HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The taint of scrofula has been known to run through the blood for half a dozen generations. The seeds of all virulent eruptions and cutaneous distempers exist in the animal fluids, and will be inevitably transmitted from parents to children unless rooted out of the system by a preparation capable of wholly neutralizing the virus in the channel of circulation. Holloway's Ointment is such a preparation, and there is none like it in the whole range of pharmacy. The poison which produces and perpetuates external disease, cannot resist its diligent and antiseptic properties. When scrofula, cancer, tumor, salt-rheum, &c., have become hereditary, it literally cuts off the entail. It is desirable that the Pills should be given occasionally in all cases which require the Ointment. 214

INVIGORATE THE LIVER.

It is a now 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 is a preventive of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, general debility, &c., while last but far from least we mention consumption; for our experience is that more cases of consumption occur from diseased liver than from all other causes put together.

Taking this to be a correct hypothesis, we have but to find a remedy with which to correct the liver, and we have a cure of nearly all the diseases we are subject to by simply using a preventive. That the Invigorator is such a remedy, is beyond doubt to all who try it, for its virtues are such that for all complaints arising from liver derangements, it is an unfailing remedy, while as a family medicine, for all diseases of the stomach or bowels, which are caused in a greater or less degree by liver derangement, it is the safest, surest and most efficacious remedy known.—Princeton Press.

The Daily British Whig.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 16, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

J. R., Amherst Island;

Save me from my Friends.

That which is and has been most remarkable in the position of public affairs during the administration of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, is the injudicious conduct of certain newspapers that are now popularly called 'Government Organs.' They have done and still do his Cabinet more damage, than they can ever hope to repair. Instead of arguments, they use abuse; instead of convincing, they call names; and instead of abating prejudice and passion, they by false statements, increase them ten fold. Who returned George Brown for Toronto; and who defeated Mr. Spence in Wentworth? These same Government Organs; the two Catholic Toronto journals, 'Mirror' and 'Citizen' strongly aided by the 'Colonist,' 'Leader' and 'Spectator.' These newspapers set up a stupid howl against Brown and Norris, said everything that was false, vile and bad against them, a great deal more than was true or necessary to be told; and so raised the passions of the fanatical portion of the Protestant Electors, (for Protestants can be fanatics as well as Catholics at times,) that they would sooner vote for the devil than against the men whom they thought belied. Had a wiser course been pursued, Mr. Spence would still be Post Master General, and Mr. Brown would not have been honored by a double return. One would have thought that experience, as it teaches fools, might have taught those organs wisdom—but no, they remain as stupid as ever.

Take a couple of recent instances. The 'Montreal Gazette' asserted very gravely, that George Brown, in order to conciliate the Rouges had offered to abandon Representation by Population, and some other planks of his platform. This statement was greedily copied into every Ministerial Journal in Canada, with offensive remarks. The 'Globe' in the plainest of Saxon denied the truth of the statement and called upon the 'Montreal Gazette' for its proof; and the organ being unable to furnish any, stands convicted of falsehood (See an article from the 'New Era' in to-day's impression). Again, Mr. Sidney Smith takes office, and goes back to his constituents. Being a popular man, and a Minister, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of his certain re-election by a very large majority. Not satisfied with this surety, the organs commence a fierce attack upon his opponent at the Hustings and falsely call Mr. Grimshawe, a Roman Catholic. The electors (some of them at least) knowing the falsehood of the accusation, may possibly vote in favor of the calumniated, and the only effect of this gratuitous libel will be to diminish Mr. Sidney Smith's chances of success. Speak truth and shame the devil!

We repeat. If Mr. Macdonald's Cabinet be let alone, or moderately eulogized and be allowed to have its actions plead for themselves it will stand, and daily grow stronger; but if its Organs continue the course they have hitherto pursued, that Cabinet must decease, and when its Premier dies politically, his last speech will be 'Save me from my friends.'

The recent good sleighing has made the City lively, pulled down the market price of provisions, and made firewood cheap. And this puts us in mind of saying something that should have been said before. The good people of Kingston have experienced for some weeks past, the luxuries of a Western Canada winter; no snow, much mud, and some frost. Having made no provision for such a winter, they would have starved with hunger and perished with cold, had not the excellence of all the roads leading to Kingston prevented these evils, and allowed waggons to do the work of sleighs. The people of Kingston have saved in the items of produce and wood this winter nearly as much as they have been taxed for the making and maintenance of these Roads. And yet some folks grumble still.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—Although the Assizes are to be held next month, and the new Court House is nearly ready for occupation, no steps have yet been taken to provide suitable approaches to the building. The matter has been alluded to in the City Council in terms which show the existence of a little antagonism between the city and county authorities—an antagonism which seems to us altogether out of place. The latter should not be met in the carping spirit which appears to have taken possession of some of our civic representatives, for in the erection of the new Court House the city has by long odds the best of the bargain. We trust to see the two bodies uniting amicably together, to complete satisfactorily what has been so well begun.

WELLER'S BAY.—A resident near Consecon informs us that the channel between Weller's Bay and the Lake has increased to fully half a mile in width, and is from 12 to 14 feet deep throughout. This fine bay [illegible]

City Council.

Feb. 11th.

OPENING THE AVENUES TO NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The following communication from Judge Mackenzie was read to the Council:

Kingston, February 6th, 1858

SIR,—

I beg leave very respectfully to direct the attention of yourself and that of the City Council to the fact, that although the new Court House and buildings of the Counties are rapidly approaching completion, that there is not a single street or avenue or any medium of access from the established streets to the new buildings. It appears to me that the character of our good city, and public convenience, combine to point out the necessity of immediate and energetic action on the part of the city authorities in this matter.

