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

BATHING.—The 'Persian Balm' is a most delightful accompaniment in bathing. No person using it once will willingly be without it. Pour a few drops of the Balm upon a sponge or towel, and rub the body previous to applying the water. The water assumes a most delicious feeling, becoming richly perfumed. It removes from the body all offensive odor, purifies the skin from all blemishes, and gives a healthy tone to the whole system. 48

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

MAILS.	CLOSE.
Canada East, Day Train, 1 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted.)	
Ditto. Night Train, 8 p.m. daily (Saturday excepted.)	
Rileau, ...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.

"Order per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs.

R. W. B., Toronto; A. R., do.; D. R., do.; J. P. T., Belleville; R. W. C., New York; J. W. R., Montreal.

KINGSTON ASSIZES.

The only cases hitherto tried possessing any public interest, are the following:—

THE HINCHINBROOKE MURDER TRIAL.

[Reported for the British Whig.]

Isaac David and Alexander W. Stone were tried on Saturday for the Murder of John Lee, of Hinchinbrooke, on the night of Sunday the 14th March instant.

The facts elicited at the trial are these:—The prisoner, Alexander W. Stone, and deceased, John Lee, occupied adjoining Farms in the Township of Hinchinbrooke, and were neighbors for a number of years. A difficulty having arisen between them, the parties ceased to have any communication with each other for the last two or three years. Stone also kept an Inn, and the deceased's son, James Lee, having on the Sunday evening in question, gone over to Stone's, he was sent for by his father.—After waiting sometime the return of his son, he became impatient and went over toward Stone's house. Some parties in the house commenced quarrelling, and a fellow named McCummiskey was put out by Stone just as Lee came up. Lee immediately sided with McCummiskey, and went up to the door and kicked at it several times, using very harsh language and threatening to whip Stone.

About three quarters of an hour after this one of the witnesses said that he heard several blows and a groan accompanying each blow, coming from the direction where Lee's voice was heard a few minutes previous. Upon going to the spot, they found Lee lying on the road, speechless. Upon examining his head, several deep cuts were found—two of them sufficient to cause death, one an inside wound on the back part of the head, and the other a fracture of the skull, apparently given with some blunt instrument. Lee died in about twenty-four hours after.

The evidence implicating the Prisoners was very strong. They were met by several parties coming from the direction where Lee was found; the prisoner David, a hired man of Stone's having an iron instrument in his hand, which he attempted to conceal; the prisoner, Stone, had a stick. It was also proved that the Monday following both David and Stone acknowledged having struck deceased, and the evidence of the fact of there being an ill feeling between Stone and deceased, made out a very strong case for the prosecution. In addition to this a boy that followed the parties, swore that he saw the prisoner David standing over deceased in the act of striking.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, Q. C., and Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q. C., appeared for the Crown. Messrs. O'Reilly, Draper, and Henderson, for the prisoner Stone.—Messrs. Agnew and Clark for David. Mr. O'Reilly's address on behalf of his client, Stone, was a very powerful and effective specimen of forensic eloquence. Mr. Clark, who spoke to evidence on behalf of his client, David, for a young lawyer, acquitted himself very well.

The learned Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, charged the Jury in his usual clear and impressive manner. The Jury after an absence of two hours, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty" against David, and Stone "Not Guilty."

Heavy Damages—$2000 in a Seduction Case.

GARRISON vs HUFFMAN.

The plaintiff is a wealthy farmer residing in the Township of Camden, and his daughter Catherine Garrison, about twenty years of age was seduced by the defendant; the son of Jacob Huffman Esquire, also a wealthy farmer residing in the same Township. He seduced her under a promise of marriage and afterwards denied the seduction and paternity of the child.

Mr. O'Reilly appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Clark conducted the case for the defence. Mr. O'Reilly made a most eloquent and telling speech. The effect was evident and a large verdict expected when the jury retired, who shortly came into court with a verdict of two thousand dollars damages—being the largest ever obtained from a Kingston jury in an action of seduction.

From the News.

Thursday, March 25th.

GIDEON GARRISON v. EDWARD HUFFMAN.—This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover damages for the seduction of Catherine Garrison, a daughter of plaintiff. Both lived in Camden. The plaintiff is an old Upper Canadian Loyalist, who settled in Adolphustown, and afterwards removed to Camden, where he now resides, having a large family, several of whom are daughters and married. The defendant was a suitor of Catherine Garrison, whom, after two or three years courtship, he had seduced.

