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The Daily British Whig.

"Op'nor per Oreum Ardet."

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

S. & Co., New York; P. M., Harrowsmith; P. M., Rechersville; P. M., Belleville.

Meeting of the County Council.

The Warden, Angus Cameron, Esq., delivered the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN—of the Municipal Council, of the United Counties of Frontenacc Lennox and Addington:—I beg leave to return you my very sincere thanks, for the honor you have done me in electing me your Warden for this year.

In taking the Chair, as Warden, I feel that I have taken upon myself, a responsibility to you, and to the Inhabitants of these Counties, that, to the utmost of my ability, I will preside over your deliberations and proceedings—as to render them creditable to ourselves, and beneficial to our constituents.

In these endeavors I have full confidence—that every member of this Body, will cordially afford me his assistance, and that our meetings will still continue to be marked by industrious application to our duties, and the ready dispatch of business, with that undisturbed harmony which has always prevailed in the Council.

The Council appointed or re-appointed the following Gentlemen—in place of those Grammar School Trustees whose term of Service would expire with the present month of January:—

KINGSTON.

Thos. Kirkpatrick and Henry Smith, jr., Esqs., and the Rev. Mr. Stewart—in place of the Rev. Mr. Herchmer—who retires.

BATH

Dr. Ashton, and Charles Fraser, Esq.

NAPANEE.

Dr. Carey, and the Rev. Mr. Scott.

NEWBORO.

Miles Cotton, Esq., and Mr. Douglas Hooper.

WARDSTON.

Dr. Beamish, and Mr. John Simpson.

The following Members of the Council were appointed in accordance with the provisions of the 20th Vict., Chap. 28, Sec. 23.

The Warden, Chairman.

Messrs. Boyes, Clark, Ham, McCay, Sexton, Warner and Wilson.

They also compose the Court House Building Committee for the Year.

Mr. Edwin Mallory was chosen Auditor by the Warden, and Mr. Benj. Ham by the Council.

The Council appointed all the Standing Committees of the Year.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday, the 30th of March.

IMPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

New Orleans, Jan. 26—Midnight.

There is no possibility that the rumor of the Bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish fleet could have originated in this city. I have omitted the first no hoaxes here in regard to the subject, and they have heard nothing and know nothing about it. We have received no later Mexican dates than those brought by the Tennessee.

Arrival of the "Kangaroo,"

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

Lucknow Evacuated By Sir Colin Campbell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The screw steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, 10 a. m. on the 13th instant, arrived here at 8.30 last evening.

The Felton was to leave Southampton for New York on the day the Kangaroo sailed.

The Canada, from Boston, arrived out at Liverpool at 9 a. m. on the 11th.

The launch of the Leviathan was daily progressing, and would be completed in a few more days.

INDIA.

Sir Colin Campbell had evacuated Lucknow.

Outram remained at Alumbagh, with a strong division.

Wyndham, after defeating the Gwalior contingent, was taken by surprise and his camp destroyed.

The Gwalior mutineers were subsequently beaten by Sir Colin Campbell, and again by Brigadier Grant, with the loss of all their guns, stores, &c.

All was quiet in the Punjaub.

CHINA.

The Admiral and chief part of the fleet had gone up the Canton River. An attack was expected on the arrival of reinforcements. The city was reported mined.

Lord Elgin had gone to Macao.

Teas quiet at Shanghai.

French news unimportant.

SPAIN.

Cortes opened. The Queen's speech alludes to the mediation of France and England in the Mexican quarrel.

Ali Pasha succeeds Rodschild Pasha as Grand Vizier.

It was said that the Russians had ceased to interfere with the navigation of the Circassian Coast.

COMMERCIAL.

Richardson, Spence & Co's Circular, of January, 19, says—

The Grain trade since Friday has ruled very dull with weakening prices.

At to-d y's market there was a moderate attendance of buyers, but they showed little disposition to purchase, and many sales of wheat were made at 2d to 3d per bushel under Friday's rates. Flour neglected, although obtainable at a reduction of 6d to 1s per bbl.

Indian Corn in very limited enquiry and prices easier.

We quote Wheat, red, 6s to 6s 6d for Western; choice samples scarce and would bring 7s 3d to 7s 6d; white 7s 3d to 7s 9d, and choice in retail at 8s

Flour.—Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s to 24s 6d; extra Ohio 25s; Western 23s to 24s.

Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 32s 6d to 32s 9d; old white, 37s to 38s; new 36s.

Pork unsaleable.

Lard in better request; sales confined to retail at late rates.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Laing, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 16th inst., has arrived at this port.

The news by this arrival is three days later and is important.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel Captain Ludlow, which left Southampton for New York on the 31st ultimo, broke her main shaft when some days out, and put back to Cork under sail, which port she reached on the 15th instant. She reports having experienced very severe weather.