It is intended to hold the Spring Assizes in the new Court House. Now, should the Assizes be held before the ground dries up in the Spring or at any rainy season, the hundreds of persons who will have to attend at the Court, will have to wade their way through mud and dirt the best way they can to the new Court House.

The great number of strangers who inevitably will have to visit our city on this occasion, will not be captivated with such a state of things.

It would be out of place for me to say what course the City Council should take in the matter, as they in their wisdom will have to decide, but I think I may without any impropriety remind you that the County Council two years ago passed a Resolution to open up Union Street from its intersection with Bagot street to the new buildings and Barrie street, which resolution they could not carry into effect, as the power of making streets within the city limits is vested in the City Council. This resolution was founded on plain common sense, in reference to the necessity of the case. For the opening up of Union Street as proposed by the County Council is the first and most urgent step for putting the public in possession of the natural and legitimate access to the new buildings from the city proper.

When it will be taken into consideration that the United Counties to their honour be it said, erected amongst us in the very heart of the City of Kingston, public buildings which are an honour to the Province, and an ornament to our city; and when it will be taken into consideration that an immense number of people from town and country must resort from time to time to the County buildings on public business, I think the public have a right to expect from you and the City Council a liberal exercise of the powers vested in you in making proper entrance to those buildings.

I would only add, that the Council is aware that two Courts of Assize are held in each year, sitting at an average of 10 days each time, to which hundreds of people resort from various parts of the country, 4 County Courts and Quarter Sessions are held each year, sitting at an average of one week each time; 4 Recorders Courts are held in each year, sitting at an average of 2 or 3 days each time; and 8 or 9 Division Courts in each year; to which in all thousands of people resort during the year. Then there are the Public Offices: The Judges' Chambers, the Sheriff, the County Treasurer, the Clerk of the Peace, the Clerk of the Crown, the County Clerk, the Clerk of the Division Court and the [illegible] Offices, will all be located in the new buildings, and to which a great number of people must resort daily on business. As the public at large are deeply interested in the immediate opening up of a proper medium of access to the new County Buildings, it would be out of the question that the Council would entertain for one moment the opposition of a private individual to the proposed improvements.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
K. MACKENZIE.

His Worship the Mayor, Kingston.

The matter was referred to a Committee to hold communication with a Committee of the County Council.

THE LEVIATHAN.—It is now understood that the launch will take place on Friday the 29th, or Saturday the 30th. Yesterday the vessel was publicly exhibited, and visitors flocked from all parts of London to what has been not inappropriately termed "The dirty Island of Dogs," to inspect the monster ship, about which there have been so many conjectures, and so many anxieties. An admission fee of half a crown was charged, and similar facilities will be granted during certain hours every day this week, to enable the public to go over the ship. As soon as the vessel arrives at low water mark, a process which will be attended with no difficulty—the work of unpacking the cradles, will commence, and then there seems to be no doubt the spring tides will gradually float her.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER "COLONEL CROSSMAN."

In the St. Louis Republican of Monday, we have additional particulars of this melancholy affair:—

The 'Col. Crossman,' late in the Missouri river trade, was, at the time of the lamentable occurrence, which it becomes our sad duty to record, making her first trip from New Orleans to St. Louis.

She left the former port on the evening of Thursday, the 26th January, and had passed on the evening of the 4th inst., New Madrid, which she reached at about seven o'clock. Half past seven found her about a mile above that point, and then it was that the accident happened. She burst her small or nigger boiler. The violence of the explosion was such as to carry away the fore part of the cabin, instantly killing one man, and severely wounding or blowing overboard several others.

The explosion took place while the boat was under way—the nigger boiler having been called into requisition to generate steam to aid in propelling the boat—there being an attachment between the nigger and the other boilers. It seems that the shock of the explosion was not very great, but caused some anxiety in the ladies' cabin.

When the explosion occurred the boat was stopped in her progress. Fire had been blown into the wood and other inflammable matter on the main deck, and about five minutes after there was a cry of "fire." Then the greatest excitement and alarm commenced. There was a general rush for life-preservers, and some were so wild with terror, as to jump overboard without them.

The boat floated down with the current a burning mass, lighting up the scene of terror and death. She floated about two miles below New Madrid, where the hull lodged on a bar, and burned to the water's edge. Our informant states that, as nearly as he could tell, there were about forty cabin passengers, and about twenty-five on deck. The books and papers of the boat were all lost. The clerk was among the killed, and the exact number of passengers could not be ascertained.

There are parties who in this sad calamity cannot be praised too highly for their noble devotion. Among them we may appropriately mention the Captain, who ran such extreme risk in the performance of his arduous duty, and the first mate and steward, who lost their lives in the most honorable of all services [illegible] (twenty-two are known to have [illegible] including the pilot, mate, clerk, [illegible]

To the Editor of the Whig.

