The Three Ages of the World.

THE ANTI-HUMBUG AGE.

The world has had its golden age, its iron age, and according to the Spitteri its "Age of Bronze." The present age has been designated, par excellence, the Age of Humbug. In our opinion, however, the era in which we live has been very fatal to humbugs—especially your time-honored, venerable, conventional humbugs. To one of these—the art of drugging people to death under the pretence of treating them according to the rule of medical science—Professor Holloway has given the coup de grace. To the first page he has simplified the pharmacopœia, by substituting for its ten thousand nostrums two remedies, a Pill and an Ointment, which actually accomplished all that the medical godfathers of said nostrums promise in their name, but never cause them to perform. The scrofulous, the dyspeptic, the bilious the fever-ridden, the lame, the rheumatic, the debilitated, the abandoned of hope and of the faculty, have used them, have recovered, and rejoicingly testify to their health restoring properties. The testimony is from the sick of all nations, from the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, the throne and the cottage. If it is not to be received as truth, then no evidence direct or circumstantial is worth a doit, and no man ought to be crowned with honor, or condemned for crime, on the affidavits of voluntary witnesses, however numerous of respectable.

But we cannot refuse our credence to statements founded on the personal experience of those who make them. We cannot say to the lame who walk, the sick restored to health and vigor, the multitudes relieved from agony and despair, "you are in error, you know not what you assert." We cannot help admitting that those who languished and grew worse under an avalanche of drugs administered by regular physicians and apothecaries, and who subsequently recovered under Professor Holloway's treatment, were injured by the one and cured by the other.—Before we can deny the truth of such an inference, we must adopt the dogma of Berkeley, the metaphysician, and declare that matter has no existence, and that all we suppose to be visible and tangible is a mere phantasm. Not being prepared to subscribe to that theory, we are bound to believe that the decision of the world on the efficiency of Holloway's medicines is founded upon impregnable facts.—Glasgow "Saturday Post." 28

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

MAILS.	CLOSE.
Canada East, Day Train, 1 p.m daily (Sunday excepted.)	
Ditto, Night Train, 8 p.m. daily (Saturday excepted.)	
Rideau, ...	7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Canada West, Day Train, 1 p.m. daily [Sunday excepted]	
Ditto, Night Train 8 p.m. daily [Saturday excepted.]	
Waterloo, Odessa and Camden, 4 p.m. daily [Sunday excepted.]	
Picton, Via New York, [Sunday excepted.]	p.m. every Monday.
United States 7 a.m. daily [Sunday excepted.]	
Do Via Bostonday.	p.m. every Monday.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. alternate

Post Office, Kingston,
22nd February, 1858. } P.M.

THE "BRITISH WHIG"

Is the ONLY Full Sized Daily Paper published in Kingston, and the only paper that contains all the Official Advertisements.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quid? per Orbem Decus?"

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs.

T. A. B., Toronto; T. M., Montreal; J. M., Otonabee; J. C., Montreal; Consul; Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. C. S., Toronto; A. S. G., Albany, N. Y.; R. E. of the Lot H. & nee; J. B. W., Maitland, with of Toronto; B., Toronto. Napa- U. C. rent.; K.

ARRIVAL OF THE Auction.

By McAnn

The steamship at NOONGLO-SAXON, erpool 10th inst., at Portland at 5 p.m. the GENTH of NEWfeb 23. was

Upset price Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, the 10th, arrived at Portland at 5 instant day, with 71 passengers. She detained off Cape Race 12 hours by ice.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 8th in the House of Lords Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs in the Moniteur. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of the insults, had taken the responsibility.

Lord Granville said that a note had been received from Count Walewski, in which explanations were given of the publication of certain addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed to after some objections made to Lord Canning, the Governor General, being included in the vote.

In the House of Commons, a vote of thanks to the army in India was carried, after some exception being taken to in the Upper House.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill amending the law relating to conspiracy to murder by making it felony. He said the proposition was made in consequence of a recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. That attempt was the result of a conspiracy formed in England, and the consequence was that foreign nations had formed the opinion that Parliament ought to take some steps to remove the more suspicious conspirators from Britain. The Government, however, had no intention to propose any such measures; although under the circumstances, they were driven to consider the present state of the law with regard to conspiracy. He explained the appearance of offensive addresses in the Moniteur, and the Emperor's regret for the same; and concluded by pointing out the necessity for the amendment of the law on general grounds.

Mr. Kinglake moved a resolution in the shape of an amendment. The House while anxious upon every proper occasion to consider any defect in Criminal Law, decided it inexpedient in compliance with the demand contained in Walewski's despatch, until further information had been afforded by the production of any communications between the two Governments. Subsequent to the date of that despatch he declined to concur in altering the Municipal Law of the country upon the demand of any power whatever. Several speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very vigorous one by Horsfield.

