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.]

Prince Edward District, Bath, 7 a.m. daily [Sunday excepted.]

United States 7 a.m. daily [Sunday excepted.]

English Mails, via New York, 1 p.m. every alternate Monday.

Do. Via Boston, 8 a.m. every alternate Monday.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Post Office, Kingston, 22nd February, 1858.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Eastern World—Ancient & Modern.

The Agent for the work, entitled "The Eastern World Ancient and Modern," having been obliged to relinquish his Canvass in Kingston, for the present in consequence of business, having required his presence West, has left a copy of the Work at our Office for Inspection, so that Parties forming Libraries, may be enabled to secure Copies of this Standard Work during his absence. 37

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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs.

H. B., Toronto; B. D., Montreal; A. P., Belleville; P. M., Napanee.

THE 'EUROPA'S' NEWS.

Lord Palmerston has been defeated on his bill to prevent Louis Napoleon being assassinated, but the telegraph does not tell us what followed his defeat. Certainly not a resignation, or we should have heard of it. The defeat is significant of a change in public opinion, however. Lord Palmerston is thought to have surrendered English independence, and as his foreign policy is his great strength, he may be deposed soon. The defeat of the bill is also significant of that which has been asserted to be imminent—the decline of Louis Napoleon.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

SANDY HOOK, March 6th.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, has arrived off this point. The Europa arrived out at Liverpool on the 15th ultimo, and the Kangaroo on the 17th. The Europa will be at her dock this evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministry had been defeated by 19 majority against the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill.

Lord Palmerston had been granted leave by a large majority, to bring in his bill to alter the government of India.

Numerous meetings had been held in London and elsewhere, against Lord Palmerston's bill in regard to conspiracy to murder, and a demonstration against it was to take place in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, February 21st.

It has been officially announced that the British Government intend to assume certain portions of the Hudson's Bay Territory. The London Globe says, the Red River Colony will now probably be constituted a Province with a military Governor. Vancouver's Island to be placed under the government of the Admiral commanding the station similar to the early state of rule at Newfoundland.

It will be remembered that Lord Palmerston denied that any legacy in accordance with the will of the First Napoleon, had been paid to Cantillon, the would be assassin of the late Duke of Wellington.

INDIA.

There is a week's later news from India, favorable to the British in its general character.

The Lucknow heroines had arrived at Calcutta, and were received with great enthusiasm and a salute from the fort.

There are no authentic accounts of the enemy in and around Lucknow, but it was considered not unlikely that they numbered 10,000 men.

The following extract from a private letter, written by a gentleman of the highest respectability at Calcutta, has been communicated to the London Star:—"Nena Sahib was taken by Outram on 2d January. Four British Officers [prisoners] were offered in exchange, which the Governor General said could not be listened to, but no orders as to the disposal of Nena were sent, which may involve another reference."

CHINA

The details of the news before received show that Canton was virtually in the possession of the British.

December 30, 11 A. M.

Yesterday the two forts on the heights in rear of the town, were assaulted and taken by the combined English and French forces. Only a moderate loss on their side. Chinese resisted stoutly, using mainly small arms in their defence. As usual, upon assailants entering the forts they fled.

The British and French entered the city by escalade, and met with a stout resistance from 20,000 Chinese and 5,000 Tartar troops.

At time of leaving fighting was going on, the Chinese suffering defeat at every quarter.

British killed:—Captain Bates, Post Captain in Royal Navy; and Lieutenant Hackett of same service, both officers were killed prior to assault whilst reconnoitering.

Opinion is that the city will be totally destroyed, the death of Captain Bates having exasperated Admiral Seymour.

A correspondent of the New York Times says that Her Majesty's gunboat Opossum arrived from Hong Kong, and reports that the bombardment of Canton commenced at daybreak of 28th. The city was on fire in a number of places; the ships were throwing shell at 30 per day, at which rate they were to continue for three days, when the final assault will be made.

At time of Opossum's leaving at noon, the troops, or a portion of them, were seen from the mast head marching up the hills in rear of city, preparatory to storming Gough's Fort, a large fortress on the top of a hill overlooking the city, manned by Chinese.

FRANCE.

Mr. Malins, M. P., has published a letter in which he quotes from the Moniteur to prove that Cantillon's legacy, amounting with interest to 10,354 francs, had been paid in full, and that this payment, as well as many others, had received the approval of the present Emperor.

The Chambre de Mises en accusation, had decided that Pieri, Orsini, and others concerned in the plot against the Emperor, should be tried before the Court of Assizes, and the trial is shortly expected to commence.

A notice from the British Foreign Office says that no person is henceforth to be permitted to land in France without a passport.