Catherine Garrison.—Am daughter of Gideon Garrison; live in Camden: I have five sisters, three of whom are married: I know the defendant; have known him fifteen years: I am 20 years of age: the defendant is about 25 years of age: the defendant paid his addresses to me for the space of two years: he made me an offer of marriage and was received at my father's house in the light of an accepted suitor: two of my sisters are married to cousins of the defendant: I frequently met the defendant at my sister's, where the impropriety took place: it commenced about the 1st of March 1757: I gave birth to a child in November last; it was at my father's I had the child; four months after being seduced, I found myself with child, and told the defendant, who stated he would marry me in five weeks; he did not deny the child was his; he advised me to take medicine for the purpose of destroying the child: he continued to visit me afterwards, but left off his attentions upon the 4th of November: I saw defendant once since that, when he denied the child was his: he lives in our neighborhood, and is now married: he has a well stocked farm, carriages, &c., and is considered a man of good circumstances.

To Mr. Clarke.—Defendant became a suitor of mine about two years ago; we had been play-fellows in our childhood: it was in my brother-in-law's the first improper intimacy took place; I never knew any other person as suitor during the time he was paying me attention; I never wrote letters to any person during that time.

Mr. Clarke produced a number of letters which the witness stated were not in her hand-writing.

I did write some letters while I was keeping company with defendant; I wrote letters to Mr. Wm. Marting who proposed marriage to me; I never told him that I would marry him: I was not in the habit of receiving visits from gentlemen whilst defendant was paying me attention; defendant's father has a family of two sons, besides defendant, and a married daughter.

To Mr. O'Reilly.—It was in the month of August Mr. Martin offered me marriage; the reason I refused him was that I did not wish to deceive him.

Verdict for the plaintiff, £500. O'Reilly & Macarow for plaintiff; A. Campbell for defendant.

The First of April.

For many seasons past, on the First of April, it has been the custom of the the Editor of the British Whig to attempt some humorous hoax on the credulity of the Kingston public, by way of 'Poisson d' Avril', or April Fool's Joke. The 'Self-Propelling Buggy,' 'The Railroad Lunch,' 'The Stone Mummies,' 'The Emigrant Commissionership, cum multis aliis, live in the memory of those who love a good harmless bit of fun. For April jokes they all were, and of such a transparent nature, that no one could possibly have been deceived or hoaxed, had he thought twice on the matter. And yet so great is the gullibility of human nature, and man is so prone to believe any absurdity, if it be told with a grave countenance, that nearly every one of these Hoaxes was successful. All this is by way of preface to the announcement, that Thursday next is the First of April, and the Editor of the British Whig, having now grown aged, has learnt to eschew all idle vanities, and intends to sin no more—in this particular line. Not that the fertility of his invention is exhausted, for that is inexhaustible; but for the reason aforesaid, he now tells his readers that they must not expect any April Hoax this year, for nothing of the kind will be attempted.

We regret to learn that our young friend, Mr. Wm. Falconer, Manager of Messrs. Holcombe & Henderson's Forwarding Establishment here, is about to leave Kingston to take up his residence in Chicago. Mr. Falconer has resided in Kingston since boyhood, and has secured the respect of his employers by the upright and faithful discharge of very responsible duties, while he has acquired the esteem of a large circle of friends, among whom his departure will leave a hiatus not easily filled.

KINGSTON HARBOR.

The ice still holds its ground, but is giving way in the channel and along the wharves.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

This Court will hold a Session, commencing to day.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TORONTO NAVIGATION.—The Bay is almost entirely free from ice, and in a fit state for the commencement of navigation. We are informed that the steamer Peerless will arrive here from Niagara this afternoon, and will in all likelihood make her first trip to Lewiston on Monday first. It is not anticipated that the lines of steamers which run down the Lake will commence plying before the 1st of May, as we understand that as yet no definite action has been taken in the matter. Several coasters are getting ready for the spring trade, but few cargoes are offering. We learn that some vessels will clear for Oswego in a few days. There is little appearance of bustle round the wharves, owing to the depressed state of trade generally.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.—The small steamer "Unity" commenced running yesterday morning, between the Railway Depot, at Point Levi, and the Lower Town Market wharf. She was the last steamer which ran between these places last Fall, having crossed up to the middle of December. There is but very little drift ice in the river now. On reference to our advertising columns it be will seen that the "Unity" will be available for freight or passage from this date, and we trust the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Semple, will receive abundant encouragement.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn that the Governor General of Canada, by a Minute of Council, has invited delegates from this province and also from Nova Scotia, to meet together, either in Canada or in New Brunswick, as may hereafter be decided on, in order to take into consideration the building of the Intercolonial Railroad, preparatory to a Union of the Provinces—agreeably to instructions which have come out from England to that effect.—St. John N. B. News.