SIR,—As a Tax-payer in the County of Addington, I feel great interest in the subject matter of an article which lately appeared in the Newburg Index, signed 'An Addington Man.' In agreement with the writer I feel somewhat annoyed at an encrease of our Taxes, and at the prospect before us of their being higher in future. Yet, let us inquire, are we to better ourselves by following the advice of "An Addington Man?" I think not—it is plain that if we separate we must get up a new Gaol and Court House of our own, and make many new arrangements that will render the cure proposed by my neighbor worse than the disease. Whatever may be wrong in the building of the Gaol and Court House in the City of Kingston, we of this County have been most active and leading agents in, as may be seen by the records of the County Council for the past two years; this fact alone is a sufficient answer to the allegations of 'An Addington Man.' It would be a monstrous injustice that we of Lennox and Addington, the people of two of the three United Counties, should thro' our representatives in the County Council, take a leading part in getting up a Gaol and Court House, more than large enough for the three Counties, which, before it is finished will cost nearly £25,000, and ere the mortar is dry on its walls, separate ourselves from the County of Frontenac, which 'An Addington Man' says is the poorest County of the three. And this it appears, when the representatives of the County of Frontenac could not help themselves, their representation in the United Counties' Council being always a minority, about one-third of the whole. To whatever extent we, the Tax-payers of the County of Addington, and of the County of Lennox, may succeed in evading payment of our share of the Costs of the new Gaol and Court House, to the same extent do we commit an injustice on the County of Frontenac; and if we must pay our share of it, had we not better wait a few years yet in enjoyment of the free use of it, until the anticipations of "an Addington Man" are realized. Until by opening up the back country, and our encrease of population 'shall render Addington too unwieldy to be disposed to be handled as a junior County to Frontenac.' This bit of 'fine writing' may stir up a feeling of jealousy in weak minds, but cannot convince the people who must foot the bill, that it is easier to pay for two Court Houses than for one; nor will the building of a second free us of our indebtedness for the one now contracted for—hoping to see another effusion from my neighbor 'An Addington Man,' on this subject, as it is one of importance to this County.

I remain,
Mr. Whig,
ANOTHER ADDINGTON MAN.

Camden, Feb. 11, 1858.

Hudson's Bay Question.

A London correspondent of the 'Globe,' affecting an intimate acquaintance with the minutest details of the Hudson's Bay question, as it appears before the Imperial Parliament, declares that—

'The Canadian Government have been playing a very doubtful game. Their agent, Mr. Draper, deliberately avoided taking any steps to test the legality of the Company's charter, and claimed for Canada as a matter of legal right, no territory west of the Mississippi river. In addition to this, he proposed that the Company's exclusive privileges of trade should be maintained in the whole of the northern or fur-bearing districts, and urged that, as far as possible, they should exercise control over the entire Indian population. The Canadian Government have assumed the responsibility of his evidence, and appear to be prepared to play into the Company's hands as he has done.'

These are the statements of a partizan, not of a candid, well-informed man.

It is not true that Chief Justice Draper 'deliberately avoided' the test of legality, as applied to the Company's charter. On the contrary, he endeavored strenuously to have the charter subjected to searching scrutiny before the Privy Council: and in so acting fulfilled a part of the instructions given to him by the Canadian Government.

It is not true that Chief Justice Draper proposed to accord to the Company any 'privileges' inimical to the extension of settlements, or calculated to prolong a monopoly irrespective of Canadian wants.

It is not true that the Canadian government at any stage of the matter played 'a very doubtful game,' or is now disposed 'to play into the Company's hands.' The Government had taken initiatory steps to terminate the Company's exclusive privileges of trade' some time prior to the commencement of agitation upon the subject. The Government, in choosing a representative, were guided by a single desire to secure to Canada her rights, and to place the Company in its proper position, as well in regard to its lease as in regard to its alleged ownership of territory. And the Government have no reason to apprehend inquiry, either into the instructions given to their representative, or into the wisdom and fidelity with which they have pressed the claims of Canada upon the parliament and the Cabinet of the parent country.

We recommend the 'Globe' and its correspondent to preserve their equanimity a little longer. The boldest assertions are not equal to plain, unvarnished truth; and we predict that when the facts of the case come to light—as they probably will much sooner than the 'Globe' anticipates—they will amply vindicate both the Canadian Government and Chief Justice Draper from the assertions of their assailants.

FARMERS PAY YOUR DEBTS.—Ask our merchants or mechanics in Kingston, or in any Upper Canadian town, why they feel the "hard times," they will tell you "the farmers will not pay up! We have been supplying them with goods during the past year, and although long past due we cannot get a cent,—farmers refusing to sell their wheat at present prices." This objection might have been good some time ago, when in connection with inferior prices, the roads were unusually bad. But such excuse no longer exists. There seems little chance of wheat advancing; the sleigh now runs tolerably well, and it is the duty of every farmer to bring in whatever he has to sell, and settle with all to whom he is indebted. Let every farmer, then, no longer delay, but come manfully forward, sell his grain, and pay his debts, and, we will soon hear no more of the hard times and scarcity of money. One word more—whether or not you pay the merchant or mechanic, don't forget the Printer!

A CANADIAN REGIMENT.—We are enabled to state on very good authority, that the proposition to raise a Canadian Regiment is far advanced. We are given to understand that it will be numbered as one of the line. The Ensigns will receive commissions without purchase. The Lieutenants will be required to raise 40 men, for whom the Government will provide a bounty. It is expected that the raising of the Corps will commence early in March and it will be satisfactory to those gentlemen who may have exhibited such unequivocal marks of loyalty in the tender of their services, to learn that all the arrangements are under the immediate supervision of one who has shown the greatest interest in the Military Force of Canada—we allude of course to Sir Edmund Head—the Captain General.—Military Gazette.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Ottawa was not settled in the year 1800 by Philemone Wright, but the village of Hull on the opposite side of the River (Ottawa) was, and was the first permanent settlement made in the neighborhood of the present city. So late as the year 1826 there was but one solitary log house standing within the limits of the present city, and the nearest similar buildings to it at that time were three others standing near where the beautiful Suspension Bridge now spans the main channel of the Chaudiere Falls, then called Nepean Point. In 1827 the British Government undertook the construction of the Rideau Canal, and the late Colonel By, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, was entrusted with the work. In that year the Colonel took up his residence at the place where it had been determined on joining the Canal with the Ottawa River. Contractors, workmen and others commenced erecting rude and temporary buildings for their accommodation in prosecuting the work, and the embryo city, out of compliment to the Colonel, was called Bytown. In 1855 the population was 10,000, and upon the petition of the inhabitants, in being then raised to the position of a city, the name was changed to Ottawa. The population is now estimated at 13,000.