The Leviathan has been pushed nearly to the end of the launching ways, little else will be done till the high tides of January float her.

The London Home Market was easy—The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to five per cent. Consols 94¼ a 94¾.

Messrs. C. T. Gray & Sons, of London, in the Canadian trade, have suspended.

Bombay dates to Dec. 24th says: The Garrison of Futtehpore were pressed by the insurgents, and have abandoned part of its entrenchments to keep a more secure position.

A body of insurgents had been defeated at Genowree and 150 killed. Three British officers were killed.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 20th Nov. without any decisive result. Reinforcements were marching there.

Several executions of native chiefs had taken place.

The Punjaub, Scinde and Bombay were quiet.

An attempt on the Emperor's life was made on the 14th. On their Majesties' arrival at the Opera House, three explosions coming from hollow projectiles were heard. Sixty persons were wounded and three killed. The Emperor's hat was pierced, and his Aide-de-Camp slightly wounded. Two footmen were also wounded, and one of the horses attached to the carriage was killed. The conspirators were Italians, and many arrests were made. After the Opera the Emperor was enthusiastically hailed by the populace.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

We offer our readers some remarks (written doubtless to order.) of the Leader, touching the selection of Ottawa, as the future Seat of Government. In our humble opinion, next to Kingston, Ottawa is the best selection the Home Government could have made:

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

Her Majesty the Queen, in compliance with the expressed wishes of the Canadian Legislature, has selected the future capital of United Canada. The City of Ottawa is the favored place. This announcement will probably surprise few persons, since a very general notion—we cannot call it conviction—prevailed that Ottawa would be selected. This supposition arose chiefly from the position which that city occupies in United Canada. Situated on the banks of the Ottawa River, and standing as it were with one foot in Upper Canada and the other in Lower Canada; having the advantages of access by water, and of being surrounded by an immense territory, capable of sustaining a large population, Ottawa was the place above all others to which men's minds turned when the question of a permanent seat of Government came up. Geographically, it offers the very best compromise between Upper and Lower Canada that could be found. And that, it cannot be denied, was the great difficulty which the question of a permanent capital has presented for years past. Whenever a proposal was made to locate the seat of Government permanently, at Montreal, the objection was heard from the West, that its position was too far East; that while Upper Canada had the largest population, it would not be fair to place the capital of United Canada permanently in the other less populous section of the Province. The objections against Quebec were substantially the same; but they became greater in degree, as that city is situated further east. On the other hand, when Kingston was mentioned, it was objected to by Lower Canada as being too far West, and the objection became still stronger when applied to Toronto.

To suppose that the choice made by Her Majesty of the future capital of United Canada would not be generally acquiesced in, is to suppose the Legislature and the people of Canada the most fickle and unstable legislature and people on the face of the globe. The Queen has done what we asked her to do; neither more nor less.—She has settled a question which we were too divided, too selfish, too local in our views and aims to settle for ourselves. We appointed Her Majesty arbiter of our dispute; begged for acceptance of the office, and she has complied with our wishes.—We take it, therefore, that all parties will accept this settlement as final. It would be unfair and dishonorable to do otherwise. Her Majesty could have had no other interest or feeling in the question than to make the best settlement possible of a very difficult and locally irritating question.

Though all parties will naturally accept the settlement as final, it does not follow that preferences have not been wounded, wishes unsatisfied and local jealousies somewhat inflamed. No possible settlement of the question could have given universal satisfaction; though that arrived at, we have no hesitation in saying, will give greater satisfaction than any other that could have been made. Ottawa had long been regarded as the only possible compromise; but it was found that even this was not possible, and that an unprejudiced arbiter was necessary. The objections which Quebec, or Montreal, or Toronto, or Kingston may make to the selection, will be much less than any of these places would have felt if one of the others had been selected. Montreal would rather that Ottawa rose to the dignity of the permanent capital of the Province than that Quebec should have the advantage. The ancient rivalry between Quebec and Montreal gives rise to this feeling. Quebec, for the same reason, would prefer the selection which has been made to that of Montreal. Upper Canada would have little relished the selection of any Lower Canada city. Montreal and Quebec would prefer Ottawa to any other western city.

