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

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.

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.

"Oppidò per Orbem Decor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs.

J. S. V., Toronto; P. M., Belleville; J. D. W., New Orleans; J. H. Boston; J. McG., Adolphustown; Y. B. P., New York; L. A. G., Philadelphia; S. M. P., New York; W. M. R., Montreal; A. R., Toronto.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

NEW YORK, March 26.

The Royal Mail steamer Niagara arrived this morning. She brings Liverpool papers of the 13th inst, one week later than by the Arabia.

Breadstuffs and provisions continued dull. Consols closed on Friday 12th inst, at 96¼ to 96¼.

HALIFAX, March 26th.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, Captain Workman, from Liverpool on Saturday 13th instant, arrived at this port early this morning.

The Steamship Indian, from Portland on Saturday the 27th February, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday the 12th instant.

Pursuant to its adjournment, the British House of Commons met on the 15th instant, when an announcement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli that, in answer to Lord Malmesbury's note, a very satisfactory despatch had been received from the French Government; and that the misunderstanding between the two countries had consequently terminated.

The appeal of Orsini and his fellow-conspirators, condemned to death, had been refused.

Arrests continued to be made throughout France.

Rumors are afloat that satisfactory news from India had been received, but the despatches had not reached Liverpool when the Niagara left.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was quiet. In provisions there was no improvement of importance.

The Road to the New Court House and Mr. Thibodo.

The New Court House in this City is decidedly the handsomest public building in the Upper Province. The front view, on approaching the New Building at the present time, is obstructed, and indeed destroyed by the Old Buildings on the line of Union Street, in the possession of Mr. Thibodo. When the Portion of the Court House, with its massive stone columns, will be put up—which will be the case in a few weeks—the front of the Court House will assume a truly beautiful and imposing appearance.

A large handsome Building at the head of a Street in a City or Town, is one of the finest sights that can be offered; such as Osgoode Hall at Toronto, and the State House in Albany. The Kingston Court House, at the head of Union Street or on a line with it, will be the grandest sight of our City, so soon as the building occupied by Mr. Thibodo and the rubbish in the rear of it, will be removed. As soon as the Court House will be occupied, the buildings and fences forming the rear part of Mr. Thibodo's possession, will become a public nuisance, being within a few yards of the new Building. The front prospect to the New Court House is intercepted and destroyed by them.

The County Council, about two years ago, passed a Resolution to open up Union Street on its present line, across Mr. Thibodo's possession. The Government, the owners of land, assented. The City Council passed a Resolution last year to the same effect. The City Council early last month appointed a Select Committee, composed of Aldermen Davidson, De l'Armitage, Allen and the Mayor, to take steps in this matter. The Committee met and passed a Resolution to open up Union Street, and to make a map to be sent to the Government. The Chairman of the Committee and the Mayor were in Toronto, and saw the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Sicotte, who was ready to do all that was right, when the matter was delayed by the improper interference of Mr. Thibodo. Mr. Thibodo's right is a possessory one only—two degrees better than that of a squatter, and one better than a tenant at will. Possessory right, terminable on the will of the Government. When he got possession of this place, he knew it was on the line of the Street, that he could only have it until the public exigency would require it to open up the Street. That exigency has arrived. Mr. Thibodo knew well that the County Council passed a Resolution to open Union Street and all the other proceedings had in this matter. Why did he go to Toronto, to evoke French Canadian influence to thwart the Resolutions of the Council, and to oppose the common sense of the people of Kingston and the United Counties, and to retard improvement? Mr. Thibodo has raised a storm of indignation against himself in this matter. It is a pretty thing, indeed, that a mere tenant, whose right can be terminated by a short notice, should give all this trouble and annoyance, in opposing one of the most necessary improvements called for by the County and City. The idea of a jog in Union Street is so ridiculous and absurd as to need no observation. The thing cannot be entertained for a moment. To allow such obstructions to stand in front of such a magnificent building as the New Court House, would be a disgrace to the City and an insult to the Country. If Mr. Thibodo will sustain injury by the termination of his right of possession, let him be compensated; but let him not by continued obstinacy injure his native City.

THE TOWNSEND-MCELHENY TRIAL.—The trial of McElhenry alias Townsend for murder was expected to commence to-day, and continue two or three days. Merrittsville was full of visitors, and the most intense interest was manifested in the result. Nearly one hundred witnesses have been subpœnaed against the prisoner, and about fifty on his behalf. One reporter saw McElhenry in his cell yesterday. He appeared several years older than he did last October. He was in bed, and seemed restless, and complaining of fever and loss of appetite. He expressed his belief that the trial had been put off, in order that it might go over Sunday, during which there would be an opportunity of influencing the Jury against him. Three convicts from the Penitentiary have been brought up to give evidence against him.