EXTENSION OF THE GRAND TRUNK TO SARNIA.—We saw it stated, a short time ago, that the Directors of the Grand Trunk in England had given instructions for the Sarnia Branch of this road to be proceeded with immediately. The reason assigned was that they had been unable to come to terms with the Great Western, for the use of their branch from London to Sarnia. It is unfortunate that these two rival companies should be unable to come to some equitable terms of accommodation; If the Great Western have interposed any insurmountable barrier, it is much to be regretted, for by so doing they are certainly not consulting either their own interests, or those of the province. The construction of a competing line, however much it may cramp the resources of the Grand Trunk, must be injurious to them. It becomes a question, however, whether under any circumstances, it is good policy for the Grand Trunk to persevere in carrying their line through, at the present time, to Sarnia. We are of opinion that it is not. We have learned, however, that the contractors Gwozski and Co. have commenced operations, by cutting down the timber, and fencing the line of way.

☞ A man named Gregory McDougall well known at Wallaceburg, County of Kent, has been hanged in Mobile County, Indiana, by the "Regulators" for stealing horses.

REPORTED DEATH OF JULES GERARD.—It is reported that Jules Gerard, the famous hunter, and the peer of Gordon Cumming, has been killed in an encounter with a lion in Algiers.

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMERS is withdrawn; whether temporarily or permanently depends, we presume, upon the Government's payment of the sum claimed to be due the line for past services.—This sum is said to exceed $160,000.

ITEMS OF INDIAN NEWS.

It is again asserted that the Indian Bill proposes the immediate dissolution of the India Company, as a corporation exercising governmental powers in India; the Home Government to have the entire civil patronage administered, though a Secretary of State for India; the Horse Guards to have the military patronage; the army in India to be greatly augmented, including levies of Sikhs, Nepaulese, and Ghoorkas; the expenditure of India to be kept separate from British Revenue accounts; and the British Government to make a settlement with the Company, and undertake the charge of their stock and other financial engagements. The Government is said to be growing anxious about the fate of the bill, and the East India Directors are growing more bold than heretofore. Mr. Hayter, we are told, is assiduously cultivating the goodwill of those most impracticable men, Lord Palmerston's independent supporters. The Tory party will offer a strong resistance to the absorption of the East India Company's power, and not a few of the Radicals will oppose the transfer of its heavy peculiar obligations to the consolidated fund of Great Britain.

Up to the 4th ult., 2400 British troops had passed through Egypt on their way to India, and the number has by this time increased to 3400. So far from the overland route being impracticable or difficult, it is found by experience to be easy and comfortable. The men, in passing through Egypt, wear their light clothing, not their regimentals.

The Gazette publishes a general order from the Horse Guards, announcing that the Queen has commanded that Colonel John Eardley, Wilmot Inglis, 32nd Regiment, be promoted to be major-general. "To be colonels in the army for distinguished services in the field:—Brevet Lieut-Colonel Edward Harris Greathead, 8th Foot; Lieut-Colonel John Jones, 60th Foot; Brevet Lieut-Colonel Tytler, 27th Bengal Native Infantry; Brevets, twenty three officers to be Lieut-Colonels in the army, of whom sixteen belong to the armies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras;—Captain Henry Marshman Havelock, 18th Foot, and twenty three officers of Queen's army, to be Majors; and thirty four officers of the Indian army to be Majors.

The Hurkaru has intelligence from Chittagong that the mutineers of the 34th have joined a number of vagabonds, and have taken the route to Monypore, not by the main road but by the jungles. They intend, it is supposed, to ask for assistance from the Rajah of Monypore.

The Ayr Advertiser gives an epitome of a letter from Calcutta, which states that General Neill lost his life in storming a battery that covered one of the streets of Lucknow. At the head of 87 men of the 84th Regiment, he charged and took the battery, but he and 73 of his brave followers fell before and around the guns. Shot at from every window and door of the houses on either side, mowed down by the grape of the guns, and every fallen soldier shot at till he died, the band was almost annihilated; only 14 survivors held and kept the guns when the supporting column came up. Gen. Neill's head was smashed by a round shot from one of these guns.

The Times has a letter from its Bombay correspondent, dated December 24. The writer says:—"The 8th Hussars and the 17th Lancers disembarked from the Great Britain in excellent order, the former are encamped on the esplanade of the fort here, the latter are on their march up to Kirkee. The 8th will have to march up to Rajpootana on foot, or at least the majority of the regiment, who will find horses at Deesa, with the dismounted squadrons of the 1st and 2nd light cavalry. No more troops have arrived here since my last, but the [illegible] with part of the 34th was signalled on the coast, and the Assaye lately [illegible] with, and [illegible] up to Kurrachee, and Castle Eden, with detachments of the 7th Fusiliers and 54th."