THE TUG LINE.—The tug service since the commencement has been mainly performed by Calvin & Co., of Garden Island, Kingston, and no doubt arises from all that can be surmised that they have gained the entire confidence of vessel owners, and those merchants who have had to do with them in the way of towing—and the opinion generally entertained is that the public interest would be best consulted [now that there is a movement in regard to a fresh contract,] if the service were continued in their hands. Work of this kind is not to be trifled or played with—it requires an ample and suitable stock of steamers, well adapted for the critical work which is to be done, and properly found and appointed in all the requirements adapting them for the towing service. Then, again, and though last not least in point of importance, is the good character and experience of the captains, crews and pilots, as well as a solid experience in the general management of the whole undertaking. Such, it is believed, is the reputation of Calvin & Co.'s establishment; and the knowledge at a distance of their becoming the future tug contractors in the St. Lawrence, would undoubtedly inspire confidence in those who will be engaged in the future trade, &c. A paragraph appears in the last report of the Board of Works, which says:—"TUG BOAT SERVICE ABOVE MONTREAL.—The amount of tug service performed during the last season between Lachine and Kingston has exceeded that of previous years, and from no complaints having been received the undersigned have no reason to believe that it was not performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner."

Burlington Bay is entirely free from ice and has been open for navigation since the the middle of last week, but so far there is no movement of crafts of any sort. It is believed that the old "Mail Line," will again take the through route for Hamilton to Montreal, on the opening of the Spring business. At present there is but very little freight at the head of the lake.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No. 88.

We have had on Our Table little else during the past week but magazines, and these chiefly of the coming month. Not feeling in a mood critical, we shall simply jot down the contents of each periodical, and leave our readers to find out their merits by themselves: with one exception,—that of a very elegant volume (and a No. of their 'Shakespeare') from the Messrs. Routledge, entitled—

Four and Twenty Fairy Tales. Selected from Pursuit and other popular Writers. By J. R. Planchie Illustrated. pp. 558, George Routledge & Co., London and New York. City Book Store, Kingston. Copyright Edition.

Routledge's Illustrated Shakespeare, Part 18. King Henry Fifth. City Book Store.

The 'Four and Twenty Fairy Tales' are a new translation of several of the most popular stories of the wonderful 'Little People' who are such immense favorites with the other 'little people' of the Nursery. The style of red and gold in which the Messrs. Routledge have bound the Book, and the elegant manner in which it is printed and illustrated, will make it extremely popular with children of a larger growth as well as those who would be supposed to take the most interest in its pages. It is decidedly the best collection that we know of; and a most delightful presentation book as well.

The edition of Shakespeare progresses favorably, and the February part is fully equal to its predecessors; and that is saying a great deal.

The Atlantic Monthly for April. Phillips Sampson & Co., Boston. $3.

Contents: The Hundred Days; My Journal to my Cousin Mary; Amours de Voyage; The Catacombs of Rome; The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay; The Story of Kavin; The Abbe de l'Epee; Who is the Third? The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; Mr. Buchanan's Administrative; Literary Notices.

Household Words for April. Ticknor & Co., New York. $3.

Contents: Thanks to Dr. Livingstone; The Patagonian Brothers; Wanderings in India, two chapters; Down among the Dutchmen, two chapters; A Royal Pilot; Strike; Unimportant Neighbors; Feats at the Ferry; An Autobiographical Jail; Give us Room; My First Patron; Siamese Embassy; Bankruptcy in six Lessons; Well authenticated Rappings; Wanted a Secretary; Over, Under, or Through; Cocoa; A Train of Accidents.

The Living Age. No. 722. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6.

Contents: The Royal Class; Evening Service in Westminster Abbey; Lady Strathmore's Daughter, concluded, The Primrose with the Purple Back-ground; The Epicure in China; Chinese State Dinner; Landing Elephants at Calcutta; General Havelock; Mormonism and its Prospects.

The Canadian Merchants' Magazine for March. Wm. Weir & Co., Toronto. $4.

Contents: Commercial Reforms; Effects of the Credit System; Commercial Views of Eminent Statesmen; The New Seat of Government; Railroad to the Pacific; The Canadian Tariff; Protection to Canadian Manufactures; Journal of Mercantile Law; Do. of Banking &c; Do. of Insurance; Trade and Navigation; Commercial Regulations; Statistics of Population; Bank Note Report; R. R. Returns; and Commercial Summary and Review.

The Lady's Book for April. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3.