Captain Dunham of the American bark Adriatic, which lately escaped from French authorities at Marseilles, has sold his vessel either to the Russian Government or a Russian firm, and was making his way to England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week foot up 67,000 bales; of which speculators took about 12,500, and exporters 5,500. The market opened very excited, but closed quiet and firm, at an advance of 1s 4d over the rates of the previous week.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The breadstuffs closed very dull, and prices tended downwards. Flour was very dull, and previous quotations were barely maintained. Wheat was quiet, but steady, at previous rates. Indian corn was dull, and white was quoted 1s to 1s 6d lower.

Beef dull, and prices tending downwards. Pork was heavy, and offered at lower prices. Bacon quiet, at 1s decline.

Sugar quiet, and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rice steady.

Consols 97½ a 97⅝ for money.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No 78.

The Eastern or Old World. A compendium of Ancient and Modern History, by Henry Howard, Brownell, A. M. Bostwick and Barnard, Toronto. 2 vols., 8vo pp. 396 et 481. Bound in morocco and with Maps and numerous colored Engravings. $4.50.

These, are a pair of handsome, well bound volumes, of a large size and well got up. The publishers are of Toronto, but the Printer's name is not mentioned. They are published by subscription, and canvassers are engaged in the sale. As a compendium of the ancient and modern History of the Old World, (Europe, Asia, and part of Africa) they are invaluable to the American student, simply as books of reference, for we know not, in what other books he could obtain the knowledge he finds in them. The colored engravings are very numerous, and very much enhance the value of the work. A Mr. Tierney was in Kingston a few days ago, looking for subscribers, and was successful—he will be here again soon to deliver. In the meanwhile the books can be seen at this office, and to those who can afford the outlay, we thoroughly recommend the purchase.

The Living Age, No 719 et 720. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

'Naught is so tedious as a twice told tale',—and our readers must think tedious the many notices we give of this really estimable periodical. How can we help it? It is the best magazine we receive, take it a'l in all; for it comprises the essence of all the others. And then it comes to us weekly, and being of full size, it is a monthly every seven days.

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

Now is the time when those who really wish to have a Garden should make preparations for it; and to those to whom the science of gardening is new, this Philadelphia publication, the best extant, will be of invariable service. Gardening, like playing on the fiddle, is not intuitive, it must be acquired; and many who fancy they know all about it, are oftenest worse than the most ignorant, for they can't be taught. To the modest man or woman, industrious and enterprising the 'Horticulturist' will save him or her more money ten times over than the price of the work. It is conducted by J. Jay Smith, Esq., one of the most practical men of the age. Remit the cash.

Blackwood's Magazine for February. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. J Creighton, Kingston. $3.

'Blackwood' for February contains many excellent articles, for example, Part IX of Bulwer Lytton's 'What will he do with it?' a most capital novel, with a thundering bad name. Lord St. Leonard's 'Handy Book' is very well reviewed and commended; sufficiently well to induce Mr. Keele or Mr. Harrison, to publish an edition for Canada, marking the alterations in the law. A very good speculation this would be. 'Thorndale' is also reviewed, and very ably too—in short the No. is a good one for 'Blackwood,' and what can we say more?

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

Epes Sargeant's School Monthly, for March. Boston. $1 a year.

Both these periodicals are on our Table. The former we have noticed, and eulogised ad nauseum. The latter is a new publication of much promise, and from the character of its publisher and editor, and the commendation it daily receives from the press, is likely to become an institution.

The Canadian Agriculturist for February Wm. McDougall, Toronto. Half a Dollar a year.

This is a good average number—always sensible, and always correct. The editor writes good general information with a practical knowledge of Agriculture. Its price is only Fifty Cents a Year, and every farmer should see that it comes monthly to his family.

We again have to thank the publishers of the 'Spirit of the Times,' 'Porter's Spirit of the Times,' 'The Musical World,' 'Life Illustrated,' 'The Water Cure,' the 'Phrenological Journal,' Waverley Magazine 'Dye's Bank Note Detector, and the 'Boot & Shoe Prices Current,' for the continued receipt of their favors.

The County Court and Quarter Sessions.

Judge Mackenzie will open these Courts to-day at noon, at the City Hall. There is considerable business both of a Civil and Criminal nature to transact.

The Title of Honorable.

The Toronto Journals are crowding their columns with the everlasting repetition of 'Honorable' before almost every man's name. The editors forget, that in the 'Times' the Right Hon. B. D'Israeli, the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, and other Right Honorable Gentlemen, are simply styled Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Gladstone, &c., &c. But Canada is fast becoming snobbish—hence this two-penny half-penny adulation.

The Steamer Trenton was burnt at Picton on Thursday morning, through the negligence of carpenters working upon her. She was owned by Mr. McCuaig,—insured for $18,000, valued at $20,000.

MILITARY HEAD QUARTERS OF BRITISH AMERICA.—The Halifax (N. S.) Morning Chronicle says:—There can be little doubt that Halifax will soon be the head quarters for the army and navy in British North America. The signal station at the Citadel has been discontinued, and it is proposed to have an underground line of telegraph laid down between Sambro and the Halifax reading room.