MERRITTSVILLE, March 25th, 1858.

The proceedings in this case commenced early this morning, when the Crown prosecutor applied, with the consent of counsel for the defence, to quash the indictment found last assizes. This was granted; and the case sent to the Grand Jury afresh.

They found a true bill on the indictment.—The Queen, vs. William Townsend alias McElhenry, on the charge of shooting Richards.

At four o'clock the prisoner was led into the dock, neatly attired; and was arraigned by the name of William Townsend alias R. J. McElhenry, and having pleaded "Not Guilty," and expressed himself ready for his trial, was remanded until to-morrow.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT KINGSTON.—The harbour, as far out as Nine Mile Point, is still full of ice, but the ice is honeycombed, and the crossing on foot very precarious. The opening of navigation here is predicted, (by bets as usual) to take place on or before the first of April. The season is unusually fine for the time of year, although rather cold. A heavy fall of snow occurred on Thursday, which has entirely disappeared.

We have reason to believe that two of the suspended Forwarding Houses will resume operations immediately on the opening of Navigation.

CHICAGO AND CANADA TRADE.—We are gratified to find by private letter from Chicago, that a busy and prosperous season is promised to Canadian vessels and shipowners. It is well known that some 23 or 24 of our Canadian vessels have wintered in that port, and private letters state that some six or seven of them have been chartered for grain to Montreal, at 20 cents per bushel, through the agency of our mutual friend and old Kingstonian, Hugh McLennan, Esquire, who has been established in business there for the last twelve months. It is gratifying to find that so large a number of our vessel owners and masters (than whom there is not a more shrewd and discerning class of men) have found Mr. McLennan to be in all respects "the right man, in the right place."

CONSULAR AGENT AT PRESCOTT.—J. S. Hawley, Esquire, we understand, has received the appointment of Consular Agent at Prescott, C. W., with whom our business men having extensive commercial relations in the Canadian towns and villages, will have occasion to become acquainted.

THE SEASON AT PRESCOTT.—For the last week we have been making rapid advances into Spring. The prevalence of warm, pleasant weather, with occasional high winds, has nearly used up the snow, and the frost is mostly out of the ground. The River St Lawrence and the Oswegatchie are measurably free from ice, and the steam ferry boat O. S. Howard, has been running uninterruptedly for a whole week. Early Spring birds made their appearance this morning, and filled the air with their melody. Every thing indicates an early Spring.

The Genesee River fell very perceptibly on Thursday. The Hudson River is now clear of ice. There is no ice to be seen on the Oswego River.

There can be no doubt from present appearances, that lake navigation will be resumed earlier this spring than for many years. The upper ports are now nearly all open. Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Toledo for instance, and if the present fine weather continues, it cannot be many days before vessels will leave here. The steamer Dart arrived at Detroit on Thursday evening on her return trip from Toledo. What floating ice there was offered very little obstruction to her passage.

The sale of steamboats, schooners, and barges, advertised for some time past came off on Wednesday on Fraser's wharf. No bids were offered for the steamers or barges, and only one schooner, the California, now lying at Montreal, was disposed of. She was bought by Captain Francis McMaster for £525.

QUICK DESPATCH.—There were shipped at Liverpool on the 27th February, on board the sailing vessel Queen of the Lakes, and landed at the depot of the Grand Trunk at Kingston, via Portland, fifteen bales of room papers, for Messrs Sellars Hickey and Co. This is the most speedy delivery of goods in this city by Atlantic sailing craft, and railway, on record.

The Press says:—It is expected four or five vessels will leave Chicago this Spring, direct for Liverpool. We learn several parties intend making shipments. Messrs. Martin & Son of Belvidere, are now forwarding to Messrs. Marsh, Harwood & Co., South Water Street, about 800 barrels to be shipped from Chicago to Liverpool direct.

The importations of foreign goods into the port of Boston have fallen off more than fifty per cent. The imports last year averaged more than one million dollars each week; thus far this year they have been only $458,000 per week.

The commercial intelligence from England announcing the sale of £1,640,000 sterling of Grand Trunk Debentures is a very interesting item of news for Canada. The sale will obviate any necessity on the part of the Company to ask the Canadian Legislature for more money. It is further an event of great interest for the country that so large an amount of British capital has been procured for the completion of a public work in Canada of such magnitude and importance to the Province.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. John Meaghes, of Kingston, is fitting up the St. Lawrence, to run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, on the opening of navigation. This will be a great accommodation, as it is intended she will touch at all the intermediate ports. The steamer St. Lawrence has heretofore, been a favorite boat on the mail line between Upper and Lower Canada; and we trust that the enterprising proprietor, will meet with the encouragement which he so well deserves. It is intended that she shall carry freight as well as passengers, having been fitted up, at great expense, to accommodate the latter.