On the following evening Lord Palmerston's motion was agreed to by a vote of 299 to 89.

Mr Baring presented the East India petition against any alteration of India.

Speaker, one of the Members

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Commons of Canada.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes an official notification of the blockade of Canton River by the French fleet.

Some difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation on the subject of Refugees.

The Swiss are said not to be disposed to confine refugees in the interior.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

France would act on a large scale against the Chinese.

PRUSSIA.—Prince and Princess Frederick William made a public entry into Berlin on the 8th. The reception was enthusiastic and display very fine.

The King of Prussia was expected to proceed to Cannes, France, for the benefit of his health.

SPAIN.—The Spanish authorities discovered a new revolutionary plot at Madrid. Incendiary proclamation, arms, and ammunition being seized in a house in close proximity to the palace.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Government had forwarded a note moderate in tone, to the King of Naples relative to the affair of Cagliari. The note discusses the question, but makes no threats against Naples.

SWEDEN.—A prospectus has appeared of another Swedish loan for the Government, amounting to over $8,000,000, to be employed in the construction of a railroad.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, February 5, 1858.

Another reduction has been made in the bank rate of discount. It was lowered from 5 to 4 per cent only a week ago, and has now been put down at 3½. At that point we may suppose it will remain for some time. The movement was scarcely expected, and consequently its announcement yesterday had a direct effect upon the funds, which assumed an appearance of great firmness.

Gold continues to pour in, but some apprehensions are entertained for the Marco Polo from Australia with nearly $1,500,000, which is about three weeks overdue. She has hitherto been a successful clipper, and the present delay, therefore, is the more serious. Other vessels are due or nearly due with $1,000,000.

The bad impressions caused by the ridiculous fulminations encouraged by the Emperor Napoleon on the part of the French army against England have not altogether subsided. Steps, precisely such as were anticipated, however, have been taken by the French Government to blind our people as to the intention of the scheme. The Emperor it is now said is quite grieved that such expressions on the part of the troops should have been put forth, and nothing more of the kind is to be permitted. As they could not however, have got into the Moniteur without his express sanction, the value of these averments can be estimated. It is an established practice on the part of his Majesty to authorise his Ministers to carry an experiment to its extreme point, and then to interpose his power as if they had been acting without consulting him. It seems hardly credible that any persons in England or elsewhere can be deceived by such a device, but hitherto it has met with great success.

A further instance in which it has just been repeated is furnished in the new law for the prosecution of suspected plotters which has been introduced since the late attempt at assassination. This law, even in the form in which it is to be adopted, entirely destroys the fiction of personal liberty in France, but the shape in which it was first presented was still more outrageous and offensive. A minority in the Senate took exception to several points, and the opposition being sufficiently powerful to demonstrate that it would be expedient to allow some slight modifications, his Majesty of course benignantly stepped in to check and reprove the over zeal of his servants. He thus contrives always to appear in the character of a moderator. His Ministers are harsh, but he is clemency personified.

The assembling of Parliament took place yesterday, but the discussions were not important. The bill to authorize the Indian Government to raise a loan in this country is to be brought in to-night and Lord Palmerston has announced that on the evening of the 8th, he will introduce a measure for "amending the laws in relation to conspiracies to commit murder," the object contemplated doubtless being to give to foreign potentates and foreign subjects generally the same power of appealing to our laws against persons who may upon good proof be shown to be plotting their destruction, as that which would be enjoyed by an English resident. This is fair, but it will be a poor satisfaction to the Emperor Napoleon, although he will be obliged to admit that it embraces everything he can demand. What he wants is the power of punishing people not on proof but on suspicion, and also of bringing them not before our Courts but his own.

It has likewise been intimated, as was expected, that an amendment of the bankruptcy law is in preparation.

Consols at the last date were quoted 95¾, but upon the notification of the advance in the Bank rate of interest they improved to 93½. Subsequently there has been increased buoyancy, and they have closed this evening at 96.

There are as yet few signs of any disposition to a revival of speculation. The public, smarting from their late experience, are now as over-cautious as they were then reckless. Although a vast number of new projects are in preparation they are consequently held back. Whatever may be introduced just at present meets only with very stinted support, even though its character may be perfectly sound. Thus a new Brazilian railway scheme for a line from the port of Bahia into the interior, with a capital of only about $6,000,000, and a guarantee of interest at the rate of 7 per cent, commands but a small premium, notwithstanding its having been brought out under the auspices of Messrs. Rothschild. The price of the share of $100 is but $103. Yet there is no foreign state enjoying higher financial credit than Brazil, her Government having from the date of independence down to the present time, uniformly discharged, with rigid punctuality all its pecuniary engagements. Hence from this experiment it is evident the time has not arrived for any great demands to be made upon our capitalists.

