of the Province. And I must say that I fear we may have again to appeal to Parliament on the same case, although I hope my fear may prove a groundless one, and that the work worthy of an empire will be carried out without further provincial aid. The North Shore Railroad was also alluded to by the Attorney General, and as gentlemen present, besides hearing his remarks, were aware that the same course was pursued with that scheme as was applied to the Illinois line, he need say nothing more in reference to that subject. But he would take the bull by the horns in regard to that awful matter, the £50,000 grant, and in relation to which his honorable friend the Attorney General and himself had been burned in effigy. The two sections of the Cabinet could not unite to fix upon a permanent place for the Seat of Government, as members comprising either section were in the matter enlisted in different interests. Therefore the ministry voted against the permanent placing of the Seat of Government, and he for one believed that the time had not come when the Parliament building ought to be established in any locality. (Cheers.) He thought they should establish the Seat of Government in that section of the Province in which they were most interested. Mr Wilson, it was probable, would have voted for London, if he were present. (Laughter.) Quebec, however, was carried. Now I bring to your recollection that the buildings used for Parliamentary purposes had been burned down, and I may state that we ought to restore them, and at the same time we thought that their re-construction would but tend to the prolongation of the alternate system, we brought in the estimate in obedience to the vote of the House.

Mr Horton proposed "the Spread of Knowledge and our Educational Institutions."

Hon. Mr Spence, in responding to the toast, congratulated London on the promising display which was that evening exhibited, and devoted the remainder of his speech to a condemnation of Mr Brown, who, he said, stated things regarding him (Mr Spence) in the Globe, which he was afraid to bring forward in his place in Parliament.

Mr Schram proposed "Our Municipal Institutions," to which Hon. Mr Morrison responded in very brief terms.

Mr Cooper proposed the health of Mr Vankoughnet.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet in acknowledging the toast, said I have been long an attentive observer of the struggles of the Government. I watched their course, and also that of the Opposition. I saw the late Government adopt a plan, the only one they could do in honor to themselves, and they resigned. When His Excellency sent for Col. Tache it was thought that I would be of some service, and was asked to come forward, and it was with great reluctance I did so. I took office from the same view that have prompted you to give this banquet. I knew the Opposition had not the country's interests at heart, and I concluded that if I could not aid, my bounden duty was to give up the project. If my friend Col. Tache had taken a course, as he was personally entitled to my confidence, and had a character unstained, it was my duty to aid him; at the same time, knowing that I could resign at any moment, when the need of it arose. Some of my friends said I was joining a priest-ridden party by attaching myself to Col. Tache, as he was a Roman Catholic. And is it come to this, that the bigotry that Protestants have complained of should be exercised by them? Are we, who boast of our liberty, to deny to the Roman Catholics their rights, and put the heel upon their necks? Is the Colonel to be accused of bigotry because he is a Catholic? And by whom? By John Wilson, the member for London, who deserted the Conservative ranks in 1850, to support the very Government of which Col. Tache was a prominent member—This Col. Tache, who has a name unspotted, whose glory has been tested on the battle plains, and who now stands up for his country's good. Could this Opposition form a Government with the assistance of Lower Canada? Mr Mackenzie will say "dissolve the Union, let Lower Canada have no share," and by system we shall be placing the Roman Catholics under our heel, and try to keep them out by a band of exclusion. But when the time came the words would be "oh, if you will take us in we will join you." Now, we wish to act like men, and face the matter. We wish to reconcile the two Provinces, by cutting the knot that prevents their proper Union. We wish to change the ill-feeling existing between them, and the antipathy that exists against Frenchmen Roman Catholics. I ask them what they intend to do with the French Canadians? Do they wish to drive them into the sea, or butcher them? Give them generous treatment, and this feeling will soon be at an end. Let us have good emigration, and let the principle of agriculture be put forth and carried on, and the day is not far off when we shall look on the great prosperity of Canada; but if these factions continue it will drive us back more than a century, for it will prevent the progress we are looking forward to, and do an irreparable injury that may never right itself.