St. Patrick's Society.

On Monday sen'night, the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston held its annual meeting in their Rooms Ontario Street. There was a very large attendance of members, indeed the large room was crowded to excess fully five hundred being assembled. After the routine business being transacted, and several new members admitted, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the current year. Mr. O'Reilly, the President of the Society stated to the Society that in consequence of his intended removal to the City of Ottawa, he could not think of permitting himself to be nominated again; he in eloquent terms thanked the Society for the repeated instances of its confidence which he had received. The following officers were then elected for the current year:—

PRESIDENT,—Daniel MacArow Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT,—Mr. Christopher Farrell.

RECORDING SECRETARY,—Mr. John Comerford.

TREASURER,—Mr. Robert Coady.

GRAND MARSHALL,—Mr Roland Kane.

ASSISTANT MARSHALL,—Mr. William Hillard.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. Peter Kilduff, John Smith, Michael Hinch, John Lucitt, Denis Whelan, Edward Sullivan, Henry Masson, John Murphy, Henry Colwell, Francis Hahey and Garret Brock.

THE "LEVIATHAN."—Captain Harrison who is to command the Leviathan, writes to a friend in Boston that he expects to be at Portland with his vessel in the latter part of the month of June, and that he proposes to remain here with her seven weeks, in order to give all an opportunity of examining this great curiosity. It is expected that she will bring out on her first trip about fifteen hundred excursion passengers. An admittance fee will be charged to all visitors on board the vessel, which is no more than just, as, in consequence of the crowds who will naturally rush on board, it will require great expense to keep the vessel in order.—[State of Maine.

FOUL PLAY IN THE HOLY LAND.—A letter from Joppa, published in the New York Tribune, gives an account of an atrocious deed. Five men broke into the house of Rev. Mr. Dixon, an American missionary killed his son-in law, Frederick Sheinbeck; violated Sheinbeck's wife; beat Mrs. Dixon in a horrible manner, and attempted to murder Mr. Dixon. The American Consul at Jerusalem has taken the matter up.

A SCOTCH MILLIONAIRE.—The will of the late Mr. Morrison, formerly of the London House of Morrison & Cryder, has just been administered to in Scotland. The estate exceeds $20,000,000. Basildon Park, which cost $600,000, is the mansion given to the widow for her residence, with an annuity of $50,000 a year. The great Islay estate, in Scotland, large enough for a principality, and which cost $2,260,000, is given to his son Charles, to whom also is bequeathed the round sum of $5,000,000.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliamentary Reports.

The Parliamentary Debates are so long and so tedious, and so wholly uninteresting, that our readers will lose nothing by our inability to give them in detail. We shall give summaries in lieu; but here again we are at fault; for the only Toronto newspaper that gives summaries is the Globe, and its statements are so fearfully ex-parte, as to be almost useless as matters of fact and belief. Nevertheless we must use them for want of any better. The Colonist we shall also put under contribution, when we can glean any information from its pages, as we have done to-day. This print errs on the opposite side—it toadies to Ministers so shamefully as to disgust every sensible man, instead of convincing him. Were Mr. Macdonald to propose any act or scheme, however monstrous or criminal, the Colonist would throw out an article to justify or palliate it! The new ultra Conservative Members of the House of Assembly will go over one by one to the Ministry. Mr. Ferguson, of Simcoe, has gone over body, bones, and breeches; and Col. Playfair, Mr. Holmes, and others are sure to follow. We commend them; nevertheless, while we love their treason, we cannot help despising the traitors. Read Mr. Ferguson's maiden speech, and admire the man if you can:

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

March 5th.