The grounds on which the competing cities rested their claims to become the future permanent capital were as various as their characters and positions. Quebec boasted its impregnability; and while nobody denied this single advantage, it was felt in every other part of the Province that no single advantage however important, could outweigh every other. Montreal contended that as the commercial capital, she ought also to be the political capital of Canada; but this claim was less strong than that of Quebec. It is an undoubted advantage for the capital of a country to be well defended; but it is a very doubtful advantage to have it located in a large city, where there is a combustible population, which may be incited to dangerous enterprises by any body who possesses a talent for that sort of thing. We need not draw from history illustrations which must suggest themselves to the mind of every reader. Kingston rested its claim on the ground of its centrality; but in this respect it is clear that it was not in a position to dispute with Ottawa. The latter city was able to beat Kingston on its own ground.—Toronto never put in a strong claim to become the permanent capital. Under the alternating system, which, we still hold, served a purpose in its day, her claim could not be ignored nor resisted.

It will doubtless afford sincere pleasure to Her Majesty to learn that her decision is accepted by the Canadian people as decisive of the question; and that it is admitted that the selection made gives greater satisfaction than any other that was open. The advantages of a permanent capital are too numerous to be recited at the close of this article. Suffice it to say, that the time has come when a permanent capital has become a national necessity, and when its absence would have been productive of much inconvenience. We are therefore entitled, as a people, to congratulate ourselves upon the timely and acceptable settlement of a much disputed and irritating question.

MR. WALLBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

An Administration that will not stand against the assaults of its opponents, couched in decent language, is an Administration unworthy of support. We say this, because the Ministerial Prints have ignored the existence of the strange Speech delivered by Mr. Wallbridge at the Clear Grit Feed in Belleville. Believing that the Administration is able to withstand all such assaults, we give Mr. Wallbridge's Speech verbatim to day, and shall endeavor on some future occasion to expose some of its absurdities and inconsistencies:—