Contents: Elder's Biography of Dr. Kane, continued; Blank Brandon; The Old Time Grandfather; Our two Gifts, concluded; Mrs. Daffodil's Interview with a Count; Margaret's Home, continued; The Downfall of Dr. Doznoze; Reminiscences of Miss Leslie; The Family Drawing Master; The Toilet; Embroidery; Fashions; Receipts; The Editor's Table; Godey's Arm Chair; Literary Notices; Centre Table Gossip; with a steel Engraving, half a dozen wood engravings several Fashion Plates, a sheet of Music, &c., &c.

Peterson's International Lady's Magazine for April. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

Contents: The Bashful Lover; Strictly True; The Mysterious Burden; Miss Boggle's Pic Nic, Appreciation versus Congeniality; The Day's Shopkeeping; Hasty Words soon repented; The Outcast, continued; Signior Rocco Cocco; Amusements in Art; The Canary Bird; Bedsteads for Cottages; Dictionary of Needle Work; The Editor's Table; Review of New Works; &c., &c., &c. One steel Engraving, sundry wood do., and Fashion Plates.

Chambers' Journal for February. English Edition. John Duff, Kingston. $2.

Contents, Oceola, chapters 20 to 34; Portland and its Breakwater—My Country Home—Night View of a Negro Town—Curiosities of Steam Power—Watching the Clock—An Unravelled Mystery—Captain versus Crew—A Lancashire Incumbent—Amateur Politicians—An Ocean of Money—The Lost Towns of Yorkshire—The Ryot—A Sea Side Story—A Passenger's Lot—The Street Musician—Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland, &c., &c.

Harper's Magazine for April. John Duff et John Creighton, Kingston. $3.

Contents, Tropical Journeyings—Pictures from Siberia and Tartary—An American at Sinai—The Lady of Belleville—Civilization and Health—The Mist over the Valley—Bianca Milesi Mojon—The Way of the World—Hasheesh—No. 101—The Virginians, 4 chapters—Monthly Record—Literary Notices—Editor's Table—Editor's Easy Chair—Editor's Drawer—Private Galleries—and Fashions for April. 24 Illustrations.

We have to thank the respective publishers for copies of

An Appeal on the Common School Law, its Incongruity and Maladministration. By Angus Dallas, Toronto. Printed at the Office of the Catholic Citizen.

Topographical and Geological Exploration of the Route between Lake Superior and Red River. By H. Y. Hind, Esq., Toronto. Derbishire & Desbarats.

The Golden Prize—Weekly—Becket & Co., New York. $2.

We are indebted to the publishers of the 'Golden Prize' for several copies of their interesting and finely illustrated paper. The brief story entitled "Mercedes Shot," is from their paper, and is a description of tropical life, and scenery, and incidents, which we seldom see surpassed. Who ever has been in the tropics, will at once see and admire the fidelity of its off-hand sketching.

ALLEGED FORGERY ON THE MONTREAL BANK FOR $8,000.

(Condensed from the London Free Press.)

[Before the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.]

London, March 24, 1858.

The case of Alexander W. Anderson, charged with forging the name of his father Mr. Joseph Anderson, to the extent of $8,000, with intent to defraud the Montreal Bank here, is too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need recapitulation now. The trial, which took place yesterday, excited the deepest interest in this city, from the known respectability of the father of the prisoner, and the former standing of the accused. Although the jury arrived at a verdict of acquittal, yet, as there are four distinct charges of forgery, and as the indictment yesterday was founded only on one, a second trial will probably commence this morning.

Alexander Ward Anderson was indicted to take his trial for forging a note for $1,000 with intent to defraud the Bank of Montreal. Other forgeries to the extent of $8,000, were also put in evidence. Mr H. C. R. Becher, Q. C. conducted the case for the Crown, with Mr. Wilson for the Montreal Bank. Mr. Eccles, Q. C. of the Toronto Bar, defended the prisoner.