Russia is believed to be anxiously waiting to make a new trial to float the railway stock which was summarily rejected last year when offered by Barings. The Australian colonies are likewise looking for very large amounts, and the requirements of India remain still to be adjusted. The latter claims of course will be responded to at once, but Russia and Australia will have to wait. In the case of Russia it is cordially to be hoped that the postponement may be indefinite, but with the agencies she is able to employ in Paris, London and Amsterdam, it will be strange if she does not contrive, at all events in some partial degree, to effect her aim.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.

BURNING OF THE PACIFIC HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, TEN PERSONS KILLED, AND MANY OTHERS INJURED.—The Pacific Hotel, in this place, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Eight or ten persons were killed, and many others seriously injured by jumping from the windows. The names of those positively known to be among the dead are Henry H. Rochester and Thomas H. Strong of Rochester, H. M. Gregg, Chas. Davis, William Cunningham, George A. Crane Evan J. Watkins, Mr. Johnson, of Michigan, Ephraim Doane of Chicago. Miss Hunter is missing, and it is supposed she is dead.

The bodies of Bruce McNett, Burkhardt Weis, Paul Sternill, William Taylor, J. [illegible] and Dr. Lord, of Cincinnati, have been found.

Other bodies have been taken out, but so burned that they are not recognizable.

Mr. Sharp were severely injured. A rigorous search is still being made for those bodies supposed to be yet under the ruins.

The 'Prentice Boys' Festival.

The 'Prentice Boys of Kingston held their Annual Festival on Tuesday evening, commemorative of the closing of the Gates of Derry by their renowned ancestors. Great pains had been taken to decorate the Hall for the occasion, and very successfully too; it never looked better or more refreshing. The chair was taken punctually by His Worship the Mayor, John Flanigan, Esq., who presided, in his usual happy manner until the dancing commenced. The speakers on the occasion were Messrs Draper, Flynn, Shannon and T. Robinson, all of whose remarks were very favorably received. There were not too many persons present, to crowd the Hall, or render the dancing uncomfortable, but sufficient to warrant the "Boys of Derry" repeating their Festival, without fear of failure, at the proper season next year. Dancing was kept up until after four o'clock, with great spirit, to the really good and appropriate strains of McMillan's Quadrille Band. Altogether the night was agreeably spent, and the audience departed well pleased with the quality of the entertainment.

Kingston Choral Society.

Kingston, 23rd Feb., 1858.

We hear much about Concerts—much about Music, this winter. There are praises given even to some performances beforehand—as could have been noticed lately. Praises of all sorts are left gratis by Amateurs in a few lines addressed to this and that Editor; praises which smell partially; praises which are true; praises before, and praises after the Concert. As we are in a musical season, we are also it may well be said in a season of praises.—Truly, we wonder sometimes whether the good plaudits are not more numerous than the good notes. But notwithstanding this point in question, we think it is not at all to be applied to the Society of Harmony which we mention here. There is no doubt on the subject. The good notes have hitherto been far above the plaudits. Last night, for instance, in St. James' Church, were sung by the Kingston Choral Society, many very beautiful pieces, with great precision and good taste; and many hearers no doubt join their praises to these lines—considering that no such approbation as applauding could be given in the House of Prayer. Between an Introductory and the Benediction, we enjoyed for two hours some real Church Music, Sacred Music, of which a long series (not too long) were Chants, Hymns and Anthems. "Incline thine Ear," the XIII Psalm, the "Hallelujah Chorus," the XLVI Psalm, the Evening Hymn,—could not have been more satisfactorily rendered. All the pieces, in short, were worthy, and the whole arrangement reflects great praise upon the Director of the Choir, as well as the performance upon every member, and the more so that the Society wholly consists of amateurs, no professional assistance of any kind being added. This Society is doing much good towards the improvement of Church Music in this City, and highly deserves, as it undoubtedly receives, the thanks and good wishes of all. There is one thing I am sorry for, and it is, that such delightful evenings happen only once a month.

FLEDA.

SKATING ACCIDENTS.—A couple of accidents occurred on Wednesday to gentlemen on the Toronto Bay. A large number of persons availed themselves of the excellent skating, and the Bay was crowded. As a gentleman named Frazer was skating near the Island, the ice suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated into the water. He was rescued without much difficulty. Later in the day, a gentleman named Farquhar, fell into the Bay, between Yonge and Bay Streets. The rudder of one of the ice boats happening to get damaged, the boat was brought in near the shore, but broke through the ice and had to be hauled out. Mr. Farquahar was one of those engaged in hauling it out. Subsequently, he was skating very fast, in order to overtake a companion, when he came near a gap in the ice, and before he could stop himself, tumbled into the water. He succeeded in getting out, however, with no damage beyond being wet to the skin. These gaps in the ice appear to have been made by some of the numerous parties engaged in sawing ice for some establishment in the city, and are of a very dangerous character, owing to the short time in which they are frozen over by a thin coat of ice, which would in many cases deceive the incautious.