Gentlemen, I must ask you to cease from these demonstrations for we have a good deal to do to-night, and must not take up time with these expressions of approbation. Our worthy chairman said, just as he was sitting down, that, unless I used my best endeavours to perform the promises I have given, I would experience great difficulty in getting returned as your representative again. I was glad to hear him say so, because that implies an undertaking on the other hand that, if I do my best endeavours to carry out the principles we hold in common, you on your part will elect me again. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I can assure you, that no effort shall be wanting on my part, to do everthing in my power to carry out the principles laid down in my address. I am not speaking to strangers, I am not personally acquainted with almost every one in the room—and when you hear me say this, you know that I will do it. (Cheers.) If any one has the least doubt, he will not have long to wait till he sees the evidence of it, and that will be soon as Parliament meets. (Cheers.) We have now entered on a system of things, known by the name of Responsible Government—a system which acknowledges power to be in the hands of the people and of them alone—the people delegating that power to the person who represents them in Parliament. I have been the choice of the people of this county on this occasion, and the power they have placed in my hands I have promised to use for the purposes specified in my address. I see here to-night as I have witnessed all over the county, a union of persons who during their whole lives have acted as political opponents. (Cheers.) Why has this union taken place? Why have I been supported as I have been by the united voices of the Conservative and Reform parties? I am proud to have had the support of the Conservative party, of those men with whom I have formerly acted. Not one of them, with whom I acted before, has withdrawn his confidence from me. (Cheers) When the election was coming on, these gentlemen came to me, and said—"we have no confidence in the Administration, the course they have pursued is not agreeable to the wishes of the majority of this constituency, and unless you can make up your mind to go into opposition to the Government now in office, we will not vote for you but will concentrate our support on some one else. (Cheers) I see those men here to night, and can any one suppose that I could be guilty of going into Parliament, intending to deceive them,—to deceive men who are my own friends? The Conservatives of the South Riding of Hastings have to a man expressed their disapprobation of the party in power. I see here, I may say, the greatbody of the intelligence of the county of Hastings, and, if there is a Conservative present who can express himself in favour of the existing Government, let him get up and do so. (A pause) Not one. (Cheers) There is not a man who will do so, for we all feel that the Government have departed from the principles, for the sake of which the people gave them an existence, and because they have so departed, the people have determined to set them to the right about, and to put others in their places who will carry out those principles. (Cheers.) I have said that I received the support of the Reformers of this county. (Cheers) The old questions which used to divide parties in this Province, have been completely disposed of, and there is no reason why the old party feeling should remain, when there is nothing under the sun to separate us.—(Cheers) We therefore join together, because we have common interests and common necessities, and agree upon common principles, those of which this Riding at the recent election has shewn its approval, and which the Chairman has told me I would have to carry out. At the very outset I stated in my address that I came out as a candidate in opposition to the Government. (Cheers) I stated the same at every meeting I held, and, having expressed those views, I had the support of the party with whom I had formerly acted, and also a very liberal support from the Reform party. You took my address; you said—there are his principles, we believe him honest, and we shall support him, so as to enable him to carry out these principles.—That was the ground, gentlemen, on which you elected me, and be assured that I shall not deceive you. (Cheers.) What are those principles for the sake of which I have been elected? The first and leading one is Representation by Population.—(Loud cheers.) The people of this constituency have declared by their votes, almost unanimously, that this principle, which I stated in my address, they approve of—that the principle of responsible government, which is that the majority shall rule, shall not merely be acknowledged as an abstract principle, but shall be carried into actual operation, and whatever means can be made use of to make that principle the law of the land, I understook in my address, and I undertake here again, to act. As I have said, the grand principle of representative government is that majorities should govern. The majority of population now exists in Upper Canada, and we declare, therefore, that Upper Canada should have a majority of representatives. (Cheers.) In advocating that principle, I advocate everything, for that principle once carried, will prove the lever power which will effect all else that is necessary, and the moment that power is put into the hands of the people, it will be their own fault if they do not secure all that they want. (Cheers.) The people delegate their powers to their representative in Parliament, or, as they are called in France, their deputies. The idea would be best understood by calling your member of Parliament simply your agent. That being the case, when you are represented according to your numbers in Parliament, all the people will have to do, when they find things going wrong, will be to change their agents. In this way, you will possess completely, the privilege of self-government. (Cheers) Besides this grand principle, there are several others of much importance to the community, the one perhaps of deepest interest being that involved in the common school question. I look upon our common schools as being the peculiar glory of our land. (Cheers) Not merely are they an instrument for putting into the hands of the children, who will afterwards be the men of this country, the means of making a living and acquiring prosperity, but I say the carrying out of our common school system is a moral object of the system of government under which we live. For the better educated a people are, the sooner will they bring to account members who do not truly represent them. (Cheers.) I believe that with a free press and a well educated people, the system of government under which we live is the best calculated to bring the greatest number of people the greatest amount of happiness. (Cheers) But that system of government can only be well carried out by an enlightened people, and that enlightenment can only be secured by an efficient system of common schools. When we introduced Responsible Government, therefore, we had to introduce along with it as a necessary adjunct, National Education. For some years the system of common schools prospered in our country. Every denomination was satisfied with them, everything went on in harmony, and some of us almost fancied we were coming to the time when the lamb and the lion should lie down together. Such harmony was there, that the Protestants entrusted the management of the Educational department to a Roman Catholic Bishop. But bye and bye there came to this country a Roman Catholic Bishop from a foreign land, who had never been accustomed to the working of free institutions, but had been used to having the dictates of the Church obeyed without the slightest enquiry. He was one who desired to set up the will of the Church against the liberties of the people. So long as he confined himself within the pale