RE-OPENING OF RIVER NAVIGATION.—A number of boats have already resumed their trips for the season; and in the course of the next ten days all the steamers, except those which usually ply between this city and Coney Island, Rockaway beach, Fire Island, and other Summer resorts, will again be on the move. During the past Winter, with but very few exceptions, they have been overhauled, repaired, repainted, and in some instances refurnished; so that they will almost universally resume their trips in new attire.—[N. Y. Tribune.

CROSSING ON THE RIVER AT MONTREAL.—The crossing on the river to Longueuil, and that above the bridge is at present quite good. Last week, owing to the very mild weather, the surface of the ice was covered with water to a considerable depth; in some places it being two feet deep, but the cold nights we have had of late have frozen it. Opposite this city there is a channel open, which extends up to near the bridge. This channel, which was open all winter, but which has recently extended, has destroyed the road to St. Lambert, which was made too near the head of it.

Toronto, March 25th.

Paper has been and still is the principal currency in Canada. It is seldom, indeed, that transactions in any department of business are carried out with gold and silver, and now that there has been such a contraction of the circulating medium of the country—the last Bank statement stating the currency at £8,200,000, against £11,700,000 same time last year—attention is directed to the matter, which we fear is imperfectly understood by even by the great body of the commercial public. The question "what has become of the money?" is one that is propunded much more frequently than it is answered satisfactorily, and here most enquirers stop, the mysteries of banking, of issues, contractions, &c., deterring them from seeking knowledge. The experience of the people of this country has tested and proved the manifold advantages, and indeed the absolute necessity of a paper currency, but the same experience has disclosed many evils resulting from the abuse of the system. The facility with which paper issues are made presents a dangerous inducement to excess; and when those who issue paper money derive profit in proportion as their issues are greater, the temptation to excess in times of great activity in business becomes very strong indeed. The check upon excessive issues is in the obligation of the issuer to redeem in specie every note put in circulation. This test of immediate convertibility would be sufficient if the operation of the system kept it steadily applied. But it does not. The superior convenience of the bank notes makes them more suitable for business transactions than gold or silver; and the test of convertibility is seldom applied to any extent until excessive issues have already taken place to such a degree as to generate suspicion of their soundness. This suspicion to the credit alike of the banks and the public be it said, has not as yet been thought of, but in place thereof we have the evils of an extended credit which the banks have induced and encouraged, to deal with—a credit that has caused speculation, over trading, extravagance, and that has given almost everything a fictitious value. When the banks begin to contract, when they find themselves deeply involved, with large amounts of promissory notes on hand, then comes a re-action and all those fluctuations in the value of property and commodities, a depression of trade, general anxiety and distress, of which the present winter is a good example, are the consequences. The question then is, how are the bank issues to be regulated? We certainly require more money, and now that credit has received such a severe check, and confidence is far from general, the inability of the present currency to meet the requirements of the country is every day evinced. We have during the last eighteen months experienced both the effects of an over issue, and an undue contraction, and there never was a more fitting period for inquiry into, and if possible an amendment of, the banking system.

The Government are daily in expectation of a supply of a new silver and copper currency of one, five, ten, and twenty cent pieces, which has long been much required. Great dissatisfaction exists in the commercial community because the banks will not receive the old Quarter Dollar (1s 3d or 25 cent pieces) at more than twenty-four cents, and the way they are passed on one another by the merchants is amusing. Some one must eventually lose, and it has been suggested that as they now are well scattered throughout the community, the Government should at once fix their value at 24 cents, for they really are not worth more. The loss would not fall heavily on any particular body, and a great deal of trouble and annoyance would be obviated thereby.

The Northern Railway Company have completed arrangements to place upon the line, from Collingwood to Chicago, four propellers of the largest size and best speed which have ever been built on these lakes. Their names are, the Hunter, Cutonagon, Evergreen City, and Montgomery. These vessels are much better adapted for the long voyage between Collingwood and Chicago than the paddle-wheel steamers formerly on the route. As Messrs Att. Gen. Macdonald and President Morrison behobbed with Director McGaffin, why should not those unprincipled charlatans admire Duncan Macdonell, though a bankrupt, as a manager of the Northern Road?

(From the Georgetown Times.)