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AT LUCKNOW.—The Ayr Advertiser gives the following interesting particulars derived from a private source:—"Sir Colin Campbell was wounded within 14 yards of the wall of the Mosque of the Shah Nujeef, the strongest fortified position in Lucknow, on the evening of the 16th November, when, along with Major Alison and Captain Alison, he was helping to drag on one of Peel's heavy guns, heading the 93rd Highlanders. Sir Colin was waving the Highlanders on, cap in hand, when he was struck. Major Alison was shot through the arm at the same moment, and Captain Alison wounded by a ball, which struck and grazed his breast. When the Mosque was taken, the band of the 93rd played 'The Campbells are coming,' amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the Highlanders. Both Sir Colin and his brave aide-de-camp are doing well; but we regret to say Major Alison required to have his left arm amputated below the elbow, which was successfully done, and he is out of danger."

Masonic.

The following statement of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, we take from the Masonic Messenger, published at New York:

"The Grand Lodge has just closed its annual session. There was a large meeting of representatives. Among the visitors was the Governor of the State, who took his seat among the members. Never were we more deeply impressed with the axiom that "Masonry makes all to meet on the level." In any other party, Governor Newell would have been surrounded with a host of politicians or friends, as if he was chief bee in the hive, but in the Grand Lodge, after shaking hands with two or three nearest to him, he sat listening intently to the debate on the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Two chief things transacted were the unanimous recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada of which M. W. Bro. Wilson is Grand Master, and the removal of their late Grand Representative, Bro. F. G. Tisdall also, by a unanimous vote, whose course has met with their decided disapprobation. We were informed the Grand Lodge of Canada would have been recognized last year, if there had not been certain misrepresentations made in which they had placed full confidence. The late Provincial—or Ancient Grand Lodge so called—sent their proceedings, but their acknowledgment seems out of the question.

We congratulate the G. L. of Canada, on their affiliation with New Jersey, which, if not the largest State, has some of the ablest speakers we ever had the pleasure of listening to. The report of the R. W. D. G. Master Chapin on Canada, was a long but masterly production, covering the whole ground at issue, and was highly and deservedly commended. A motion was made to change the meetings of the Grand Lodge to Newark, but was lost. We can not pass a greater encomium on the Grand Secretary R. W. Bro. Hough, than to say he was for the 11th time unanimously elected.

Early Days of Freemasonry.

About two years since the Herald contained an account of an old poem on the early history of Freemasonry, written sometime in the fourteenth century, and discovered a few years since among the ancient manuscripts in the British Museum. In looking over some old volumes a few days since, we chanced on a fitting companion to the old poem in the shape of certain questions and answers relative to Masonry, written by Henry IV. of England, and published in the works of John Leylande, an antiquary who lived in the reign of Henry VIII.

According to the manuscript, Freemasonry is the "skill of nature, the understanding of the might that is therein, and its sundry teachings;" it is also the skill "of reckonings, weights and measures, of making houses and "al odher thynges that make gudde to manne."

Masonry commenced in the east, whence it was brought by the Venetians, who spread it wherever they traded. One Peter Gower, a Grecian, becoming initiated in Egypt, formed a lodge in Greece, whence the art spread into France and England. Masons have from time to time communicated to mankind such of their secrets as might be useful, reserving those that might do harm in evil hands, and those that were necessary to keep the unworthy out of the craft. The arts taught mankind by the masons were Agriculture, Architecture, Astronomy, Geometry, Numbers, Music, Poetry, Chemistry, Government and Religion. The first Masons received direct from God the power of discovering new arts, and the craft retain that power. All discoveries made by those out of the craft, were made by chance, whilst Masons find out new arts when they please. The secrets concealed by Masons are, the art of finding new arts, the art of keeping secrets, so that they conceal what they choose from the world, but the world can conceal nothing from them. They conceal the art of wonderworking, the power of prophesying, "the arts of changes, the way of wynnynge, the facultye of Abrac," the skill of becoming good and perfect without the help of fear and hope, and the universal language of Masons.

Several other points are treated on in this curious relic, but the most interesting portions are given in the above brief synopsis, which may probably interest some members of the "noble science."

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CANADA.

DESPATCH ANNOUNCING THE QUEEN'S DECISION.

The following despatch has been handed to us for publication:

(COPY) DOWNING STREET,
No. 60. 31st December, 1857.

Sir,—By my despatch of the 17th April last, I informed you that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the addresses presented to Her by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, namely, that she would exercise the Royal Prerogative by the selection of some place for the permanent Seat of Government in Canada.

This question has now been considered by Her Majesty, and by Her Government, with that attention which its great importance demanded. The statements and arguments contained in the various Memorials laid before them in consequence of your invitation to the Mayors of the several cities chiefly interested, have been fully weighed.

I am commanded by the Queen to inform you that in the judgment of Her Majesty the City of Ottawa combines more advantages than any other place in Canada for the permanent seat of the future Government of the Province, and is selected by Her Majesty accordingly.

I have, &c.,
[Signed] H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor
The Right Honorable
Sir Edmund Head, Baronet,
Canada.

REFORMS AMONG THE JEWS OF NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal mentions the following recent modifications in the religious observances of the New York City Jews, who number, we believe, not far from 30,000:

"The old style of singing, in one or more of the up town synagogues, has given place to a modern choir, with organ and all the accompaniments. This has been done in the face of the most virulent opposition from the staid old Jews and to the infinite disgust of all who ask for the old paths. But the innovation does not end with the organ and the choir. The question of the day of worship has no less excessively agitated the Hebrews. Some are uncharitable enough to say, that the Jews cannot afford to lose two days in the week, and as Saturday, their Sabbath, is one of the best days in the week for trade, and Sunday, our Sabbath, is the worst, it is proposed to adopt the Sabbath of the Christians. And this latter plan has already been put into practical use by Rev. Dr. Raphael, who on Sunday last preached on the death of the late Judah Touro.