The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "The Press," which was responded to by Mr W. Talbot of the *Prototype.*

This was the last toast.

The taxes of New York, for 1856, will foot up over seven millions of dollars. The New York *Herald* says:—"The people of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, are not so heavily taxed for city expenses; yet they have clean streets, a good police, an orderly city, sound laws fairly carried out, and an effective municipal organization in every particular. Not one of them but is better governed, better kept, better managed, and at a less cost, than the metropolis of republican America. What is the reason? Simply that the genius of our republican institutions has been violated and destroyed by the rogues and bullies who have of late years controlled our elections. The system of primary meetings and party nominations has excluded from office the men who could have procured us an efficient and economical government, and placed power in the hands of the very men who were least capable of governing the city, and least likely to object to spending our money."

A lady, in Cincinnatti was recently detected pocketing a package of gloves, while making some purchases, accused of the theft, and with tears handed out a $20 bill to pay for the stolen package. The merchant took out $5 and gave her the change. Subsequently he discovered that the $20 bill was a counterfeit!

The large steamship telegraphed as having passed River du Loup at 7 p.m. on Saturday, proved to be the screw transport *Taurus*, (No. 23) Capt. Langlads, which arrived at noon yesterday, in fifteen days from England. She has on board heavy ordnance stores and ammunition for Quebec and Halifax, and the wives and families of three officers, as passengers. The *Vulcan* is now fully due, and may be hourly expected. The Vulcan has since arrived.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The New York Herald of Monday, says:—The sloop Julia, seven days from Bermuda, came into Barnegat Inlet on Wednesday last, with three soldiers of the 26th Regiment of the British army on board. The vessel was seized by the Custom House officers at Barnegat. It is supposed the soldiers are deserters, and have stolen the sloop. They had no compass, and started with no other provisions than four loaves of bread and about ten gallons of water, which was all consumed before they reached port.

A good anecdote is told of Ali Pacha, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, now in Paris. A few evenings ago, a lady to whom this gentleman was introduced at a soiree, hazarded the naive question:

"Is the Sultan married?"

"A great deal, Madam," was the Turk's reply.

It is said that in their concert tour of the last ten months, Mdlle. Parodi and M. Strakosch have netted over $50,000. They have given together two hundred concerts in various cities of the United States, closing their tour at Toronto, C. W., by a concert last week, and they are now at Lake George.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—One of the hands belonging to a barge, loaded with iron ore, was last night killed. It appears he went down into the cabin, and was in the act of lighting his pipe, when the deck, being heavily loaded, fell in crushing him instantaneously. We have not heard his name.—[*Ottawa* Monarchist.

An exchange paper truly says:—"Every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, the displacing of one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error. With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers? Knowing this to be the fact, you will be more disposed, we hope, to excuse than magnify errors of the press."

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Thursday, July 24—2 P.M.

Flour, &c.—The Flour Market is 5 a ten cents better on common and medium grades with a fair demand for export and a moderate inquiry for home consumption.

Sales 10,000 bbls at $6 a 6,10 for common to good superfine State, (one lot sold as high as $6,15) $6, 25 a 6,50 for extra State, (with the bulk of the sales at $6,25 a 6,30). $6,10 a 6,50 for common to choice superfine Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin; $6,60 a 7 for common to good extra do., and $6,75 a 7,40 for common to choice flat and round hoop extra Ohio.—The market closing firm with a fair business.

Rye Flour scarce and in request at better prices. Sales 409 bbls at $2,75 a 4,75 for common fine to choice superfine.

Ashes—Are in fair demand and the market is firm at $6,25 for Pots and $7,75 for Pearls.

Provisions—The Pork market is a shade firmer with rather more inquiry; Sales 350 bbls at $20,12½ a 20,25 for mess; and $17,37½ a $17,50 for prime, Beef steady; Sales 100 bbls at yesterdays quotation; Beef Hams firm with sales of Indiana at $15,50 and Chicago at $16,50; prime mess Beef nominally the same.