Mr Ferguson said that he felt it incumbent upon him to announce the position he occupied, and the course he intended to pursue. He saw it announced one day in the Globe that South Simcoe had sent an independant member to the House. That was, he hoped, true. [Hear.] He was untrammelled by pledges, and meant to take an independent course. He would not be influenced in his votes by individuals, but would make it a point to examine every matter thoroughly for himself, and on every occasion watch the intrigues of the men who sought to turn out one set in order to put themselves in. From the course taken by the opposition on the first day of the session, he was in hopes that there was going to be no factious obstruction to practical legislation. But he had been undeceived. The course taken by the opposition showed that they had only one object in view—to turn out one party and put another in. In order to compass this object they would sacrifice consistency, honesty and honor. (Hear.) He would have been happy to have joined the opposition had they exhibited a disposition to advance the public interest. But not one of them had established for himself a character for legislative ability. While banded together merely for the sake of overturning the Government, they were advocates of the most jarring interests. The member for Toronto, whose Protestantism was so ostentatiously paraded, was working side by side with that member for Montreal who had so recently and determinedly declared his hatred of Orangeism. [Hear, hear.] Though but a few months in the Province the latter member was bold enough to assert that the Orange institution had been the cause of more turmoil, trouble and even bloodshed than any other association even existing in the Province, or in the country from whence it was imported, Ireland. It was with a man holding such sentiments as these, that the man of broad Protestant principles—the member who held his seat through the influence of Orangemen—was allied. [Hear, hear.] It was a pretty coalition truly. [Laughter.] But he [Mr. Ferguson] would say that for one he could not serve in their ranks. He objected to religious differences being introduced into the debates of the House. They only created discord and ill-will. In the abstract he was opposed to sectarian schools, but he was of opinion that if they permitted one denomination to establish them, they could not consistently object to other denomination enjoying the same privilege. As regarded representation by population he would vote for it, when brought up in a proper form. He then passed in review the various paragraphs in the speech, and expressed himself in favour of the measures there fore-shadowed. What if it did not contain every thing that might have been put in it; it surely was not expected to contain as much as a whole file of newspapers. The member for Toronto said he would be satisfied if the speech contained an allusion to an intended measure upon representation by population. He thought all that member wanted was, artfully to defeat the government, not on a principle, but on a matter of a word. When a motion or a measure, intended fairly to meet the question of representation by population should be brought forward, he would vote on the principle as he might think fit. (Hear, hear.) As to the other omission complained of, viz., the name of the city mentioned by Her Majesty as the Seat of Government,—the opposition, in reality, complained, not of the omission, but of the decision. (Hear.) Now, he would go so far as to say that the decision should be respected too, because after all Ottawa was a good city for the purpose on account of its central locality. (Hear, hear.) He then reverted to the representation question and said he should be very careful how he received any measure put forward by the opposition. Their measure might propose increased representation in favor of city population to the detriment of that of the counties. He repeated, he could not trust gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Legislative Council.

Friday, March 5, 1858.

Several petitions were presented, among which were three presented by Col. Prince, praying for the granting of a Charter to construct a Canal from Two Creeks in the Township of Romney, in the County of Essex, to the River St. Clair.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

The Committee on Privileges presented their first report, which acquainted the House that since the last session of Parliament the Hon. John Macaulay and Hon. P. B. DeBoucherville had departed this life, and that two other members, Hon. Samuel Crane, and Hon. D. B. Viger, had absented themselves from the House for two consecutive sessions, and had consequently vacated their seats.

The Speaker here read a letter from Mr. Viger, hoping that the House would excuse him for his non-attendance at the call of the House to-day.

Col. Tache said he would wish to say a few words with respect to the late Mr. DeBoucherville. That gentleman was the oldest member of one of the most ancient families in Canada. He was also an old member of the Legislative Council, having been called to that House in 1812. Mr DeBoucherville was a lawyer, and a brave and gallant man. He had served in his double capacity as an officer in the Militia during the last war, and rendered some very important services to his country. It was in 1812 that he (Col Tache) first became acquainted with the hon. gentleman. Then he was in the prime of life, and a more daring and better looking officer he never saw in his life, although the English army had an abundant supply of fine-looking men. They were all aware of the eccentricities of their much lamented friend; for his part he regretted those eccentricities much more for his own sake than anything else, because those eccentricities never went to injure or annoy anybody whatever. He was just and honorable in all his dealings between man and man; and a more charitable or humane individual could not be found. It was not for hon. gentlemen to judge of the religious opinions or philosophical ideas of their lamented friend; for these opinions and ideas he had already rendered an account to his Creator. All they new of him was that he was an honest, good and kind man—He was esteemed, cherished and beloved by all those who knew him, and he [Col. Tache] was sure that his friends would long cherish his memory.

Mr. DeBlaquiere moved the adoption of the Report. In doing so, he said, he respected the feelings so admirably expressed by Col. Tache, with respect to their departed friend. In the intercourse they had had with that respected individual, they must all have seen that he was a man of straitforward, honest, though perhaps blunt opinions. And he thought at the time in which they were living, the appearance of such a man in public life was of the greatest public good. He [Mr. DeB.] always noticed his appearance in the House with pleasure; and the tone of his liberal opinions was always intended for the public good. He regretted the loss of the hon. gentleman as much as any person could. With reference to the report itself, it was necessary that an address should be presented to His Excellency acquainting him of the facts of the Report. Mr Crane had not taken means to secure his seat by asking leave of absence from his Excellency. The house, he imagined, had no option but to report the fact to His Excellency.

Col. Tache was sure that the House could not comply with the wishes of the gentleman. It was entirely out of the power of the House to act in the premises. The fact should first be made known to His Excellency the Governor General by the member absenting himself, who would then communicate it to the House. He was sorry that the hon. gentleman had absented himself, because there was no man in the Province that he respected as much as Mr. Viger; nor was there a man in it who had rendered more service to his country.

Mr. Vankoughnet said that in looking over the Act of Union he found that the House had no special reference in the matter, but simply to report the fact to His Excellency, so that any gentleman who was not entitled to his seat should not afterwards present himself in the House. He was sorry that there should be occasion for such a course; but it was the only one that could be taken under the circumstances.