"Touro is the Girard of the Jews, and at the time of his death he distributed his immense wealth among the Hebrews of America, and an annual service is held in commemoration of his beneficence. It was a marked sight to see the synagogue of the Israelites open on the day sacred as that on which the Lord rose from the dead. It may indicate the near approach of the time when those who crucified the Son of the Highest, shall, through their descendants, say, 'Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!'"

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT—THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

From the New Era.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday last, after quoting our dictum that newspapers ought to be held, like persons, bound either to prove, or retract and apologize for, charges injurious to others originating in their columns, taunted us with an accidental breach of our own rule, which in Saturday's issue we promptly rectified. The Gazette may not have seen the correction, as it does not acknowledge it yesterday, so we let that lie by. But in another and a much more important matter we find the Gazette itself widely departing from the rule it "heartily endorsed" on Thursday last. On the 29th ultimo the Gazette, in an article on Ministerial changes, broadly stated that Mr. Brown, M. P. P., for Toronto,

"Personally sanctioned, if not personally made, an offer to Lower Canadian Ministerial members, to give up everything, to give in generally to their views on all other subjects, if they would only pass a resolution affirming the principle of Representation by Population, [not asking them to pass a bill,] and join him and his friends in forming a ministry."

Mr. Brown, as editor of the Globe newspaper, was in a position to enforce the rule of personal responsibility, and accordingly met the statement with a direct denial.—To this denial the Gazette made answer:—

"Thus the Toronto Globe denies the assertion respecting Clear Grit overtures with Mr. Brown's sanction, of which we spoke a few days since. The denial is just as true as a large proportion of assertions and denials contained in the Globe and kindred journals. We made the assertion on the authority of two gentlemen whose character for veracity is assuredly superior to that of the conductors of the Globe newspaper.—The information came to us from two different and independent sources, in such a way as to leave us no room to doubt its accuracy."

On receipt of this reiteration, the Globe makes a positive demand for the Gazette's authority:—

"We repeat the statement that we formerly made; we allege that all the Gazette has asserted is utterly untrue, and we believe that the two gentlemen referred to only exist in the imagination of the editor. If he has proof, let him produce it; let him hold his peace as a convicted utterer of untruth."

Now, here was a most important case under the admitted rule of editorial responsibility. The parties were not unknown village subscribers. One was the Ministerial organ of Montreal, the other the Opposition organ of Toronto. They were responsible on both sides—the charge was explicit and important. How does the Gazette act under these circumstances? Here is its last response to the Globe:—

"The Toronto Globe asks us for our authority for the statements respecting the proposals of Mr. Brown and his friends for the Lower Canada support. The demand is a fair one; we have asked leave and been refused it, as the conductors of the Globe very possibly knew, it would be, ere they asked for names. The statement of the manner in which the information reached us, must be believed by those who have faith in our veracity, and disbelieved by those—if any such there be—who believe we are capable of the deliberate fabrication and reinsertion of such a tale. We hope we have earned such a character for trustworthiness as to win for our declaration belief on the part of the public. The 'mere impertinence' of the Clear Grit paper, to borrow its own word, we let pass without comment. To say a newspaper editor may never publish statements respecting political intrigue, without the names from those from whom he obtained his information, is absurd. If such a rule were to prevail, the press would lose much of its usefulness. Assuredly one of the most licentious papers in the Province is not exactly the proper authority to demand it."

If we understand this replication—which we confess is not easy—it must mean that the Gazette editors assume themselves, personally, the responsibility of the charge made against Mr. Brown. What else can they do? Their authors will not authorize them to name—they will not retract—and some one must be held answerable. We confess this puts the Gazette in a very humiliating position before the country.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th February.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Abraham L. Bogert, Esq., to be an Associate Coroner for the county of Hastings.

Francis T. McLean, Esq., M. D., to be an Associate Coroner for the county of Lincoln.

William Burns Lindsay, Junr., Clerk Assistant, to be a Commissioner for administering the necessary Oaths to the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
10th February.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the Twenty-third January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, has been pleased to order and direct that no duties shall be refunded upon goods, which, having been entered for duty, shall have passed into the hands of the Importer, and thus have gone into consumption; except in cases where the goods received, turn out not to be the goods ordered, in which case notice of such fact should be given to the Collector within one week after delivery, in order that the Collector may verify the alleged fact; and upon his report to the Department that he has done so, and that the package, to be exported, is a whole package, and that its contents are identically the same as when originally imported, an Order may be given to refund the duties upon due proof of exportation.

NORTHUMBERLAND NOMINATION.

The Nomination for the West Riding of Northumberland came off on Thursday at Coldsprings. The day was bitterly cold, but a large concourse of people assembled notwithstanding and held their places in the snow outside the Town-hall, interested and attentive listeners to the proceedings for several hours.