William Dunn, agent of the Montreal Bank deposed:—Am Manager of the Montreal Bank. Know prisoner at the bar. he was in the flour and wool business. During the autumn of 1857, arranged for prisoner to have accommodation if his father's name was endorsed to the paper. The proceeds were to be used for the purpose of purchasing produce. Knew the father, Joseph Anderson, sen. The prisoner had had discounts at the Bank, under a similar understanding, when trading under the firm of Anderson & Dox. The note (now handed to witness) was drawn by prisoner, and was endorsed with the name of Joseph Anderson. It was for $1000 and dated Dec. 23rd, 1857, payable at three months after date. He (witness) was acquainted with Joseph Anderson's signature. Did not believe the endorsement of the note was his (the father's) writing. Note was discounted by the Montreal Bank. It was brought by prisoner for discount, about the same time as it was dated. Prisoner had the proceeds of the note. (Mr. Becher here produced other notes which were handed to witness.) Note for $2,000 dated Dec. 30th, 1857, and endorsed by Joseph Anderson, was deposed to as a forgery; also a third note for $2,000, dated Nov. 12th, 1857; also, a fourth, dated Dec. 31, 1857, for $2,000. All these notes were brought by prisoner for discount, and were discounted by the bank, as well as the one the subject of the indictment. The prisoner had the proceeds. The were discounted upon the assumption that they were endorsed by the father, Joseph Anderson. There were other discounts (the notes endorsed by the father) which were genuine. There were seven genuine endorsements. First had his suspicions awakened on Jan. 27th 1858 by the flight of the prisoner. Had no misgivings before. Ascertained from the father that the notes were not endorsed by him. Procured warrants for arrest of prisoner. He was ultimately arrested out of Canada, and brought back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eccles.—Nothing was said on the notes being brought for discount respecting the endorsements either by the prisoner or himself. There was an acceptance lying overdue for $3,000 with prisoner's endorsement. This had been taken as a renewal of a former note. Prisoner's name was not put to it at his instance. The note lying dishonored was a ground for refusing further discounts. None of the forged notes produced in court went in to retire the note for $3,000.

J. Wilson sworn, examined by Mr. Becher.—Was a constable of the county. Followed prisoner early in February to Louisville, Ky. Found and arrested him under warrants he had with him. Told prisoner he had a warrant against him for forgery. Prisoner denied he had any intention of defrauding the bank, but said he had left property behind which would cover all. Prisoner seemed quite satisfied to return with him, saying he had done nothing to be afraid of. He alleged that he ran away for fear of being arrested for endorsements for $1,000 for a man named Robinson, and that he intended 'lifting' all the notes in the bank.

Charles Smith, accountant of the Bank of Montreal, deposed to the endorsements on the notes not being in the handwriting of Joseph Anderson. Had seen the father write a number of times. Was confident the endorsements were not Joseph Anderson's.

This concluded the case for the Crown.

Mr. Eccles commenced the case for the defence by calling witnesses. The first was the grandfather of the prisoner.

Alexander Ward, examined by Mr. Eccles.—Knows Joseph Anderson, sen., well. Lived 23 years with him, and was his partner for 18 years in the woollen business. Knew prisoner since he was born. Prisoner was book-keeper to himself and the father, and had liberty to sign his father's name. The cheques were often signed by prisoner. Prisoner had authority for signing receipts and notes. Dissolved partnership six years ago. Prisoner used to do all the correspondence, and used his father's name to order for goods, and had full liberty to do so, having the full management of the father's business till he gave it up to him, two years and six months since.

Henry D. Anderson, the brother of the accused, was next called and examined by Mr. Eccles.—Was brother to prisoner and partner in business with him. His father gave up business to his brother in April, 1856. His brother carried on business till December last, under the style of Anderson & Dox. He (witness) was in their employment some of the time from June 1st, 1857 to August 1857. He (witness) kept most of the books during that time. His father was in the habit of coming there every day, and sometimes he looked over the books. He came in to see how business was going on. Was with his brother after Dox left, till January 11th, when they went into partnership together. He (witness) was not of age. Books produced in court, day-book and bill-book, were lying open on desks in the usual course of business. His father had the opportunity of looking at the books, and sometimes did look at them. (Bill-book was handed to witness.) Note due March 23rd, 1858, for $1,000 was entered in the bill-book. (This note was the subject of the indictment.) The day-book was then handed to the witness. The entries in this book were his. Saw entry under date Dec. 23, note for £246, this was the proceeds of note discounted for $2000. Saw entry under date Dec. 21, for £194 8s. 9d., which were the proceeds of note for $500 discounted. Saw under date November 12, entry of discount for £492 2s. 2d., proceeds of note for £500 of same date discounted. Saw under date Dec. 38 £492 5s. 9d., entered as discount as proceeds of £500 note. His father was in and out constantly. Prisoner had been in the habit of signing notes, cheques, &c., for his father. Had seen prisoner sign for his father, Joseph Anderson." He had a fyle of three or four inches thick, of cheques signed in that way. Had not seen prisoner sign cheques for his father without putting his initials under the signature. Father knew he did this, and allowed him to do so. Never saw prisoner use his father's name since he had been in business for himself.

Joseph Anderson, Sen., father of the prisoner, was next examined by Mr. Eccles.—The notes put into court were next handed to witness. These notes, with his name endorsed on the back, were not in his handwriting. Did not know the writing, or whose it was. His son had been clerk to him for eight years; during that time, the authority to use his name was not limited. His son signed cheques and receipts, wrote letters in his name, received and paid money on his account, &c. On retiring from business, gave it and the good-will to his son. Had never, in any way, put an end to the authority his son had previously exercised, viz., using his name. On his (witness's) retiring from business, he always endorsed his paper, whenever he applied for his name. Would have done so to the notes in question, if applied to. Believed his son considered he had authority to use his (witness's) name to the notes in question.