Col. Prince regarded the position of a member of that House sufficiently honorable to be worth the while of attending to. The fact of gentlemen absenting themselves for two sessions forced one to the conclusion that they regarded their seats as of little moment. If the time had expired which disqualified these hon. gentlemen of seats in the House, then he said that neither His Excellency nor the Queen had the power of conferring it again, since the element had been introduced into the Legislative Council.

Mr. Vankoughnet—not without a special act of Parliament.

Mr. Moore was surprised that the hon. gentleman who had passed such an eulogy on the late Mr. DeBoucherville had not referred to Mr. Macaulay. Mr. Macaulay was favorably known in Upper Canada. He had occupied a very important position in the Government of Upper Canada previous to the union of the provinces. He had been Inspector General and Provincial Secretary at that time. He believed that in all the offices which the late Mr. Macaulay was called to fill, he performed the duties of them with ability, integrity, and credit to himself and to his country. As a private individual he had only to say that he had known him well, and he had never witnessed any act in his life which was not sanctioned by the deportment and character of a gentleman and of a Christian. He was well acquainted with the usages and proceedings of Parliament, and no man was better qualified to give an impartial decision on any question which came before the House.

The Speaker then informed the House that such members of the Executive Council as were members of that House would present the report on the subject to His Excellency.

AN ELECTIVE SPEAKER.

Col. Prince introduced a bill to provide for the election of Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The bill was read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday week.

THE JURY BILL.

Mr. Patton moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that the Order of the Day be dispensed with, which placed his bill on the subject of rendition of verdicts in civil causes, for the second reading to-day, and that the same be placed on the Order of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday week.—Granted.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 5th, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

PETITION.

The petition of Arthur Rankin, Esquire, against the return of Mr. McLeod, was again brought up by Mr. Malcolm Cameron.

PRINTING A PETITION.

Mr. Hartman moved, seconded by Mr. Aikins, that the petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, for the passing of a bill similar to the municipal bill submitted to this House last session, with certain amendments, and also the petition of the same municipality for the passing of an act to provide for the separation of the city of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel for judicial purposes, be printed for the use of members.—Carried.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TORONTO.

Mr. Thibaudeau enquired of the Ministry, whether any investigation had taken place respecting the conduct of Mr. Meudell, Collector of Customs at Toronto,—whether the investigation was closed, and whether the Government intended to take any proceedings against the said Collector?

Attorney General Macdonald—I have to inform the honorable gentleman that an investigation has taken place into the conduct of Mr. Meudell. The investigation has recently closed, and the proceedings therefore are now under the consideration of the government. (Hear, hear.)

DUTIES, &C., ON TIMBER.

Mr. Bellingham's motion for an address to the Governor General for a return of duties, &c., levied upon timber cut on Crown Lands was ruled out of order, as no address was usually presented to His Excellency before the address in reply to His Excellency's speech was adopted.

EAST DURHAM

Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved that the petition of John McNaughton, Esq., and others, of Port Hope, complaining that by reason of the refusal of the judge to proceed on the application of the petitioners to enquire into matters connected with the illegal return of H. D. Burton, Esq., for the county of East Durham, the right of the petitioners further to contest the said return has been defeated by such refusal, be now received and printed, and that the rules of the House in relation to the same be dispensed with. Carried.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be directed to prepare a return from the records of the elections to the present Legislative Assembly, showing the aggregate number of votes polled for each candidate in each county, riding, township, city, town, parish, precinct, or division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such division or precinct;—giving also the name of each returning officer and deputy returning officer; and a like return for those divisions or districts which have elected Legislative Councillors. Carried.

From the Colonist.