IMPORTS FROM CANADA UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—By a circular issued from the Treasury Department under the date of Feb. 12th, 1858, and published in our paper of the 12th instant, the character of the proof on all importations from North American British Provinces, claiming exemption from duty under the Reciprocity Treaty, is changed, so as to require a consular certificate to the proof at the ports from whence imported, in all cases where the amount exceeds one hundred dollars. As we have no consuls in the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, or above the lower St. Lawrence, from whence nearly all our imports are made, the change in the proof thus made, if we understand it correctly, will prejudice and embarrass our foreign trade, without any apparent necessity for such a measure, as it is only the natural product of the British Provinces admitted free into our ports, by the Reciprocity treaty, with which nothing entering the St. Lawrence comes in competition. It is the duty and should be the object of Government to encourage and facilitate our intercourse and trade with the British Provinces in the liberal spirit of the Reciprocity treaty, and the principles of commercial freedom which distinguish the age instead of attempting to retard and embarrass, which it appears to us must be the effect and object of the new regulation, to be obviated only by the creation of consular agencies in all the ports of Upper Canada.

Canadians complain that in the framing of the Reciprocity Act, little attention was paid to our manufactures, which suffer from the inequalities of the Tariff—United States wares being admitted here at 24 to 5 per cent. duty, while on the same articles our manufacturers they charge 30 to 40 per cent. The has special reference to wool, flannels, and other goods, which could be turned out cheaper in Canada than elsewhere, the goods were opened by the same Act, while those in the States were shut against our ships. A hope is expressed that the legislature will have justice done by equalizing the duties, having the American goods opened to us, and the navigation laws on the lakes abolished.

GEORGE, March 24.

A correspondent at Port Stanley, C. W., writing to us on matters pertaining to our lake marine, gives the following account of the business prospects and state of the markets at that port:—"The times are very dull here just now, but there is every prospect that they will be a great deal better as soon as navigation opens. As there is a great deal of grain in our port, and more coming in all the time, it will be a good spring for grain schooners, as there are only a couple in port fit to carry it, and they will want a great many more. Wheat here is from 75c to $1; oats 25c; corn steady at from 37½ to 50c per bu."

The amount of flour and grain in the warehouses at Chicago, 13 h., was 50,679 bbls. flour, 1,463,322 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn, 97,416 bu oats, 3,183 bu rye, and 93,863 bu barley. The Tribune says the amount of flour actually in store in that city is probably between 80,000 and 100,000 bbls; but unlike grain, it is stored in mills, railroad houses, stores along Water street and everywhere, and its actual amount is difficult to be ascertained. At Racine, it is reported that the warehouses are so full of grain that a vessel was taken for Buffalo at 1c above the highest rate paid for below, in order to get it to load at once. The same paper adds that a half dozen canal boats are already at Lasalle, laden with corn for Chicago, and as many more are on the way there—some 60,000 a 70,000 bushels in all. A few repairs are to be made at Ottawa—otherwise navigation might open at once.

TORONTO MARKETS.

March 23.

Wheat.—The supplies to-day were small, reaching only about 500 bushels, the sample of which was not of the primest kind.—Prices are unchanged, the range extending from 4s 3d to 5s 3d per bushel—5s being paid freely for good shipping wheat. The demand is active and loads move off the market rapidly. Spring wheat is in active request at 4s a 4s 3d,—and in one case 4s 6d per bushel.

Flour is firm and in good demand, generally on speculation, with but few purchases for immediate shipment. Quotations are variously stated as follows:—superfine $3 80 a $3 90; fancy $4 30 a $4 50; double extra $5 per barrel.

In other articles there is no change.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

March 23.

Flour dull and easier; Superfine on spot $4 40; fancy, $4 50 for delivery, less enquiry; superfine offered freely for May and June at $4 50. No sales to report.

Grain.—Wheat dull, several cargoes Chicago spring and Canada, ditto offered for May and June at 96c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

March 25.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 8,000 barrels at $4 25 to $4 30 for superfine State, $4 25 to $4 40 for superfine Western, $4 40 to $5 for common to medium extra Western. Canada flour steady and quiet; sales small. Parcels common to good extra at $4 50 to $5 50. Rye flour dull at $3 to $3 75.

Recruiting for the 100th

"Quel plaisir d'être soldat!"

Richard Price, Esq., of this city, having received a Captaincy in the Royal Canadian or Prince of Wales Own, and since creditably passed his examination before the Military Board of Examiners at Montreal commenced his recruiting tour through the city this morning, with the view of raising the required number of eighty men.