FIVE STEAMBOATS BURNED AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 21.

A very destructive conflagration occurred among the steamers laid up opposite this city, this morning. The Virginian, Montauk, James Montgomery, W. V. Sherman and S. S. Prentiss were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

ASSIGNMENTS.

The following statements will interest Canadian merchants. There has been a meeting of the British creditors of Mr. J. Henderson of Toronto, at which resolutions were passed, authorising certain measures to be adopted for the protection of their claims. It appears that the debts and liabilities of the House are £62,611 currency, and the assets, as represented, are £39,101. The amount due to England and Glasgow is £19 537 sterling, but it is feared that very little will be realized, in consequence of the method pursued to effect a liquidation. In the first place an objection is raised against the assignment, and also against the person empowered to act, he having, as it is alleged, been connected with the debtor in some accommodation transactions. By the law as at present existing in Canada preferential assignments are allowed, and under those circumstances, it is said that local claims are most frequently satisfied in full, to the manifest detriment of foreign creditors. It is complained that traders in Canada and in the United States generally avail themselves of these legal facilities to deprive English claimants of a fair proportion of assets; and it was suggested at the meeting that the best way to defeat such dishonest proceedings in future would be refuse any credit whatever to the Canadian traders. The tone of the meeting may be gathered from the resolution universally adopted, which I append:—

"The circulars of Mr. J. Henderson and of Mr. George A. Piper (the latter containing a statement of Mr. Henderson's affairs) having been read to the meeting, and various letters received from the agents of some of the creditors having been also read, and it appearing to the meeting that an assignment had been executed by Mr. Henderson to Mr. Piper, a sole trustee, providing for the payment of certain creditors, in whole or in part, in preference to the residue.

Resolved,—That the creditors cannot sufficiently condemn the practice now so prevalent in the Canadas and in the United States of America, of insolvent debtors classifying their creditors (where no real distinction exists between the classes) and providing for payment of one class in full, or to a much larger amount than the others; and regret that the laws of the countries above named do not enable the injured creditors on conference so made.

providing they have a voice in the nomination of one of the trustees; and they suggest that such an assignment should be executed."

This is a very serious matter if the law is correctly stated, and I think worthy of your editorial pen. If you can contradict it I will get your contradictions inserted in the London Papers.—Phil. D.

THE BARK ADRIATIC AGAIN ESCAPED.

[Paris letter, (Jan. 31) in London Globe.]

You have already heard how that maritime Jack Sheppard, Capt. Durham, of the Adriatic clipper, has broken loose again, and is once more over the waters of the dark blue sea. Count Cavour telegraphed to the authorities at Marseilles and Toulon his arrival in the Gulf of Spezzia, where the French war steamers dragged him to Genoa, the weather being too stormy to proceed further. It would appear that they relied on the Genoese captain of the port of his safe custody, and the port captain on the French; but between them, amid the squalls and darkness, the clipper crept out at night and dashed off in a smart and clever style. Lever tells us of a Tipperary peasant, when asked to pay for prayers for his son who had come to grief, saying "My boy, when alive, broke out of every jail in Munster, and he won't stay long in purgatory."

[From another Paris letter.]

Brother Jonathan has again given the French cruisers the go-by. The clipper Adriatic, which slipped out of Marseilles in the lower way I mentioned at the time though an embargo had been laid upon her, was overhauled in Spezzia Bay by a French steamer or two sent after her. But a tempest arose in the night, which the Frenchmen spent in making all taut. At daybreak next morning a speck in the horizon was all that could be seen of the Adriatic.

[Marseilles letter (Jan. 26) in Messager du Midi.]

Here is a new and curious incident about the flight of the Adriatic. A despatch from M. de Cavour to M. Besson, the Prefet of the Bouches du Rhone, announced that the Adriatic was at Spezzia.

M. Besson hastened to communicate the fact to Mr. Clappier, the lawyer of Messrs. Gauthier Brothers. Mr. Clappier started immediately for Aix and obtained from the Court which had sentenced Capt. Durham to reimburse the price of the Lyonnais, a provision of 40,000 francs on account, and also letters of examination (vigneties), so that the Adriatic might be seized in twenty-four hours, in accordance with a law made between France and Piedmont in 1760, and which has never been abrogated.