The reappearance of Mr. Cayley, and his participation in the discussion which was resumed yesterday, invested the amendment of Mr. Dorion with fresh interest. The Inspector General addressed himself to the general fiscal policy of the Administration, and vindicated its soundness and sufficiency with force and clearness. Speaking in part in reference to the amendment raising the issue of an ad valorem as opposed to a specific tariff, he showed that the existing tariff of the Province is mainly of the former character—that with the single exception of the United States, no other tariff so nearly approaches the ad valorem standard as that of Canada—and that its operation has been beneficial to the leading interests of the country. Upon one point Mr. Cayley declared himself in a manner that will commend itself to the judgment of the majority of our people. He affirmed the justice and expediency of a policy which should have the effect of encouraging domestic industry—dwelt upon incidental protection as proper in principle and beneficial in its results—and exemplified its advantages by a reference to effects produced under the tariff now in operation. Apart from this special discussion of a matter with which the Inspector General is more particularly identified, the debate last night ranged over a wide and not very novel ground. Mr. Short amused the House by the peculiarity of the action with which he sought to atone for the defects of his logic, and the shortcomings of his elocution. Mr. Piche, the representative of Berthier, who has been claimed by the Rouges as a follower of Mr. Dorion, spoke at length and with great effect; disclaiming the alliance imputed to him, exposing the hollowness of the extreme views put forward by the Opposition from Lower Canada, and professing his adhesion to the Moderate party of the Province, as the party most in harmony with his intelligence, and most calculated to promote its interests. The speech of Mr Piche was listened to with great attention and certainly produced more than a common impression upon the House. Mr Ferguson, the new member from South Simcoe, spoke next, as an avowed friend of the Orange organization, and with a manifest determination to vindicate that body, as a whole, from all suspicion of sympathy with the Clear Grits. He referred to the attack made by Mr. McGee upon Orangemen, pointed out the prominent position occupied by that gentleman in the ranks of the Opposition, and in his alliance with Mr. Brown traced evidence of the insincerity of the latter in his professed regard for Protestantism. Mr Ferguson remarked upon the persistent attempts of Mr. Brown to identify him, with the Clear Grit faction, and scornfully denied all friendliness towards it; preferring rather to maintain the moderate but independent course which secured election, and avowing his disposition to deal fairly with the Macdonald Ministry, rather than in any manner to advance the ends of their factious and notoriously dishonest antagonists. And so the debate closed for a time.

For aught that is apparent in the present aspect of the debate, its final issue may be deferred until Doomsday. Nine days have elapsed since the views of the Ministry upon a series of practical and important questions were authoritatively presented to the legislature; and still we have the Opposition intent upon nothing so much as the postponement of the public business, under a pretext of a regard for the public interests.

The Speech of Mr. D'Arcy McGee on the Address.

As Mr. McGee is fated to kick up a row in Canada, and if not bought up, will prove a sore thorn in the sides of Ministers, we make room for his first Speech, given at length in the Globe.

He would not at this moment have presented himself to the notice of the House were it not that as a new member he was entitled, if he might use the phrase, to speak on the general subject of the Address.—There were some objections which he took to the Address, in common with almost every gentleman on that side of the House, and there were one or two special objections which he took to his Excellency's advisers, the authors of that address. He would first speak of the general objections, and then of those which were in some measure personal to himself. The Address was somewhat remarkable for its length, and, he must say, after reading it carefully, and with as unprejudiced an eye as he could bring to bear upon it, that he thought it was equally remarkable for its obscurity. The multitude of words was no index to the quantity of thoughts. In fact the Address possessed, like Mercutio's brain, "a plentiful lack of matter." [Cheers and laughter.] There were some general statements in the beginning of the Address which, not having been objected to, had been already passed. First, there was an historical error which was pointed out last evening by an hon. member, and then came some very mysterious and general indications of what were the Ministerial intentions either during the present session or in the future. This being the first meeting of a new Parliament one naturally looked for some freshness in the public programme; but they looked in vain. The main indications were, that one or two popular measures which had been well discussed out of doors would be made Ministerial measures. Among these were the abolition of imprisonment for debt; either the abolition of the usury laws, or the raising of the standard of the legal rate of interest; and the enacting of a bankruptcy law. The Ministerial intentions in this respect followed a statement in relation to the late commercial crisis in the Province; but, for his part he had been unable to discover in this proposed commercial legislation a remedy for the prevailing distress and embarrassment.—The course taken by the ministry in preparing the Address was like that of going to a man whose system was deranged and talking to him of his grave clothes and coffin.—[laughter.] The revenue returns of 1857 showed a balance of £2,800,000 currency against the credit of the Province, and whilst the statement of the distress was clearly given in the Address the statement of the remedy was deficient. He supposed that these omissions in the Address must be attributed to the great demands made upon the Hon. Inspector General, who was not at present in the House. He perceived by the reputed organs of the Government, that the hon. gentleman has had a very laborious session of it. [Laughter.] He had been travelling about in various directions, no doubt accumulating a mass of industrious details which would be highly valuable in the future discussions on the industry of the Province, for a more industrious labourer he was sure could not be found in the Province. [Laughter.] He also perceived in the same accounts, with that degree of gratification which a mere worldling like himself might be expected to feel on such subjects, that the Inspector General had presented to several associations in the counties of Huron and Bruce several copies of the Sacred Scriptures. [Laughter.] It was a spectacle rare and refreshing to see the Inspector General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Finance Minister of the Province, voluntarily turn missionary and act the part of a colporteur in the neighborhood of Lake Huron. [Loud laughter.] He must further remark that the good people of these counties seemed to have studied the Sacred Volume presented to them from so high a source to good effect. They appeared to have learnt the lessons of retributive justice, for although they accepted the Gospel they rejected the missionary. [Roars of laughter from all sides of the House.]