Mr. Sidney Smith was proposed by Dr. Beatty, and seconded by Mr. Wilson, waggon-maker. Mr. Grimshawe was proposed by Mr. Andrew Jeffrey of Cobourg, and seconded by Mr. Caleb Mallory, of Haldimand. Mr. Lewis Wallbridge was proposed by Mr. Sykes and seconded by Mr. Newton. And finally, Mr. J. D. Armour was also duly proposed and seconded. Mr. Smith then addressed the electors at considerable length, and Mr. Grimshawe followed him very briefly. Mr. Wallbridge next ascended the rostrum, and having made a sincere and telling speech, retired in favour of Mr. Grimshawe. Mr. Armour followed, and replied spiritedly to the attacks of Mr. Wallbridge. He retired of course in favour of Mr. Smith. The show of hands was then taken, when there was a large majority in favour of Mr. Smith—a result easily secured by the close proximity to Cobourg. Mr. Grimshawe demanded a poll. In reply to repeated demands from the crowd for Mr. George Brown, (who was present during the proceedings) to address the audience, that gentleman then spoke at some length, pointing out the importance of the issues before them. Mr. Smith replied—Mr. Brown rejoined, and the crowd dispersed. The proceedings throughout were characterized by admirable order and good humour.

The polling days are fixed for Tuesday and Friday and what will be the result is impossible for anyone to say. We are of the opinion that it will be a very close run.

(From the Post of last Evening.)

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. She experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. She sailed from Halifax at 1 P. M. for Boston. Among her passengers are His Excellency the Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, the newly appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, family and suite.

The Baltic, from New York, January 16th, arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 28th.

INDIA.—The correspondence from Calcutta to the 24th of December adds nothing of importance to telegraphic despatch which anticipated the mail.

The Times' correspondent gives a circumstantial account of the Windham affair, but facts do not differ from those already before the public. The scenes after Windham's defeat are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation, the enemy directed their fire specially upon them; and it was not till Sir C. Campbell returned, and, with a dozen haughty words, brought every man to his place that order was restored.

The Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3rd of January.

Sir C. Campbell was at Cawnpore at last advices, but he was expected shortly to move westward with a powerful force.

Sir James Outram, at Allumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on the 22nd December, and captured 4 guns. He sustained but trifling loss.

No fresh disturbances have occurred in any parts of Decian or Central India. The Punjaub is tranquil.

LONDON, January 30th.

The following despatch was received at the Indian House late last night:—

"BOMBAY, January 9th.—Sir C. Campbell, on December 12th, advanced towards Ferukabad and intended to proceed thence to Agra. Colonel Seaton's column reoccupied Mynpoora on the 27th December after defeating the rebels and taking 6 guns. Brigadier-General Chamberlain proceeds with a column to Rohilcund, and afterwards will join Sir C. Campbell at Agra. The Decca mutineers had entered the Assam country, and Her Majesty's 54th Foot were in pursuit of them. The conduct of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry had excited suspicion. The population of Indore have been disarmed and tranquillity restored. The Punjaub and Scinde all quiet, but strong suspicions entertained of Kholapore Rajah's movements. New depredations by the Khandorah rebels reported, and Peinth and Hassi rebels have been severely handled. A grand entertainment has been given by Native Generals of Bombay to all European troops in garrison at that place."

CHINA.—The correspondent of the Times, writing from Canton River under date December 16, says that Yeh has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton.

Lord Elgin's demand was of the most temperate kind: He asked no more than that the treaty should be carried out; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other treaty ports, and its gates opened to commerce; that compensation be given for damage to British merchants; and that occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in, as a guarantee, until all matters are settled.

Yeh's answer to Lord Elgin is said to be couched in the most sarcastic terms; that the question of the treatment of Strangers at Canton had been settled by Emperors decree; that Sir George Bonham was made a Baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example; and as for compensation, Yeh had demanded of the British Government for loss and suffering by China a few days before this answer was received.

Mr. Reed the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and Yeh replied that he would meet him outside the city; but no barbarians should put foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris 'Pays' publishes accounts from Cochin China. The persecution of Christians continued with unparalled violence. The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament assembles on the 4th February.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia had received the Order of the Garter.

The Leviathan had been pushed 24 feet off ends of launching's ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and it was expected that she would float on 30th or 31st.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England reduced rate of discount to 4 per cent—it had little effect on Monday Market or Stock Exchange.

FRANCE.

The addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor are worded so strongly as to attract much attention:—"If your Majesty," says the 82nd Regiment, "wants soldiers to reach these men, even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the 82nd Regiment as part of the advance guard of this army."

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to Napoleon.

It is stated that Orsini was at Stuttgardt when the Emperor was there last year, but that he and two or three other Italians were expelled.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister had addressed a note to British, Belgian, Swiss and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

ITALY.—A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered; 10 persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design. A conspiracy had also been discovered.

An insurrection movement at Rome was said to have been planned for 15th January, but police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna journal says that National bank contains a greater amount of specie, by 3,000,000 florins, than ever before.

RUSSIA.—It is said that Russia intends to restore all marine stations on Circassian Coast, but on a new system, which will evade treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY.—Serious disturbances were said to have broken out in Bosnia. A force of 5,000 men had been sent to suppress them.

VERY LATEST.

London, January 30.

On Stock Exchange loans are obtainable at 1½ per cent.

Nearly £30,000 in gold was taken to Bank to-day.

AUSTRALIA.—The mail steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Melbourne to Dec. 16th, and Sydney 11th.

Trade at Melbourne dull; several failures reported. Little gold leaving for England.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market decidedly easier. Consols closed 95¼ a 95½ for Money and account. Bullion in Bank of England had increased £922,000.