All these formalities having been accomplished, Mr. Clappier went to Genoa, but learned on his arrival that Capt. Durham, after having revictualled his vessel, had sailed again. It is thought that this time he has gone to the Straits of Gibraltar.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The Parliament Buildings are now quite ready for occupation. The work of reconstructing the roofs of the two houses was pushed on with such vigour that time has been afforded to test their stability and imperviousness to water. In both these respects the object seems to have been accomplished. But in addition, the roofs have each been covered with a cement designed to resist the action of fire, should a conflagration at any time unfortunately occur. As previously noticed, the ventilation has been improved by providing additional outlets for the vitiated air, and adopting means for the introduction of a continuous supply of pure air. The refitting and furnishing of the respective Chambers has been effected—that of the Assembly under the superintendence of Mr Macdonell, the Sergeant-at-arms, and that of the Council under the direction of the Clerk, Mr. J. F. Taylor. Both houses have a very fresh and comfortable appearance, while the arrangements and disposition of the fittings remain as before. An air of elegance, however, has been imparted to the Council Chamber, by the walls having been adorned with the portraits of the seven speakers since the union of the two provinces. The portraits are the production of the same artist who executed the portraits of the speakers of the Lower House—Mr. Hemel. They are placed in massive ornamental gilt frames, and are highly spoken of for their fidelity and style of execution. They are arranged on the walls in order of date, commencing at the side of the building to the left of the throne—namely, Chief Justice Smith, Chief Justice Elmsley, Chief Justice Powell, Chief Justice Sir William Campbell, the Hon. James Baby, Chief Justice Sir John B. Robinson, the Hon. Jonas Jones, the Hon. Vice Chancellor Robt. Jameson, the Hon. Rene E. Caron, the Hon. Peter McGill, the Hon. James Morris, the Hon. John Ross, the Hon. Etienne P. Taché, the Hon. Narcisse F. Belleau. We learn from the Journal de Quebec, that of those fourteen portraits six were painted after nature, namely, those of Sir J. B. Robinson, and of the Hon. Messrs. Caron, McGill, Morris, Ross and Taché; the remaining eight are copied from family portraits.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

The Legislative Assembly rejoices in tickets. Absent in the flesh, eleven dozen of the legislators are present in paper; and meagre are the chances of good seats remaining for the luckless and as yet unheard-of eighteen.

Scattered through what are by custom called the Opposition benches are tickets innumerable, displaying the graceful penmanship of the Clear Grit commander. And rumor has it that the wily statesman—a Richelieu in miniature—has chosen this delicate method of determining the locality, and purchaser the affinity, of more than one doubtful gentleman. Mr. Brown will sit between Messrs. Dutton and Notman, and we hope will allot his smiles equally to both. Mr. Mackenzie will be Mr. Dutton's neighbor on the other side; and then, with a wide space separating him from others, will sit Mr. Foley—a "cut" man, left to ruminate upon the penalties of violated confidence. Mr. Hogan sustains his reputation for modesty by taking possession of a seat in the front row; and next to him we shall have the "agent" from Hastings—Wellington the Great. Immediately behind Mr. Brown will be the joint embodiment of municipal sagacity—Messrs. Hartman and Aikins; and next to them, nearer the door, Dr. Connor and Mr. Stewart, rival candidates for the uncertain honor of the Clear Grit Solicitor-Generalship—ever and anon showing visual daggers at the Solon from North Wentworth, who has contented quietly to look himself as the Brown Attorney-General.

Mr. White has displayed his customary shrewdness by putting himself on the cross benches, amidst capital company—Mr. Talbot on one side, Mr. Patrick on the other, and Mr. J. B. Robinson in the rear; with Mr. McMicken, Mr. Dunbar Ross, and Mr. Metcalfe close at hand to preserve the peace.

On the Ministerial side of the House, we have Mr. Daly behind the Postmaster-General, Mr. Dawson in the quiet background, Mr. Buchanan on the extreme right, and Mr. Galt within conversational hailing distance.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald, we ought to add, seemingly discards the idea of leadership; having taken possession of a cushion seat in the second (Opposition) row, with Messrs. [illegible] and Christie for counsellors and [illegible].