The gay procession was headed by Captain Price, accompanied by Capt. Williams, Lieutenants Travers, Paul, Grant, and Robinson, and Ensign Torrens, of the 17th Regiment, and Captain Rhodes, Colonel of the local sedentary Militia, all these gentlemen being on horseback. They were followed by a strong band of drummers and fifers in a large car drawn by four gaily caparisoned horses, with ribbons flying, and two sleighs with sergeants of the 17th and 39th regiments.

We learn that their first day's work resulted in the raising of some twenty men.—Quebec Mercury.

The novel sight of recruiting colors was to be seen in Hamilton yesterday, probably for the first time. By noon, some sturdy fellows had enlisted, and were parading the streets in all the "pomp and circumstances" of a martial career. The hard times, however, may have as much to do in sending new men "in search of the bubble reputation," as love of a military life.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—A recruiting party turned out on Saturday to obtain men for the 100th Regiment, and, it is said, succeeded in enlisting about twenty, who are to form part of the number which Mr. R. C. Price, who has been recommended for a captain's commission, is required to raise. The party consisted of a couple of dashing Sergeants of the 17th and 39th Regiments, and the drummers and fifers of the former corps, all wearing the gay cockade. They proceeded through the streets in a large sleigh drawn by four horses, and "beat up" during the greater part of the day, attracting very general attention. Mr. Price himself, several officers of the garrison, and other gentlemen accompanied the party.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Mr. C. H. Casiere, of Ottawa City has received a Lieutenants commission in this regiment.

THE 100TH REGIMENT IN MONTREAL.—The number of recruits attested yesterday, before Mr. Rethaut, Clerk of the Crown, amounted to five, making the total enlisted here since the commencement, some forty or thereabouts, of these the greater part are artizans, a few are clerks, one or two are persons who held respectable situations before enrolling themselves, and the least number is composed of laborers.

Recruiting for the 100th Regiment still goes on briskly in the City of London, C.W. A party of pensioners, headed by a fiver and drummer, parade the streets several times during the day, and create quite an excitement. Already upwards of sixty have "taken the shilling," and a good many more are on the eve of following their example.

RECRUITING FOR THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Major Macartney, of Paris, who has received a captaincy in the new Canadian Regiment, made a descent upon the city of Hamilton, on Tuesday, with fife and drum, and colors flying. According to the Spectator, the work of recruiting went heavily on through the day, and several young men joined the ranks to serve in Her Majesty's service. The Major has some thirty men at head-quarters, independent of those enlisted here; the total can be he is required to raise is 80, and we do not think he will find much difficulty in obtaining them. It was evidently an oversight not to establish a depot for recruits here, or at all events to appoint an attesting officer.

RECRUITING.—The fife and drum were in requisition at an early hour yesterday, and quite an excitement was kept up throughout the day. The number already recruited is 21, ten having been enlisted on Tuesday, and eleven yesterday. The office will be kept open during the week, and by Saturday it is expected that Major Macartney will have secured his full complement of men.—Dundas Warder.

The work of recruiting for the Prince of Wales' Regiment, appears to go heavily on. Not from the city only, but also from the country are large accessions daily made to this corps. From Georgetown, Stratford and other places, fresh relays of men arrived here on Wednesday night and yesterday morning; and the cry is, "still they come!"

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—The recruiting for the corps still goes briskly on, and the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" had many adherents in these parts. Some towns subscriptions have been made, mostly of a nominal kind, but we noticed yesterday a more stepping action of Canadian growth, whose living pulse could not resist the tempting temptation of "the shilling." The townsman Lieut. Sharpe has passed his examination with much credit, and will no doubt be able to secure the necessary number of heroes to make good his commission.—St. Catherine's Papers.

DOMESTIC.

AMENDING THE NATURALIZATION LAW.—A Bill is before the Legislative Assembly introduced by the Hon. Mr. Terrill, to amend the Naturalization Law, by limiting the residence of Aliens in this province to three instead of five years, as at present.

The unfortunate man, Sheahy, who was stabbed in Toronto, died on Friday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Hospital. A jury was empanelled by Dr. Cotter, one of the Coroners for the city, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the case, and after viewing the body of the deceased, adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock, then to meet Dr. George Platt's Hotel, East Market Square. A man named William Howitt, ostler at Lennox's Hotel, Colborne street, was arrested on Thursday evening by Police Sergeant May, and brought before the Police Magistrate on Friday, charged with having caused the death of Sheahy; but the prisoner was remanded to jail to await the action of the Coroner's inquest in the matter.