Ashes quiet; 32s a 33s for Pots and Pearls. Sugar dull and 6d lower. Tea slightly advanced. Baring Brothers quote Wheat dull. White 46s to 48s. Flour 24s to 26s. Advices from Manchester and the Manufacturing Districts are generally favorable.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour unsaleable, and quotations nominal. Western Canal 22s 6d a 24s; Ohio 27s a 28s. Wheat very dull, and declined 2d. Red Western 5s 9d a 6s 5d—samples which are scarce 7s; white 7s 6d—7s 9d for best quality. Corn quiet, but steady. Mixed and yellow 33s 6d a 34s; white 36s. Pork quiet, but steady. Lard steady at 52s a 54s 6d for choice.

Our Table, No. 75.

Our Table has been but scantily supplied during the past fortnight—nothing but Magazines and other Periodicals, with the notices of which our readers are pretty well surfeited. We shall simply, therefore acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned:—

The Knikerbocker for February. J. A. Gray, New York. $3 a year.

The College Journal of Medical Science. P. C. Brown, Cincinnati. $1 a year.

The Living Age. Nos. 716 et 717. Littell Son & Co, Boston. $6 a year.

The Horticulturist for February. R. P. Smith, Philadelphia. $2 a year.

Household Words for January. (The Missing No.) Jansen & Co. New York. $3 a year.

The American Agriculturist for February. Orange Judd, New York. $1 a year.

The American Farmer's Magazine for February. J. A. Nash, New York. $2 a year.

The Musical World. Nos. 358 et 359. R. S. Willis, New York. $2 a year.

The Upper Canada Law Journal for February. T. McLear, Toronto. $4 a year.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for February. T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia. $1 a year.

Peterson's Lady's International Magazine, for March. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2 a year.

The Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. 12mo. pp. 40.

This Report we shall give in full in an early issue.

THE CANADIAN NEWS.—Messrs. Alger & Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London.

This British American Intelligencer comes to hand very regularly, and we plead guilty to some remissness in neglecting to notice it oftener in our Table! Its continued publication must be no trifling source of information to the people of England, freighted as each number is with the general news of these Provinces and the United States.

ARRIVALS AT KENT'S HOTEL.

February 13th, '58.

C. Rice, Watertown; Mr. Ryland and Family, Montreal; Mr. Malloch and daughter, Perth; D. A. Ross, Montreal; W. L. Chewett, Toronto; E. H. Whitney, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Hale, England; Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and child, St. Catharines; J. Bell, Hamilton; C. Rood, Milwaukie; Jas. Panton, Montreal; Wm. P. O'Brien, Toronto; N. Taggart, Ogdensburgh; W. M. Wilson, Simcoe, C. W.; M. A. Haycock, Port Dover; D. E. Boulton, Coburg; A. Macdonald, Three Rivers; D. C. Thomson, Quebec; Mr. Atkinson, do.; Mr. Ross, Montreal; R. Booth, do.; J. Brunskill, Toronto; A. E. Seeley, Toronto; J. P. Pearcy, do.; J. D. Thomson, Montreal.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

"THE GOLDEN PRIZE."—This is the title of a Literary and Family Newspaper published in New York. It is a large quarto sheet, handsomely got up, beautifully illustrated, and cannot fail to be a very interesting fireside companion. It is only $2 a year, and the publishers offer some handsome gifts to new subscribers, in order to extend the circulation of the paper.

We have every reason to believe that the promised Gifts will be really sent to those who remit subscriptions. See Advertisement.

MARKET PRICES AT LATEST DATES

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Flour firmer at $4,15 to $4,25; Canada, $4,30 to $5 50—general range.

Wheat firm; Chicago Spring, 95c to 98c; Canada nominal.

Corn firm; Yellow and White, 66c. to 69c.

Oats steady at 40c. to 45c.

Barley firm at 65c to 78c.

Pork better. Mess $16 to $16 25.

Lard firm at 9 3-4c.

Tallow steady at 10 1-2c to 11c.

Coffee firm at 9 5-8c to 11c.

Molasses heavy at 28c.

Sugars firmer at 5 1-4c to 7c.

Sterling dull and heavy at 9 3-4c.

TORONTO, Feb. 15th.

WHEAT.—About 1500 bushels of wheat were sold at rates ranging from 85c a 96 1-2c (4s 3d a 4s 10d) per bushel, the latter being paid only in a few instances, and indeed nothing but the finest samples realizing these figures. For inferior, 70c. a 80c (3s. 6d. a 4s.) were the current rates. Spring wheat is quiet at 70c a 75c (3s. 6d a 3s. 9d) per bushel.

Flour is unchanged, and except that it becomes daily more difficult to realize the rates quoted, there is no apparent change. Superfine $3 50, Fancy $3 75, and Extra $4 per barrel.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Feb. 16, 1858.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ₩ cwt	0	11	3	to	0	12	6
Wheat ₩ bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats ₩ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pease ₩ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian corn do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Meal do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oatmeal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots and Beets do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef ₩ cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork ₩ cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ham and Bacon ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamb ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs ₩ doz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkeys each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowls ₩ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks ₩ do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples ₩ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresh Salmon each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay ₩ ton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy seed ₩ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clover seed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood ₩ Cord	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pot Ash ₩ cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides ₩ cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 11th inst., Adeline Augusta Whittemore, wife of Alexander Manning, Esq., aged 25 years.

On the 13th inst., at Toronto, James, only son of Mr. John McDougall, late of Kelso, Scotland, aged 72 years.

At Toronto, on the 11th inst., Miss Anne Orgue, aged 25 years.