Mr. Eccles, having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, in a powerful speech, they retired for about two hours and returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Becher expressed his intention of preferring a fresh indictment against the prisoner, on another charge, in the morning; there being four distinct allegations of forgery, with "intent to defraud," &c., each of which may form the subject of a new trial.

The case lasted from 11 a. m. till past 7 p. m.

THE DROWLS OF THE GRUMBLER.

TORONTO, March 27.

Constitution Tinkering.—Eighteen years have elapsed since the two provinces were united in the bond of political matrimony, and Parliament has not yet decided whether they are really one country or not. The double majority question must be dragged out for a week's airing, and the business of the country brought to a stand still, to discuss a question on which there is no real difference of opinion. The advocates of the system only contend that Upper Canada should not be ruled by Lower Canada, on questions affecting her interests alone, and its opponents say, that no body ever thought of such a thing; so we shall have a weeks discussion more, and then a general agree-

RATHER SMALL.—The following absurd announcement has been posted in front of the Globe office since March 18th—nine mortal days and nights: "Defeat of the Government!—See Daily Globe!" Why George, man, it looks a little too much like weakness to make such a mighty parade of a chance vote on a no-party question. The Clear Grit mountain has been in labour for months. Is this the fiercest mouse it can bring to birth?

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TORONTO.—Mr. Mendel has been kicked out of the Collectorship of Customs, and for this one deed the Government has secured the thanks of the entire mercantile community of Toronto. It does not take anything from the Collector's downfall that he may have been kicked up stairs into a new office. Mr. Dickinson has been named as his successor, and is said to be a pretty decent sort of a fellow.

"AUSPICIOUS HOPE."—CAMPBELL.—With his usual singularity, the Rev. Editor of the Toronto Times, a small sheet which appears irregularly, like an intermittent fever, and whose birth was premature, caused last week by the appearance of The Grumbler, gave us a rather unfavourable notice. In accordance with the Golden Rule we return good for evil. The Toronto Times is a dignified, respectable sheet, full of the most excruciating wit and exuberant fancy, untempered by government pap, and completely independent of party. If the Editor, Mr. Hope, is not voted a pater patriæ (the father of his country), within a week, we are not true prophets.

COLOSSUS OF ROADS.—Since our last issue we are in the receipt of numerous letters relating to the fearful state in which the York Roads, especially Yonge Street, are now in. Mr. James Beatty purchased these magnificent high ways from the Hincks government some seven or eight years ago, and notwithstanding he has been collecting an exorbitant toll from all travellers since, he has failed to pay either the principal or interest, in the meantime neglecting the roads to such an extent that they are now positively impassible. What is to be done to this man Beatty, this self-dubbed Disciple, who sets such an example of honesty, and is so worthy of punishment if for nothing else than cruelty to animals? The laws of the land are insufficient to meet such a case, the government which he so slavishly supports, will take no action in the matter, and there seems to be no alternative but to grin and bear it, until some fortunate chance deprives the present ministry of their power and puts in others, who, if they have no other quality to recommend them, have at least no great affection for this Colossus of Roads.

LAW STUDENTS.—We begin to advise candidates for Matriculation, that a familiarity with the sciences of Bagatelle and Ten Pins is insisted on, besides demonstrative capacity for beer and tobacco. Physiological aspect will, in many cases, be sufficient to establish the two latter.

PREPOSTEROUS.—What may we suppose to have been the motto of the Deputy Returning Officer for Cambridge at the late Russell Election? A sarcastic little imp at our elbow suggests "Lie on [Lyon] Fellows."

A CHANGE OF FEELING.—A conviction that George Brown is more of a hypocrite than a bigot, is rapidly gaining ground among the Roman Catholics, that he seized the cry of "no-Popery," to make himself and party popular; but now finding that it is impossible to obtain office with this plank made so prominent, he is trimming around, coalescing with the like of F. D'Arcy McGee, Joseph Cauchon, &c., &c. Catholics begin to look upon George as not such a bad fellow after all, and we should not be surprised, should he run again for Toronto, if he were to receive many votes from that party.

CORONER COTTER, of Toronto, during the late inquest is reported to have "addressed the reporters present on the importance of making no comments on the proceedings of the inquest on Sheady during its progress. He condemned the remarks of the Globe on the case before any evidence had been taken, and said that should the Press repeat these statements he should use his authority to have them suppressed."—Globe.