FIRE AT PICTON.—On the forenoon of last Saturday (March 20) the large frame building called the "Mansion House" in Picton was seen to be on fire, names here but seen the kitchen garret and the main building—the flames spread with amazing rapidity; although the weather was quite calm the whole building was on fire in a few minutes, and Hope's Boot & Shoe Store, united with the Hotel on the West, was totally consumed. The wooden buildings on the East side of the Hotel—Reynolds' grocery, Smith's Marble Factory, Wellbanks Provision Store—were burned to the ground; and the fire was stopped by pulling down a painted wooling occupied by Mrs. Mills, and the fire-proof west end of Ross brick building. The window shutters and doors, on the opposite side of the street, received a severe scorching—but by the constant application of wet blankets, the fire was kept from spreading in this direction.

Mr. Dunsford, the occupant of the Hotel, lost some of his most valuable furniture, and much of what was removed was greatly injured. The most of the property in the other buildings was saved.

The Hotel was owned by Mr. Joseph Cummings, of Wellington, and was insured in some American Company for $3,000. The buildings consumed on the East of the Hotel, belonging to Geo. E. Henderson, Esq., of Belleville. We are not aware of any insurance. The cause of the fire, we believe, is unknown.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.—We note (semi-officially) that Mr. Dunbar Ross, and Mr. Solicitor General Rose, who proposes to move that it is inexpedient to expend money at Ottawa for the erection of Government buildings, in the present financial condition of the Province; and this makes more than a slight difference in the case. We must say we were surprised to think Mr Rose would give notice of a motion, and so let it go without comment, until we should be certain whether he did so. Of Mr. Ross's motion it is perhaps enough to say, that he is an authority who will not be likely to find many followers. We fancy he thinks Quebec is the best place for the Seat of Government, but he is mistaken if he thinks such a motion as he has put on the notice paper will take it there. Even if the House should not believe Ottawa is the right place, his motion is not one which should pass, for it would almost amount to taking back money already appropriated by Act of Parliament.—[Montreal Gazette.

SUICIDE AT DUNDAS.—We regret to state that an elderly man named Willoughby, committed suicide by hanging him off last night, in one of the outbuildings in rear of the large brick building lately used for the Grammar school.—He was discovered in this position by one of the teamsters of the Wentworth Mills, at 10 o'clock last night, and must have committed the act between that time and seven o'clock. Coroner McMahon is to investigate the case before a jury, summoned to meet this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Town Hall. The case is enveloped in mystery.

MONEY ORDERS ON CANADA.—We observe in a statement in the London (England) "Canadian News," that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have established a system of money orders on any of the Company's stations in Canada. This will prove a great boon to the emigrants, who will thus be secured from the probability of losing their property at the port of landing.

MURDER IN ANGUS.—We learn that on Monday last a dreadful murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Angus. From the particulars that have reached us it appears that the wife of the murdered man had been for some time engaged in an adulterous intercourse with another person, and the suspicions of the husband having been aroused, he returned home suddenly and caught the suspected man with his wife. Recriminations ensued between the parties, and the husband subsequently left the house; but the paramour had preceded him, and as the wife came out of the doorway, he was struck on the head by an axe in the hands of the adulterer, which caused death. The victim of this frightful tragedy was buried yesterday at Barrie.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TORONTO.—We understand that, by the result of the investigation into the management of the Customs here, Mr. Mewburn is free from the charges affecting his integrity; but that he has been found unequal to the efficient discharge of the duties of the important post, now rapidly increasing. He will, therefore, we believe, be removed to another post.

ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP OF MILITIA.—It is reported that Baron de Rottenburg is to be appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 100th Regiment and to be succeeded in his present appointment by Colonel Taché.

Mr. M'Gee, M.P.P., arrived home on Tuesday evening about ten o'clock from Toronto. He was met at the Depot by several thousands of his friends, and escorted by them to his residence. The procession was headed by Hardy's Brass Band, and many parties in it carried torches. Fireworks were set off along the line. At his house, the crowd were addressed by Mr. M'Gee, Mr. Devlin and his Worship the Mayor. The greatest good order prevailed throughout.

ANTICIPATED IMPORTATION FOR MANITOBA.—In the last ten days of February and the first ten days of March are rainy, the spring and summer will be as likewise. When there has been no rain before or after the vernal equinox the running summer is usually dry, at least four times out of six. When a storm arises on the 20th, 20th or 21st of March, and not before, in any point, the succeeding summer is generally dry four times in five. If there be a storm at South-West, or West-Southwest on the 19th, 20th, 21st or 22nd of March, the following summer is usually wet, five times out of six.

THE RAPIDS.—The second adjent people are again doing the time for the end of the world. An address from the Advent Church in New York and Newark, to the "churches scattered abroad," signed (inter alia) will occur in 1858.