of his own Church, we had nothing to say to him, but when he began to use the power of his Church to affect the Protestant portion of the community, it was time, as a duty, we owed to ourselves and our children, to sound the alarm. Parliament, however, permitted separate schools to go into existence, and in 1855 an Act was passed which put the Roman Catholic separate schools in precisely the same position as the common schools, in regard to the amount of money they received. We regretted to see the Roman Catholics withdraw, for we wished to see our schools common in fact as they were common in name. We do not wish two classes of society brought up separately to suspect one another, and on the least spark igniting perhaps to become hostile to one another. Well, by the act of 1855, Parliament granted that indulgence. Did it satisfy the parties who demanded it? No, but from that time onward there has been a most firm determination not only to maintain that law but to extend it, so as to bring about the destruction of our common school system. We accordingly found that a Bill was introduced, which, had it passed, would most effectually have snuffed out our common school system. The Administration did not dare to introduce it themselves, but they placed it in the hands of their servile supporter, Mr. Bowes, who in accepting it did more to hand his name down to posterity in an odious light than anything else he could have done. When he returned to his constituents, he was told that he did not properly represent them, and they chose as the man who did represent their views, the member who had been chiefly instrumental in defeating Bowes' Bill, I mean Mr. Brown, now the senior member for Toronto. [Loud cheers.] This shewed that the people were both able and willing to use aright the power which the constitution placed in their hands [Cheers] It may be said that the ministry were not blameable in this matter because they did not press the Bill, but allowed it to drop. But they cannot deceive the intelligent people by any statements of that kind. We next find Mr. Felton introducing a Bill which would have had the same effect as that introduced by Mr. Bowes. This was voted down by the Administration, but immediately following upon it we find the Roman Catholic Bishops, Charbonnel, and O'Farrell, addressing a note to Felton, in which they thanked him for his exertions, and stated that Macdonald, Cayley, and Spence had actually pledged themselves to the Bishops to carry out that odious Bill, introduced by Mr. Bowes. [Hear hear.] Did Mr. Macdonald tell his constituents at Kingston that he had so pledged himself to those Bishops? If he did not tell them, he committed a fraud on his constituents. [Hear, hear.] And I say he dare not go back to them to-day, and telling them that, ask to be re-elected. [Cheers] In advocating the principles on which we take our stand, we have been charged with wishing to prosecute the Roman Catholic Church. But what is our great principle as Protestants? Is it not to love the Lord our God with all our heart, and our neighbour as ourselves? And I ask is that a principle from which bigotry can spring? I deny it, and I cannot think that those who say we are bigots, believe it in their hearts. No! but they trump up the charge to serve ulterior purposes of their own. These are two of the leading subjects on which the electors of the North Hastings have given their verdict. The next is of the same character with that on which I have just spoken—I refer to the introduction into Upper Canada of a system, which exists only in the most despotic countries of the world—a system, thoroughly to familiarize himself with which a man would require to go back to the dark ages. It is a system which is upheld only by a portion—the Ultramontane portion of the Roman Catholic Church. If you look to Belgium, you will find Roman Catholics there, opposing it just as firmly as we do. In Lower Canada itself, you will find Roman Catholics opposing it as firmly as we do. How is it then that Mr. Macdonald and the other members of the Upper Canada section of the Administration, have introduced those ultramontane bills for Upper Canada, and carried them through? I do not believe their hearts is in such a course, when they bring in such Bills for Upper Canada, or impose upon the necks of the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada a yoke which even they are unwilling to bear, and I say we are in the cause of liberty and humanity, when we oppose them. [Cheers] There are grave faults which we have to charge against the Government, faults on account of which I am ready to stand on the floor of the House and condemn them. [Cheers] At the polls during the recent contest, when I saw gentlemen voting for me, with whom position I was not well acquainted, lest there should be any mistake I said to them—if you vote for me you vote against the Government; if you wish to vote for the Government, vote for my opponent. [Cheers.] I do not want to go to Parliament sailing under any false colours. [Hear, hear] I will not occupy my time by going over the whole ground, on which other speakers will address you, but before sitting down shall take a short review of the result of the elections, and the conduct of the representatives in different parts of the country. In this county the Government was put on its trial; and a plain verdict was given in the large majority of votes recorded in my favour. [Cheers] In Prince Edward one, from which we are only separated by a narrow strip of water, the ministry have been condemned in a most emphatic manner. [Cheers.] In Prince Edward the Government had many circumstances in their favour. The old member, Mr. Stevenson, one of their supporters, enjoyed a large measure of personal popularity, and endeavoured to excute the acts of the Government and of himself in supporting them; but the electors of Prince Edward could not be deceived, they know everything that goes on, because they read the newspapers. [A Voice "The Globe."] Yes, they read the Globe,—[cheers]—and I am glad to know they do. There was a day when I would have been proud to say that they read the Colonist, but I would appeal to such a fact with very little of pride now. [Hear, hear.] If I look into the Colonist now, it is only to find indications of what fraud is to be committed next. [Hear, hear.] I know there are clubs, now taking the Colonist, who are re-organizing for the purpose of throwing the Colonist overboard and taking the Globe. [Cheers.] It is not Reformers I speak of, but of out and out Conservatives. They take the papers which express their views, and the views of these constituencies and that paper is the Globe. [Cheers.] When thrown off my track just now, I was speaking of the elections in Prince Edward. That county condemned Mr. Stevenson for no vice of his own, but, because in condemning him they put their stamp on the Government whom he had blindly followed. If that man were in Parliament now, I believe he would vote with me. [Cries of 'No! no! we cannot trust him!' and cheers] Well, gentlemen, you have shown that by your votes, and you have elected a man whom you can trust. [Cheers] They could not have a better evidence that they have lost the confidence of the people of this country, and when they see this, they ought, as soon as Parliament assembles, to resign their power into the hands of the people who gave it [Hear, hear] Under our constitutional system, we change our Government in a quiet way, by our verdict given at the polls, and not by bayonets and bloodshed as in other despotic countries. And we should regard as our enemies, those who endeavor to play tricks with that system, and to evade giving effect to the expressed will of the people, as they are now doing at the seat of Government. [Cheers] I say that a marked verdict has been given against the Government here and in Prince Edward. The contest in these counties has witnessed the union of old political parties. And why have they