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

It is impossible to calculate the effects upon this section of country of the location of the Seat of Government of Ottawa City. It brings the capital into the heart of the country as it were, and places the Ottawa valley, its vast resources and advantages for settlement under the immediate eye of the Government. It will cause the tide of emigration to flow up the Ottawa and settle these vast tracts of fertile lands lying between the Ottawa and the Georgian Bay, and thus give depth as well as length to the country, which will extend still farther into the interior as the Hudson's Bay territory becomes annexed to Canada. The Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal will become a matter of necessity, affording a short and internal route from the great Lakes to the seaboard; and the North Shore railroad will follow as a matter of course, until the Ottawa Valley becomes the great mart of Canadian commerce. One of its immediate effects will be a vast increase in the traffic on the Rideau Canal, which will necessitate the building of a better class of steamboats for that route to ply between Kingston and Ottawa, and consequently the construction of a good plank or macadamized road from Perth to the Ferry. A railroad from Kingston to Ottawa, through Perth, will also become a matter of necessity—in fact, the project is even now spoken of as likely to occupy the attention of Parliament during the approaching session. These and a hundred other projects of public enterprise will be the natural consequence of the selection of Ottawa as the Seat of Government, which want of space prevents us enlarging on at present, but which will receive due attention when the time comes. In conclusion we may say, that no government that will oppose these important national undertakings need expect the support of the Ottawa Country.—[Perth Courier.

DOMESTIC.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.—By reference to the Law Directory, we find a new court has been established under Cap. 58, Vic. 20, for the hearing of charges that have been, or may hereafter be preferred against County Judges. This court is composed of the following Judges:

Hon. Sir John Beverly Robinson, Baronet, Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Hon. Wm. Heme Blake, Chancellor of Upper Canada; Hon Wm. Henry Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Directory says that this Court, constituted and established by the 20th Victoria, cap. 58, possesses all the incidents, powers, and privileges of a Superior Court of Record, and holds its sittings at the City of Toronto, as occasion may require, and take cognizance of cases of complaints against County Judges, referred to it by the Governor General.

GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—It gives us much pleasure to announce that the long desired and much talked of amalgamation between the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbor Company, and the Buffalo, Brantford and St. Thomas Railway Company has at last been completed. A meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of both Companies was held at London on Thursday last, the 11th inst., at which, after mature deliberation, conditions satisfactory to both Companies were agreed upon. The deed of amalgamation was duly executed by the Presidents of both Boards, and the seals of the respective Companies attached thereto, thus securing a through Southern Line of Railway from the Detroit to the Niagara River. We understand that the conditions embodied in the deed are highly favourable to Western interests, it being agreed that the head-quarters and workshops, for the manufacture of every description of rolling stock, from the locomotive to the head-car, shall be established on the Detroit River, instead of at the Eastern end, and as would have been the case had Mr. Zimmerman lived, or Mr. Buchanan succeeded in his designs. Much as that gentleman has been abused, it cannot be denied that to Mr Rankin is chiefly due the credit of having secured for the West the important advantages which must flow from the establishment of the head quarters on the Detroit River—advantages, the magnitude of which can scarcely be over estimated, and the possessions of which—in connection with the Great Western Railway—at Hamilton, has contributed more to the prosperity and growth of that city, than any, or indeed every other case.

We are happy that our worthy Sheriff, John Mercer, Esquire, President of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, is also a member of the Amalgamated Board. We are not without hope that his influence may be successfully exerted in favor of the claims of Chatham, which, as will be seen by a glance at the map, lies on the direct line from Windsor to St. Thomas.

DEATH OF HERR GRIEBEL.—Herr Griebel, who was wont to discourse such sweet music to the tasteful of Toronto has done his last. He had been long lying sick at Pratt's Hotel, when his situation becoming known, Mr. McCarroll, of the Customs, kindly took him thence to his own home, and with his family, administered to his every want. It was hoped that perseverance in this benevolent course would be rewarded by his recovery; but he never rallied, and we regret to record that he died yesterday evening, at the house of his generous host. Griebel was a native of Berlin, Prussia, and was undoubtedly one of the most eminent violinists on this continent. He leaves a wife and four little ones entirely destitute—a bequest to those of the community who can value genius and reward merit. He was a noble fellow every way.

Mr. Hawkins, formerly of Brighton, says the Flag, but latterly living some miles south-west, perished last Saturday night week, within fifty rods of his own house! He had been in Brighton during the day and set out on foot for home, not far from 7 o'clock, P. M. Next morning he was found lying on the road, within sight of his residence, partly covered with snow and frozen stiff. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that deceased came to his death from fatigue and exposure to the inclemency of the weather, in consequence of having walked a long distance on the evening of the 13th inst.