FREE GRANTS IN LOWER CANADA.—Three great lines of road, upon each one of which free grants are to be made, will shortly be opened in Lower Canada.

1. A road from Buckland to Kempt Road, 180 miles.

2. A road on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Black River to Iberville, 60 miles.

3. Gaimeau Road, 60 miles, with a westerly branch of 30 miles.

The damage caused to property by the recent flood in the Grand River seems to have been much more serious than at first anticipated. In addition to the bridge at Doon being swept away, one also at Seneca two miles below Caledonia has also been to the current. The water-gates opening from Mr Wilks' dam into the canal leading through Homedale, and supplying the large flouring mill at that place, were broken, which allowed the torrent to rush down to the canal, and overflow its banks, causing a serious breach just above the mill, and doing a very heavy amount of damage. The mill is one of the largest in Canada; it was leased a short time since, to Mr. Burrell, but this accident will prevent it from being put into operation until the repairs are made, which will occupy a considerable time. The water in the river is still high, though much abated.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 19th.

ST PATRICK'S DAY.

Mr. McGee said he had to ask the attention of the House for a moment on the question of privilege. He had to complain of an act of personal violence; and he hoped that the fact of his bringing it under the notice of the House, might tend to allay the excitement which appeared to a certain extent to prevail, and which seemed to endanger the public peace. On Wednesday last, the day of the St Patrick's Anniversary, on returning from a dinner party at which he was an invited guest, about 11 o'clock at night, and on his way to the House, his carriage was surrounded by probably thirty or forty persons, and an attempt was made to stop it. A number of stones were thrown, and it was followed down two or three streets—in fact to the vicinity of the House. Now, he had the same scorn for the midnight rowdy as he had for the anonymous letter-writer, and therefore, it was not on personal grounds that he brought the matter under the notice of the House. Subsequently to his leaving the hotel where he had been dining, he had been given to understand that the lower story of the building had been gutted, that a mob had proceeded to Sweeny's Hotel, where he was staying, and had made a hostile demonstration, calling upon the people there to turn him out if he was on the premises. This showed that the affray at the hotel was not accidental. And on the same day an affray took place, during which a person was wounded who has since died of his wounds. His object in mentioning these facts was to bring them under the notice of the Attorney General West, who was the guardian of the law, so that his opinion upon them might be expressed. Thus, he hoped, the excitement prevailing might be allayed, as no doubt the assurance would be given that justice would be administered. The city government, it would appear, had taken no action in the matter. A meeting of the body had been called last night, but there not being a quorum present nothing had been done. Another meeting, he was informed, had been called to day, and it seemed that they could do nothing.

Mr. Macdonald said he understood the hon. gentleman brought this matter forward as a breach of the privileges of the House. There was no doubt that if any hon. gentleman was insulted or annoyed in going to or from the House, in consequence of anything he might have said in the House, the parties so assaulting or annoying him were guilty of a breach of privilege and could be punished accordingly. It was of course necessary to preserve the personal independence and freedom of hon members; and the house would at all times be ready to assert its privileges as a whole and protect every individual member. In regard to the unfortunate affair referred to by the hon. member, it was one that certainly could not be overlooked, and was one in which the strictest investigation must take place. It would be the duty of the law officers of the Crown and of the peace officers of the city to see that the law was vindicated and the offending party punished. The hon gentleman had referred to the City Council, but he must be aware, that that was not a judicial body, and that the law officers of the Crown had no authority over it. The law officers of the Crown had acted as far as they were able. He had given just notions that a strict investigation should take place into the matter. The result must depend on the Coroner's Inquest. Counsel would attend on behalf of the Crown to see that full justice was done. As to any further excitement he thought none need be apprehended. He had directed the attention of the Justices of the Peace and other peace officers to the necessity of doing all in their power to preserve the public peace; and he had no doubt everything would be done which was necessary in the premises.

Mr. Brown said the statement of the Attorney General must be quite satisfactory; and he (Mr. Brown) was sure he spoke the sentiments of the citizens of Toronto when he said that they felt the deepest regret at the incident which had occurred on the St Patrick's anniversary. He was glad to observe that the unfortunate occurrence had not arisen out of anything which had passed in the House, but out of the celebration of a festival. It was gratifying to hear from the Attorney General that he was determined the law should be vindicated no matter what party was implicated. Every citizen would feel with himself that governors coming to the city for the discharge of a public duty should not be interfered with. He hoped every gentleman would ever be free to express his opinions, whether they were in unison with those of the minority or the majority. As regarded the unfortunate accident which had occurred, he was glad to think that no harsh feeling was likely to result, it appearing, he believed, that the individual had not been wounded by one of the opposite party. He (Mr. Brown) was not aware of any excitement in the city, but he was sure if any did prevail the gentleman at the head of the civil government would take the most energetic means for staying it.