united? Because they felt that they held common sentiments, and that by uniting they were able to give those sentiments life and force. [Cheers] Some of us have been taunted with changing sides. But when people say—Oh! what a dreadful thing it is to change sides! they might just as well say, Oh! what a dreadful thing it is to have Responsible Government. Under Responsible Government you put into power a certain set of men. If you like their course, when an election comes round, you put them in again. If you do not like their course, you put them out and put in others. And what is this but to change sides? If men were always to remain on the same side, and vote blindly for a name, there would never be any change of Government at all. But, when men taunt me with changing sides, I tell them I do not advocate a principle now which I have not advocated all my life, and on the other hand there is not a Reformer, who, in supporting me, found it necessary to change his principles in one iota. [Cheers.] The fact is that, when an election comes round, the right course is to vote, not according to party names, but according as the issues may happen to range. Sometimes, if people want to have something to say against me they will say—"You are a Clear Grit." I retort—"You are a Doughface." [Cheers and laughter] I always deem it my duty to be ready to give something back, when any one attempts either to poke fun at or insult me. [Hear, hear.] In this riding then, Conservatives and Reformers joined to support me, in opposition to the ministry. In Prince Edward they joined in the same way to put in Dr. Dorland. Before leaving this part of the country, we must look at Lennox and Addington. If there is anyone here from Lennox and Addington, can he say that David Roblin represents the will of that constituency? [Cries of "No! no!"] When his principles are thoroughly understood, he will not be able to show his nose there. Or, if a new election was to come on for the North riding of Hastings, I ask could Mr. Benjamin be re-elected? Let the Government appoint Mr. Roblin, or Mr. Benjamin to office, if they dare. If they did, they would find that those constituencies would send back to Parliament men of a different colour. [Cheers] Here and in Prince Edward the Conservatives and Reformers united to vote for Conservatives. In Lennox and Addington also the Reformers voted for a Conservative, that they might condemn the Government. Proceeding to Peterboro, we find that Conservatives and Reformers united to support a Reformer. [Cheers] But, gentlemen, I have at my right hand a most notable instance of this union of old political parties on behalf of principle, to which I have been referring. I would like to know who elected the senior member for Toronto? [Cheers.] Some gentlemen have said to me—Oh! you are getting Mr. Brown to come to this dinner—that will be an awful thing! [Laughter] I replied—Mr. Brown is the very man whom my friends in Toronto have put into Parliament, he is their deputy, their agent, and if I refused to receive Mr. Brown at my dinner, I would insult the political friends I have acted with all my life. [Cheers.] Then go on a little further to the Western country, and you will find that Reformers have in every instance been returned. And for whom did the Conservatives vote? Why! for the Reform Candidates. In fact the Conservatives in the West have grown so wonderfully fond of them, that they took the very leader of the Reformers and elected him to represent the greatest Conservative city of Upper Canada. [Loud cheers.] So our Reformers down here, not to be out-done in politeness, joined together and put in a number of Conservatives.—[Continued Cheers] In every place in the riding that I went to, I found Reformers coming to me and saying—"Your principles, Mr. Wallbridge, are ours, and always have been." At one meeting, after I had given an address a gentleman rose and said—"Why these are just Reform principles." "No," said an old Conservative gentleman, "they are my principles, I have held them all my life, and I am not going to give you the credit of them." A dispute was likely to arise, which was settled by our young friend Mr. Dean jumping up, and saying—"They belong to both of us, at all events we have got them, don't let us quarrel about them." [Cheers.] Such has been the general result of the elections. A majority of the constituencies have pronounced in favor of the views which you are sending me to represent in Parliament, and I think in view of such a fact it was the duty of the Governor to compel the Administration to call Parliament together immediately. It is our duty to speak with all respect of the head of the Government, but I will say this, that if I were Governor, I would have little hesitation in telling the Administration—you have lost the confidence of the country, you are now staving off the meeting of Parliament to suit unworthy ends of your own, I insist on your assembling it immediately.—I have no doubt, however, to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, which, we must always presume, will be exercised for the benefit of the people. Perhaps I should make some reference to the Grand Trunk Railroad. I look upon it as a most iniquitous swindle, and, if the present Government retain their places, I believe that further great frauds will yet be perpetrated on the country by means of that swindle.—The finances of the country generally are in a very embarrassed state. I believe our national affairs are in that state, in which an honest ministry would doubt, or have doubts, whether they knew that a corrupting majority would follow or not. It will lay the powers of any new Administration that may be formed, to clear up the financial affairs of the country, now that they have got into such a deplorable state. [Hear, hear.] The present Ministry has lost three of its members at the polls, and they have not got among their supporters in Parliament men who would make respectable ministers in the room of those defeated. They have been reduced therefore to make overtures to men on the other side, but these overtures have been thrown back with scorn. [Cheers] And I am glad to see that the men whom I have spoken of returned to act with, have thus shown that they are not to be bought and sold like sheep. [Cheers.] Baffled thus, they are trying to get some of their supporters to resign their seats, with the view of getting in the defeated ministers, but none of their supporters are themselves to secure in their seats as to be able to bargain for the return of their nominee. Suppose the Government agreed to give Mr. Benjamin some office to induce him to retire, could they put in their nominee into North Hastings?—[Cries of "No! No"!] or could they do it in Lennox and Addington? No! they could not. But even if the Government would fill up the vacant places, what are they to do then? Are they to govern this country by a Lower Canada majority? Shall Western interests be thus more than ever flagrantly sacrificed? Shall the power of the Roman Catholic priests become dominant? The people of Canada surely will never submit to such a thing. [Cheers.]—I feel that I have taken up too much of your time. [Cries of "No! no! go on!"] I will only further say, gentlemen, that this meeting, following the very handsome part you took at the late election, convinces me that your confidence in me has not in any way diminished. [Cheers.] I have much satisfaction in meeting you here. I feel that the compliment that is paid me is far higher than any personal merit or ability of mine deserves. But I am not so blind as not to see that in giving me this dinner, you seek above all things to do honor to those principles which you have elected me to represent. I again thank you not only for the handsome demonstration, but for the enthusiastic manner in which my election was carried. If there is anything which could make me feel proud it is in the experience I have had of the confidence you have placed in me [Loud cheers]