A VOICE FROM LOWER CANADA.—We regret that want of space prevents the insertion in this number of a report of an admirable speech recently delivered by Mr. Joseph Doutre, at a public dinner at Beauharnois, in Lower Canada. It is the best exposition of the views of the liberal party in the Eastern Province which has yet come under our notice, and is conclusive proof that Representation by population and non-Sectarian schools will speedily find as warm advocates among the Rouges as they have already done in the ranks of Protestant Reformers in Upper Canada. In language forcible, clear, and specific, he says that the time has come when Lower Canada must concede Representation by Population—that a crisis has arrived which renders indispensable a modification of the conditions of the Union. He goes even further, and tells his audience that equality in representation has been so generous in upper Upper or Lower Canada; and that anarchy must result if the will of the majority is not respected by wise concessions on the part of Lower Canada. It is from this Mr. Doutre hopes that the day is not far distant when a gracious amending of the principle of Representation according to Population will endeared to the hearts of Lower Canada, as he firmly believes that Upper Canada has reached its apogee. But we care nothing about his politics. He declares the principle; and let the consequences be what they may, is resolved to maintain it. Mr. Doutre may be slightly or much in advance of the great bulk of his fellow countrymen; but he does not stand alone. His sentiments were loudly echoed; they are the sentiments of the Rouge party, and he is such a character that they will be entertained by every advanced mind in the sister Province. We look upon Mr. Doutre as the exponent of the views of the more intelligent portion of Lower Canadians, and trust that he will soon hold a seat in our Legislature. His course should prove an additional stimulus to every advocate of Representation by Population in Upper Canada.

Le Journal de Quebec, Mr. Couchon's paper, condemns strongly the doctrines put forth by Mr. Joseph Doutre at the D'Aoust Rouge Dinner in Beauharnois, as being opposed to the best interests of Lower Canada; and it cannot be doubted that Le Journal in this respect more generally represents the feeling of the French of Lower Canada than the speech of Mr. Doutre. The Montreal Advertiser remarks that the absence of the accredited Rouge leaders from the Doutré demonstration "may be fairly interpreted into a refusal to sanction the doctrines propounded at it. If this be correct, and we believe it is so, Mr. Doutre's manifesto amounts to no more than the after-dinner speech of any other private gentleman, an expression of individual opinions, of no practical political importance."

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.—Mr. C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the great Western Railway, has just issued the following proclamation:—

"Notice!—In future English Shillings must be taken at 22 cents only; and half crowns at 60 cents. These rates will be allowed by the Cashier from and after the 22nd February, inst. Station and Ticket Agents are therefore cautioned to receive these coins from the Public at the above mentioned rates only."

The merchants and tradesmen of Bowmanville have resolved to receive and issue the present half-penny as a cent, in order to facilitate the general adoption of the decimal currency.

The Governor General has commuted the sentence of John Saltry, of Barrie, who was condemned to be hung for murder. The prisoner is a very old man, and appears to be exceedingly penitent for the crime he committed.

According to the Ogdensburgh Journal, there is a prospect that the large and magnificent lake steamers, "Canada" and "America," will run to that port the approaching season. The Collingwood Line has engaged the services of some of the most splendid steamers of the upper lakes to form the Western communication, and it is not unlikely that the above-named steamers will be put upon this end of the route.

Halifax Journals are urging upon the Legislature of Nova Scotia the consideration of a measure for bringing about a federal union of the British North American Colonies.

Mr. T. Mercer Jones, of Goderich, has appeared as a candidate for the Legislative Council, in the Moderate interest, for the Tecumseth Electoral Division.

MILITARY.—It is expected that General Trollope will leave Quebec about the end of the week, so as to enable him to reach Boston before the 24th instant, the day on which the mail packet leaves for Halifax. Major Percy it is said, will be permitted to accompany the major-general, in addition to his personal staff. Col. Munro, 30th regiment, being senior officer, will, after the General's departure, assume command of the garrison. We are glad to notice the following among the promotions published in the War Office Gazette of the 26th ult: —Captain Alfred Knight, upon half pay unattached, and town Major at Quebec, to be Major.

DISMISSAL FROM THE MAGISTRACY.—His Excellency has been pleased to dismiss Laurent Paquet, Esquire, of St. Sylvester, in the County of Lotbiniere, from the Commission of the Peace for the district of Quebec. This was the Magistrate who made himself so prominent in the Corrigan murders, by shirking his duty, in a manner which favored the Ribbonmen murderers.

We learn from a Western cotemporary that two persons named Hawkins and Murray have been bound over to the Spring Assizes, in Essex, to answer a charge of having fraudulently inscribed or permitted to be inscribed a large number of illegal votes on the poll books which they had in custody. It is further stated that Mr. McLeod in his reply to Mr. Rankin's protest against his election, failed to comply with the requirements of the law. The consequence of this irregularity will be, says a cotemporary, that under the law, "immediately after the election of Speaker, and upon proof of the forgeries which, as we before stated, is admitted by the deputy-returning officers—the Returning officer will be called upon to amend his declaration. McLeod will then be struck off the list, and Mr. Rankin take the seat."

THE RUINS OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT QUEBEC.—The walls and building material of the Parliament buildings destroyed by fire, were purchased at public sale by the City Council this morning. They will be removed forthwith; thus affording more employment for the poor. The unemployed are indebted to Councillor John Hearn, for this important step.