How could you, Coroner Cotter, make such a mistake? You, whom nobody knows, nor perhaps knows the person who knows you, to state, ere you were a Coroner de facto, for more than one hour and a half, by a stock watch, that you would use your authority to have the Press suppressed. Heaven send you more sense, and us more subscribers. It won't do, Coroner! As the rightful guardian of the Press, we say that, although the Press, by exerting all its authority might possibly be able to suppress you; you by clothing yourself in any number of diplomatic top-coats, could never suppress the Press nor any part thereof. Therefore Coroner "no more of this!" In future when the Press acts in a naughty manner come to us, and we will see that the offender is properly chastised. But you—you—who the ceuce are you?

PHRENOLOGY.—We learn that a Phrenologist named Dr. Hagarty has been lecturing in Yorkville. If it be not too late, we would advise our present Premier to take the opportunity of having a general Phrenological examination of the crania of his adherents, and of the Opposition, if the latter will submit to it without "biting." Among his friends from Lower Canada, he will probably find largely developed the bump of "Inhabitiveness," which will satisfactorily account for the difficulty of dislodging them from lucrative offices, where they have once made their nests. If he should be inclined to adopt the plan invented by Midshipmen Easy's parent, for raising and depressing bumps by the instrumentality of the air-pump, we would suggest some modifications of Mr. Sicotte's head about those troublesome organs, Self-esteem and Firmness, which are rendering that gentleman rather too ambitious for a subordinate. A general elevation of Mr. Angus Morrison's moral organs, more especially Conscientiousness, would render the "sneaking little lawyer from North Simcoe," more chary of introducing election protests at the eleventh hour, but failing this, the guardianship of Mr. Mowatt will be an efficacious check Mr. Cauchon's head, we fear, must be boiled over again, and remoulded before a little [illegible] can be expected from the Macdonald, Bain. A very slight increase of Mr. Hogan's already inordinate bump of "Sublimity," would render that gentleman a capital counterpoise to Mr. Ferguson. Should the Premier adopt our advice, we prophesy the continuance of his sway even as long as to the end of the month.

CHINA.

A FRENCH NOMON OF COMMISSIONER YEH.—A Canton correspondent in a French paper, in recounting the capture of Canton and Yeh, in the style of the bombastic bulletins in the old Imperial Moniteur, describes the ex imperial minister as probably "the greatest criminal now on the face of the earth;" and it paints his portrait as that of a man "with a very large head, gross square shoulders, and an enormous bust—in fact, the very type of everything that is hideous in human ty."

ANOTHER SKETCH OF YEH.—The Canton correspondent of the Daily News draws a more favourable sketch of Commissioner Yeh than does the correspondent of the Times. He says—"When Yeh was first taken up to headquarters, his manner was thought somewhat hectoring and overbearing. He answered all the questions that were asked him in a very loud voice, and with, as it was described, a surly air; but when I saw him on board Capt. Brooker's ship, the Inflexible, the next day, nothing could be more courteous than his demeanour. His countenance gave one the impression that he is a shrewd, clever man; and I observed none of the savageness and ferocity that some imagine can be traced in it. Those who first saw him had made up their minds that he was a most truculent looking personage; and yet, perhaps, rather inconsistently, they were indignant at finding no submissiveness, and so on, in his manner. By the way, the courage he showed was very much to his credit, seeing what his notions of our treatment of prisoners were, for the day after he was taken on board, he asked Captain Brooker to tell him whether it was likely he would be put to death. He has the sort of face I fancy is usual among the higher class of Chinese, with, perhaps, more than the ordinary air of acuteness and power, and not more than the ordinary amount of animal development. He is forty-nine years of age, very stout, and, for a Chinese, tall—about five feet ten inches. Several officers who saw him, either while he was on his way to head quarters, or while he was there talking to the Admiral, made sketches of him; and one of Lord Elgin's attaches, Mr. Morrison, was so fortunate as to get two sittings, of more than an hour each, after he was taken on board the Inflexible, and has made a drawing, which those who have seen it say is very like. One of the Government student interpreters, a young gentleman named Alabaster, is the medium of communication between Yeh and his visitors. He says that Yeh, although he answers with the utmost readiness any questions that are asked him, takes more interest at present in his own prospects and future movements than in anything else. He does, however, show a certain amount of curiosity on some subjects. About Australia and Singapore—both of which places there are many Chinese—and about steamboats, he made several very intelligent inquiries and remarks. The names of all the English who are acquainted with the Chinese language, he is quite familiar with, and, while sitting to Mr. Morrison, alluded to his brother, who was Chinese Secretary during the last war. Yeh eats and drinks very little, and does not smoke opium, but desired his aide-de-camp, (who, with one or two of his servants, is with him,) when he went on shore for some clothes, to bring some Chinese tobacco. Mr. Alabaster offered to play at chess or cards with him, but to this Yeh replied that having been all his life engaged in public business, he had no interest in such games, nor, indeed, had he ever had time to make himself a proficient in them."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

From the Colonist.