His hon. friend had shown that in the Address it ought to be stated that a reconsideration of the tariff was necessary. He was met by some remarks that the importations at the port of Montreal were deeply concerned in the matter under discussion. Last year it was stated by the Inspector General that a third of all the importations in the Province were made at that port. If Montreal were very frequently cited in the discussion—if it were taken as a basis for commercial legislation—it depended upon the fact that this port, more than all the others combined, did the commercial business of the Province. It would be a strange thing, indeed, if in the Imperial Parliament any member were to oppose any particular measure because it benefited the trade of Liverpool or London, or [illegible] either of the cities of greatest importance. The statement of England felt that legislation could not increase the wealth of any class or any portion of the people, in any locality or section of the country, without indirectly increasing the wealth of all. This was as much a question of employment as it was of importation, and he should subscribe to the amendment which his friend has proposed. Any one who looked at the map of the country must see that Lower Canada must either stand still or depend upon artificial employments for the sustentation of her increasing population. Had the tariff been ten years ago amended in the judicious manner in which most gentlemen on that side of the House, and he dared say many gentlemen on the Ministerial side, desired to see it amended, the trade of the Lower Province would by this time have been in so flourishing a condition that the House would not now have been troubled with the question of Representation by Population. Of the 14,000 Canadians lately alluded to as being residents in the State of New York, at least nine-tenths were Lower Canadians. If the same judicious legislation had been given to the trade of Lower Canada that had been given to the public lands of the Upper Province, this state of things would not have existed. Upper Canada had been favoured in regard to legislation. [illegible]

[illegible] empire required that almost all her regular army should be drafted off for active service, and therefore the militia forces of the Province ought to be carefully looked to, for a paper constitution was not worth the ink with which it was written, without an adequate force to protect it. In an Address of so many paragraphs, it surely was not too much to expect that a line or two would be given on the state of the militia—especially after the Ministry had been so strongly recruited from the ranks of the militia. (Laughter.) He took exception to the invidious expression in the Address that correspondence in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company and "its" territory would be laid before the House. If they could imagine such a thing as an error slipping into a document of this kind, the sentence might be understandable. The Hudson's Bay Company and "its" territory! Now, the Hudson's Bay territory either meant that territory which the Hudson's Bay Company claimed, or the territory which His Excellency's advisers would show it was entitled to. The Government of the Hon. Attorney General West sent an embassy last year to the Imperial Government on this subject. They thought it was of so much importance that they took a Chief Justice from the Bench and sent him on a diplomatic mission to England. But important as the Government considered the matter, there was no other indication in the Address regarding it further than that certain correspondence would be laid before the House. From what had transpired in that correspondence it appeared that the Government of the Hon. Attorney General—he spoke particularly to its being the Attorney General's Government, for in himself the Government seemed to be embodied—(laughter)—and if a vacancy occurred in the Cabinet the Government still went on, as was the case with the celebrated Government of the Duke of Wellington, which Cruikshank had immortalised by representing the figure of the Iron Duke as occupying what would otherwise have been nearly all empty chairs in his Cabinet Council Chamber—[laughter]—the Government of the Attorney General had sent the Chief Justice to the Imperial Parliament. The Chief Justice himself said that he was sent to negotiate without having received instructions, and when asked for the boundaries of Canada he could not tell what the Canadian boundaries were. He had, however, a conception that it might be the 49th parallel, though he could by no means say that it was not further south or further north. The boundary was defined at the peace in 1763, and what was Canada then could not be Hudson's Bay Territory now. The allusion to the Hudson's Bay Company might in his humble opinion be much more explicit, as the whole negotiation, so far as he was acquainted with it, might have been much more Canadian and much more worthy of what called itself a Responsible Government. On this important subject, as well as on another subject of great moment, which was coupled with it in the Address [the Seat of Government question] the Ministry seemed to have delegated its responsibility to the Imperial Government. In the eighteenth year of Responsible Government the Ministry seemed to have shrunk from the duties that fairly belonged to them, and to have delegated the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory as well as that of the Seat of Government to the Imperial authorities. They had sent an embassador without instructions, and instead of putting the Hudson's Bay Company in the position of defendants, they had put themselves in that position. The question of the Seat of Government was not considered worthy a paragraph—the future capital of British North America was not favoured with a single capital letter!—[laughter.] If they opposed the choice made they were met by the cry of disrespect to Her Majesty; but he could conceive of scarcely anything more disrespectful to Her Majesty than to refuse to give a single sentence in the Address to state where her decision had placed the future capital; he trusted not only of Canada but of British North America. The gaps made by omissions of other subjects from the Address, had been attempted to be filled up by indications respecting the bankrupt law and other similar matters, and the Government seemed to imagine that hon. members had come there having nothing else to do than to read riddles and answer charades coming from the Government side of the House. He now came to a matter somewhat peculiar to himself. He referred to the School question, and could not allow the occasion to go by without protesting against any apparent condemnation of the ecclesiastic (Bishop Charbonnel) who had acted in his sphere as he ought to have acted, in bringing the question of education before the House in the form in which his conscience told him he was bound to bring it forward.