COAL FIELD OF MICHIGAN.

Some of our readers may not be aware that the adjoining state of Michigan contains a very large Coal Field. By the Railroads stretching from our western frontier into Michigan, this valuable coal country will be within a few hours travel from us; and its mineral wealth will be poured into Western Canada by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads. Indeed it is at present accessible at one point. The Michigan Central railroad touches it at the southern extremity, and coals now constitute an unimportant item of the freights of that thoroughfare. This valuable mineral region is about 150 miles from north to south extending from Higgin's Lake southward to Jackson. It is situated in the interior of the Peninsula and at no part approaches Saginaw Bay, does it touch the shores of the surrounding Lakes. From its outcrop on the southern extremity of the Saginaw Bay it extends Westward about 100 miles; the field is nearly circular, and contains an area of about 1,000 square miles. Coals are being mined in the vicinity of Jackson, as will appear from the following extract from a paper printed in that city:—

"We took advantage of the good sleighing last week, to visit the coal mine of Scott & Co., at Sandstone. It is situated in the village of Sandstone, some forty rods north of the Railroad station, on the side of the hill rising from Sandstone creek. Arriving at the mine we placed ourselves under the care of Mr. Joseph Barnes, superintendent of the work, who kindly pointed out to us all the points of interest. It would seem that the vein of coal shows itself on the face of the hill, and has been excavated 4 or 5 different places. The main entrance is by an inclined plane, some six or seven feet high, and five feet wide. The vein of coal is about 4 feet thick and lies between ledges of slate or shale. The rock above is not, however, of sufficient density to support itself, and a timber roof is obliged to be built as the drift progresses. The main shaft extends about 240 feet into the hill, from the sides of which drifts have been made, and the coal taken to the surface. At this point the vein is four feet thick, which compels the miner to lie on his side as he picks the coal from the vein. When once loosened, it is shoveled into small carts, containing 700 pounds, which are drawn to the surface by a windlass and after passing through screens, three qualities are ready for market.

With the few hands at present employed, from eighteen to twenty tons of coal are taken out per day, which finds a ready market. We are told that additional force would be put on in the spring, and that the daily yield would be from 100 to 200 tons. The Detroit Coal Co., will resume operations soon, which, with the mines of Hayden and Co., and those to be opened in this city, we may expect the yield will be over 1000 tons per day."

To a country abounding in mines of Copper, Iron, Lead, &c., as Michigan does, this immense supply of fuel will be of the utmost importance; and as the present material for fuel in the Provinces diminishes, we shall no doubt draw large supplies from the same source. The continent of North America is more abundantly stored with coal deposits than any other equal extent of superficies on the surface of the globe. A large coal field lies on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence extending beneath that gulf to Newfoundland. Massachusetts possesses a small coal field. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois abound with coal; and, almost at our own doors, lies the southern extremity of the Great Cumberland basin extending from the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, southward for 600 miles into the state of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; its average breadth may be assumed at about 65 miles, which gives it an area of about 45,000 square miles. The Missouri and Illinois coal fields are nearly as large. In this view of our great natural deposits, we need not fear that scarcity of fuel will ever afflict this continent.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

Washington, March 23.

Nearly all the members of the House were in the Senate during the closing proceedings on the Kansas bill. The chamber in every part was as densely crowded as possible. The Lecompton Constitution passed the Senate slightly amended, by eight majority. On the announcement of the vote there was a slight applause in the gallery, and interrupted with hisses; but no extraordinary excitement was manifested.

THE UTAH MOVEMENT.—It is expected that a force of three hundred more recruits (infantry and artillery) will leave New York station for North Leavenworth about the 1st of April to reinforce the regiments destined for the Utah service. After that addition only two hundred more will be required to fill up the regiments to their full complement of men. Their will then be accumulated at that fort about three thousand men, who will probably take up their line of march for Utah between the 20th of April and the 10th of May, at which time the grass along the route will be long enough for the horses to nibble.—The distance from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Scott, where Col Johnston is now stationed with 1,500 men, is nearly 1,000 miles, and from that point to Salt Lake City is about 92 miles. The movement upon the nest of rebels will be made early in June, unless they shall meanwhile have the good sense to surrender; and it is said that if the reinforcement this side of the Rocky Mountains should be detained by any cause, the Colonel will not hesitate to strike a blow with his full force, strengthened as it will be, about the 20th of April, by the arrival of Col Sumner's dragoons, 800 strong.

SHOOTING A SWEDES.—It