If any reliance can be placed on some replies to certain queries lately officially made by the Bureau of Agriculture, the problem as to the best method of disposing of a portion at least of the surplus population now congregated in our large cities and towns is in a fair way of easy solution. About two months since, Mr. Vankoughnet caused circulars to be sent to every Municipality in Upper Canada, amounting in all to nearly four hundred, and to the Clergy of the different parishes in Lower Canada, with the view of ascertaining the number of immigrants, or other unemployed persons, we presume, to whom occupation could be at once given. A large proportion of the circulars have already been answered, and an emptiness of their contents has just been published. These returns, although at present to a certain extent imperfect, are still not deficient in information that is both valuable and interesting, although we are bound to admit that in many cases we should not be disposed to place implicit confidence in the opinion or judgment of those who have replied to the circulars. The most cursory glance at the paper under notice will show that many of the municipalities have greatly exaggerated the number of immigrants to whom they profess their ability to give remunerative employment; but it should in justice be mentioned that this overstatement is counterbalanced by the modest number asked for by the other localities. Taken as a whole, then, it may be assumed that the totals given in these returns are substantially correct as regards the entire Province, the excess observable in some of the replies being compensated for by the manifest under computation in others. If these returns may be relied on, the place at which labor is at this moment most urgently required is the city of Ottawa and its vicinity, which professes an ability to furnish work for nearly 1,000 immigrants, though the demand is mainly confined to persons of both sexes accustomed to farm in its different branches. In that district there was last year an increase by immigration of about four hundred and fifty souls. Next in numerical importance on the list in its demand for new immigrant labor is a spot called Oxford Mills, situated in the County of Grenville, which, though enjoying last year no accession to its population, declares its ability to swallow up seven hundred persons of the class principally referred to in the circular. The total demand for Upper Canada, so far as at present received, is 14,218, who are thus divided: Adult male farm laborers, 4,919; female, 4,001; boys and girls over 12 years of age, 3,393; carpenters, 315; masons, 210; bricklayers, 169; foundrymen, 59; joiners, 170; coopers, 152; blacksmiths, 192; tinsmiths, 70; shoemakers, 352; and tailors, 216. From Lower Canada, so far as heard from, only 897 in all are asked for, the want where any is felt being in almost every instance of farm laborers alone. It is probable that, when all the replies to circulars are received, the aggregate will show a medium for giving immediate employment to at least 20,000 persons now entirely destitute of any occupation, and, as the times improve, but not until then that the Province will be able to provide, with mutual advantage to all, for as large an immigration as is likely to come into it within the next year or two.

BY THE ARABIA.

London, March 6th.

Lord Malmesbury's despatch has been communicated to the French Government; the form is not known, but it is said to be firm and conciliatory.

The Indian correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says it was received as an acknowledged fact that the difference between France and England is arranged to mutual satisfaction.

The House of Commons met on the 12th. Mr. D'Israeli said he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that, within the last hour, Her Majesty's Government had received a despatch from the French Government in answer to a despatch addressed them by Her Majesty's Government, and he had much pleasure in announcing to the House that those painful cumstances which had unhappily for a time subsisted between the Governments of the two countries had entirely terminated, in a spirit friendly and honorable, and in a manner which he believed would be satisfactory. As soon as Her Majesty's permission had been obtained the correspondence would be laid upon the table. He would also take the opportunity of indicating the course which the Government proposes to take, with reference to the public business of the country. The requirements of the public service were so urgent that the Government would require all the assistance of the House to enable them to carry out these measures. He entered into some explanations with respect to the Militia, and said that, in consequence of the state of affairs in India it was intended to embody a greater number of militia, and in order to defray the expenditure, he proposed to ask for a supplementary vote of £700,000. He further detailed Ministers plans in regard to financial matters.

Several members complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was silent in regard to measures of general importance.

The Correspondence which passed between the two Governments of France and England will not be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the Times of this morning gives the following synopsis of it:—"The last of a series of despatches only arrived yesterday. Both Lord Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, have throughout shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of three passages which have so much offended the House of Commons, Count Walewski very favorably reminds the country of undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attaches to our alliance by his concession to our views both during war and since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. He prayed to observe that after the Emperor had been many times exposed to and escaped many attempts being made by assassins, who were proved to have concocted those plans in England, he thought it no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of nations to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes. Count Walewski repudiates in the Emperor's name any idea of wishing to include English