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.

This Panorama opened last night at the City Hall, and in spite of the hard times was largely attended. The Paintings are all that has been said of them, and will no doubt draw well while the Panorama remains.

KINGSTON WINTER REGATTA.

The Harbor being quite open, from the Bridge to Wolfe Island, and the River being also perfectly free from ice, it is the intention of the Kingston Yacht Regatta Club to celebrate the singularity of the season by a Grand Regatta, to come off immediately. We wait the instructions of Commodore Gildersleeve to make the official announcement, ere we go to press.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Yesterday in Chambers, Judge McKenzie decided the Protest of Mr. Bennet Parker against the election of Mr. Alderman Loan, in the latter's favor. There is some talk of taking the case to Toronto. A mere bill of expense, for Judge McKenzie's law is generally correct.

From the Montreal Advertiser we learn that the water again rose and flooded Griffintown on Wednesday, the inundation arising in this instance from back water through the St. Pierre River. The water fell on the following day. At Laprairie a considerable flood also took place, the water rising many feet above its ordinary level, and attaining a greater altitude than has been known for many years. Much damage was done to the store of Mr. Thompson, and to numbers of other houses in the lower portion of the village, where the inhabitants had to take refuge on the roofs of the houses. In the dwelling of Dr. Alexander, the water was seven feet deep. A great deal of the flat country in the neighborhood of Laprairie was submerged and rendered impassable.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, held in Perth, last week, it was fully determined to prosecute the enterprise with the utmost energy, so as to have the road to Sand Point and Perth completed by the first of November next.

The Views of the Government.

The Colonist, which is now the recognized organ of the administration, vice Leader deposed, gives the following prognosis of the intended action of the Government:—

Nor can it be said that the Inspector General, the Postmaster General, or the Receiver General ceased to be a minister when Huron or North Wentworth, or South Ontario, pronounced an adverse verdict.—Mr. Cayley's position as Inspector General is not contingent upon the votes of Huron; were it otherwise, the office of Finance Minister would be vested in the country, not the man. Another constituency may confer the support which Huron has withheld; and Mr. Cayley does not cease to be the Finance Minister until definitely abandons the intention of obtaining a parliamentary seat. There is a limit, we admit, beyond which this view cannot be pushed. In the case of Mr. Cayley or Mr. Spence, a very short time must determine the course to be pursued. The approach of the session of Parliament renders it incumbent upon these Ministers to secure seats or to resign their portfolios; and we know that they have not the slightest disposition to shirk the alternative. Meanwhile, for all practical purposes, they are Ministers to-day as unquestionably as they were two months ago. Delicacy may restrain them from initiating a policy; but in the matter of departmental duty, they are vigilant as ever. They are still advisers of the Governor General, to all intents and purposes; and His Excellency, we respectfully contend, is bound so to regard them. To take any other course in reference to them, would be to disregate the essence of ministerial responsibility, and to assume a power that really belongs only to Parliament.

When the legislature shall assemble, the Cabinet will be complete. The Inspector General, the Postmaster General, the Receiver General, must all be there, ready to discharge the parliamentary duties connected with their respective departments. A minister missing Parliament minor as Inspector General, would be "a violation of the constitution" which His Excellency could not overlook. At that stage only would the Governor General be warranted in interfering. His duty is to see that the members of the Cabinet "appear on the floor of Parliament;" and we are sure that Sir Edmund Head does not need instructions or advice upon the subject from journals which evince their incapacity to approach the discussion even of constitutional issues in any other than a partizan spirit.

MR. BROWN'S STAR.—"Mr Brown's star is just now at its culminating point, its rays are evidently at its brightest splendor, and when its effulgence begins to wane (which it will), there will not only be a sad dropping off of his admirers, but a scattering among his warmest adherents."—Preston Gazette.