BURNING OF THE MONTREAL.—The abominable judiciary of Lower Canada could find nobody to punish after the terrible riots at Montreal in 1849—nobody to punish after the horrible Gavazzi riots and assassinations of 1854—and they can find nobody to punish after the heart rending murders attending the burning of the Montreal steamer. Even the evidence in contested elections (the intolerable nuisance of a bench down below will not take) the murder of an innocent Irishman was laughed to scorn at Quebec, and 15,000 votes given there at one election. —[Toronto Message.]

From the Wilmington, N. C., Herald of Feb. 18.

Explosion of the Steamer Magnolia and Loss of Life.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing accidents that has ever occurred on our rivers. We refer to the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Magnolia on Tuesday night.

The Magnolia, Capt. John M. Stedman, left her wharf in this place for Fayetteville, about half-past 2 o'clock on Tuesday last. Everything went on pleasantly until the arrival at White Hall, in Bladen county, 19 miles from Wilmington, at 12 o'clock, that night, when the boat was stopped for the purpose of effecting the landing of a passenger, and for the discharge of freight. She had landed a small quantity of freight, and as the only passenger stopping at that place, (Dr. Fellows) was about to step ashore, the boiler exploded with a tremendous crash, making almost a complete wreck of the boat, and scattering death and destruction around. The dead so far as ascertained, among the whites are, Captain Stedman, Dr. Fellows, Mr. Tryon, a lady, and a boy about 8 years old, names unknown; and Simon the cook, Charles the pilot, and three other negroes. The wounded are Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, owner of the Magnolia, shoulder dislocated; John Carver, colored, mortally; a colored man, badly, but may recover; and several others more or less injured. Among the saved are Mr. W. L. Hall, Mr. Hopkins, and a lady, name not ascertained, Rev. A. Paul Repine, and several others, names not known.

It is supposed that there were about 40 persons on board the ill-fated steamer at the time of the explosion, upwards of one half of whom perished. The boat is almost a total wreck, and was valued at $10,000. No insurance. She belonged to the Lockwoodville line, and was loaded with cotton and pork, mostly way freight.

This is a most melancholy occurrence, resulting as it has in such a fearful loss of life and property.—The death of Captain Stedman is deeply to be deplored. He has been in the employ of the company for eight years, and by his decided attention to his duty, and unceasing endeavors to advance the interests of his employers, had secured for himself their entire confidence.

an d the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He has left a large family, we believe.

Letter from Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The Independence correspondent of the Republican under date of the 16th inst., says that the Salt Lake mail arrived there last night.

Conducting Beaver reports the snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold.

He left Camp Scott January 1st, and the troops there were in good spirits, earnestly wishing to make a descent on Salt Lake City.

From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Col. Johnston was well advised of the movements of the Saints, who were making active preparations to continue their resistance to the troops in the Spring.

Their municipal regulations were very stringent, and they looked with suspicion upon every body the least inclined to favor the action of the U. S. Government.

Gov. Cumming was performing the duties of his office as far as he was able. The outward bound mails were making good progress, and the many Indians whom they met manifested friendly feelings.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.—By the muster-roll of the Lords spiritual and temporal of the present British Parliament, it appears that the whole number who composed the upper house, or House of Lords, is four hundred and fifty-one. Of the entire catalogue, exclusive of princes of royal blood, there are only one hundred and eighteen peers whose titles are older than the reign of George III.

From the Pilot of last Evening.

Arrival of the "Arago."

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The steamship Arago arrived here at midnight last night, with European mails to the 10th from Liverpool.

Letters report Wheat more active at 1d advance on prime qualities.

Flour dull and nominal.

White Corn is lower.

Canadian railway shares flat. New issues Grand Trunk Debentures, first mortgage, quoted at 1½ to 2½ premium.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 24.

Flour 5c lower: State $4.25 to $4.35. Wheat steady at $1.12 to $1.18. Corn firm at 67c to 69c for White and Yellow. Oats firm at 44c to 47c. Barley quiet at 70c to 78c. Pork dull at $16.50 to $16.80. Lard quiet at 9½c to 9½c. Tallow firm at 11½c to 11½c. Rice quiet and firm at 10½c to 11½c. Molasses heavy at 30c to 32c. Sugars quiet and unchanged at 5½c to 6½c. Sterling dull and heavy at 9½ to 9¾.

Further by the Anglo-Saxon.

Funds closed at a decline.

INDIA.—The Hindoostan arrived at Boston on the 4th instant. She brings Calcutta dates to the 9th January, Bombay to the 13th, and Canton to the 29th December.

Sir Colin Campbell has taken possession of Furr