He said there was another subject on which he would wish to address the House. It was in relation to a serious imputation against the head of the Government. There was throughout Canada West, in Montreal and in some portions of Canada East an institution of the merits of which, when the matter came up here before the House, he would be prepared frankly to state his opinion. He alluded to an institution which would be before the House during the session for an act of incorporation—the Orange Institution. It had been the subject of a great deal of debate and legislation. Gentlemen composing the majority of that House might say—as in some of their organs they had said—that this was an old country quarrel, with which they had nothing to do. [illegible]

[illegible] tration of encouraging that institution in this province.

Hon. John A. Macdonald—I acknowledge the fact. (Laughter.) It is, I would inform the hon. gentleman, an open question. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. McGee said he would take the benefit of the hon. gentleman's acknowledgment to give him the benefit of the evidence in the case. Would the predecessors of the hon. gentleman in this united province have done as he has done? Over his own name, and during his administration of the government of the province, that hon. gentleman had identified himself with that association, and its members have rejoiced over the fact that he is one of their legal advisers. Now, it would be at once conceded that an act which might be perfectly right for a private person to perform, might be perfectly wrong when performed by the same party as the head of the government. That was the distinction he would draw. He did not intend to judge of any man's right to belong to any association he pleased. But the honorable gentleman was not a private person. Would Mr. Hincks have done as the hon. member whom he charged had done—even though it was requisite in order to form a party or lead a government? Sir Allan McNab was not, he believed, a member of this association—or, if he were, he did not parade it in public. Would Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Lafontaine have so?—or would not Mr. Lafontaine, on such facts being made public respecting one of his colleagues, have demanded an explanation. Now it appears as if hereafter the path of honor in Canada was through the lodges of the association. And he would show where the head of the government stood in relation to an institution which a portion of the people fairly consider hostile to their civil and religious liberties. He would read from one of the organs of the government, The Leader, under another name, the Patriot. At a festival of Lodge 137,—on the 2d of February, 1858—of which O. R. Gowan was Grand Master, after the removal of the cloth, a letter was read from the hon. Attorney General West. It commenced "Dear Sir and Brother," and in it the Attorney General expressed his regret that family affliction would prevent him having the pleasure of attending their festival that evening. Now he (Mr. McGee) would say to the gentlemen from Lower Canada, that if they believed this institution to be fairly objectionable to a portion of their fellow subjects, and if that feeling at last grew so strong that no remedial measures could reach it, who was to blame? The head of the Government they were supporting. He would say that the head of a country like this, bidding for emigration and increase of population, has no right to recognise—or declare himself over his own signature—a member of an association which, before courts of justice, have been proved to be inimical to the rights of a portion of the community, and, at all events, the cause of bloodshed. He would give the House this pledge, that when this question came up, he would, if he were allowed, demonstrate that for the last 30 years it had been the desire and settled policy of the Empire, to discourage this exclusive, sectarian and political association of one class against another, within the Empire. And in former times the highest heads of the Province had been made to feel this policy. As he said before, he desired to question no individual right. But no man should abuse his high place in order to encourage what was obnoxious to the feelings and convictions of a large portion of those over whom he had been put in trust to administer the government of the country.

EXTRACTS FROM McKENZIE'S MESSAGE.

IRISH ORATORS.

Two new Speakers, certainly new to us, spoke in Assembly last Wednesday night—John Sheridan Hogan and Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The House was full of members, the galleries crowded with spectators—and a rich entertainment it surely was! Wit, humor, eloquence, sarcasm, excited such bursts of laughter and applause that even the Speaker forgot for a moment the decent gravity of his position in a smile. A third Irishman, Mr. Foley, spoke on Tuesday night; and had Edm. Burke been alive, and in America, as it was at one time his intention to have been, he would have been delighted last Tuesday and Wednesday to behold the zeal, talent and ability with which the Sons of the Emerald Isle defend the rights of men in Canada. Mr. McGee is the most eloquent speaker we have as yet heard in the present House. Mr. Talbot is fluent and his manner is good, but he is enlisted on the side of Canada's oppressors.

MOSES R. CUMMING.

Moses is one of the official corps; an incorrigible rogue, of course, or he would not now be in the Penitentiary for robbing the Bank of Upper Canada and squeezing 60 per cent out of the needy for the use of his plunder. The Court of Error, Blake, Robinson, McLean, Burns, Draper, etc., are sitting to consider of letting Moses loose again to prey upon the people, and the wonder will be, if they don't do it. Moses is not the worst man out—be assured—in the back circle.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 6th March, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be County Attorneys for the Counties opposite their respective names, viz:

Lambton — Joseph Frederick Davis;
Perth — Daniel H. Lizars;
Welland — Lorenzo D. Raymond;
Wellington — John J. Kingsmill.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 6th March, 1858.

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

[illegible]

A meeting of the Board of Trade of Chicago was held on Monday, for the purpose of [illegible]