We beg that our ministerial contemporaries will get another simile; for we are tired of Mr. Brown's star. It certainly has, we agree with the Gazette, reached its culminated point, for it has been more eclipsed than any other star we are acquainted with. During the last six years it has been continually on the wane, according to the correspondents, and the only wonder is that it can now be seen even to twinkle.—Globe.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, Jan. 25.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz 21st inst., bringing highly important news from Mexico.

The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail coaches between Vera Cruz and the capital had been robbed. Nearly every state and town in the republic was issuing pronunciamentos against Comonfort, and the city of Mexico was in a state of siege.

On the 11th the Zuloaga brigade, which first declared the dictatorship of Comonfort, pronounced against him. It holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santa Domingo. Comonfort had been refused admission to the last named.

Comonfort has assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery. He had also arrested General Zuloaga, but afterwards released him on parole.

A portion of the Zuloaga brigade were in favor of General Juloaga for the Presidency, while others advanced the claims of Santa Anna.

On the 15th the barracks of San Augustine were attacked by Comonfort's troops but the garrison repulsed them.

All the foreigners in the city had hoisted the flags of their respective countries for protection. Confusion reigneth supreme at the capital.

A SLAVE MURDERS HIS MASTER'S SON AND THE OVERSEER.—Louisville, January 22.—I have just learned of a terrible tragedy which occurred in Marion county, Kentucky, on Thursday (yesterday)

Mr. Van Cleave, a wealthy farmer living in that county, flogged his negro woman severely, when the husband of the woman (also a slave belonging to Mr. Van Cleave) became very angry, and used insulting language to his master, whereupon the master ordered him to be tied up and whipped also, but while they were taking off his coat to tie him, he drew a butcher knife and killed Henry Van Cleave, the son, on the spot, and mortally wounded Daniel Thompson. The negro has been arrested, and is now in jail.

GEN. SCOTT GOING TO CALIFORNIA—THE UTAH EXPEDITION, &c.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Washington of the date of January 21, says, that Lieut Gen. Scott will leave for California next week, to plan the campaign against the Mormons. He will make use of such regulars as are there, but I learn that the number is quite small. He goes out with full powers from the War Department. If deemed necessary, he will call upon the governor of California for volunteers, and will use his own judgment as to the number that will be required to proceed successfully against the Salt Lake rebels.

A survey and soundings are now being made of the Colorado river for the purpose of ascertaining how far up it is navigable for steamers of light draft of water. Those who are best informed here on the subject say that the river is navigable, for small steamers, about three hundred miles. If this is so, General Scott thinks he will be able, with his Pacific army, to join Col. Johnson's forces from this side, early in the month of June, and meet him at Salt Lake City.

ARRIVALS AT THE B. A. HOTEL

Jan. 25, 1858.

J Simpson, Kingston Mills; D Roblin, Napanee; J Taylor, Napanee; Miss Campbell, Napanee; C E Miller, Bath; M P Roblin, Napanee; W D Shipman, Toronto; D Daniels, Prescott; J Easton, Belleville; A Carruthers, Miss Fraser, W P O'Brien, Toronto; G G German, Belleville; Rev D Lauder, Napanee; Mr and Mrs Eyre, Kingston; H G Thurlow and Lady, Stirling; S Hough, G T R R, Bowmanville; Charles Joseph, Trenton; Thomas Dondy, Montreal.

Jan. 26th.—J D Roblin, Napanee; D Hawley, Bath; D A Ross, Montreal.

Jan. 27th.—A Milloy, Montreal; Captain Howard, Montreal; D M Childs, Indiana; Rev B Cayle, Peterboro; J Tibbets, Quebec; H R Carwin, Montreal; J T Wright, Ingersoll; J Row, Brockville;

G Henderson, Port Hope; R Rowan, G T R R, Toronto; H Cobb, Montreal; J Young, Montreal; S Burland, Montreal; D H Paige, New York; W P O'Brien, Toronto; Mr and Mrs M P Roblin, Napanee; A Carruthers, Toronto; A W Drewett; Montreal; H G Gillespie, Belleville; E H Harrison, Belleville; W F Peterson, Bath; F J Rowan, Mrs Rowan, M W Rowan, Toronto.

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished propriety of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative," is that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—[Covington (Ia.) People's Friend.

Sold by all good Druggists. 933

INVIGORATE THE LIVER.

It is a most undoubted fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy is one of the greatest discoveries made in medicine the past century. It has been a study of the Dr. during twenty years practice to find what particular organ, when diseased, caused the greatest number of ills or pains, and his conclusion is, that the liver is the greatest regulator of the system and the most liable to disease, while if kept free from disease