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

Baryino.—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 nicely perfumed. It removes from the body all offensive odor, purifies the skin from all blemishes, and gives a healthy tone to the whole system. 68

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Frightful consequences ensue from the neglect of scrofula or king's evil in its earlier stages. Loss of sight and of hearing, terrible ulcers, the destruction of the flesh of the face, and the dropping off of entire limbs, are among the horrors of this disorder in its worst stages. Even under these circumstances, it may be arrested by the powerful disinfectant and healing properties of Holloway's Ointment; but it is much better to take the disease in time, and expel from the blood the virus which produces these ravages, before disfigurement and mutilation commence. The Pills should be administered occasionally while the flesh is healing under the operation of the Ointment. This treatment is infallible for all eruptive disorders, ulcers, tumors, open wounds and indolent sores. 52

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye is entirely free from all ingredients which can injure the hair or skin; its effect in dyeing the hair is magical, and a beautiful black or brown is produced on the instant, while the hair is made softer and silkier by the operation. This, with Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the hair, may be had of all Druggists. 52

Nursery.—There cannot be an article more suitable for Infants to promote cleanliness and health, than the "Persian Balm." It gives strength and vigor to the constitution, and prevents and cures the eruptions incident to children. Apply it as in bathing, or pour a few drops into the water when washing. 52.

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, ...	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 not Opinion Moves."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1858.

Letters and Telegraph.

R. W. B. Toronto; P. M., Gananoque.

The Court of Queen's Bench finished its business on Tuesday night, after an arduous session of eight days.

At the opening of the Court the prisoners were brought to the bar, and the following sentences passed upon them severally:—Edward Reilley, larceny, from Hook, Pridham & Co.—To be confined 3 years in the Provincial Penitentiary, and kept to hard labor.

Thomas Hardy, larceny.—To be confined in Gaol 4 calendar months, and kept to hard labor.

Mary Card, receiving stolen goods.—To be confined in Gaol 3 calendar months, and kept to hard labor.

Ellen Burns, larceny.—To be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary 2 years and kept to hard labor.

Catherine Thomas, receiving stolen goods—2 years Penitentiary.

THE FRAUDS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

THE KINGSTON ASSIZES.

The whole of Tuesday was occupied by the Court in re-trying the Case of Eccles versus the Warden of the Penitentiary, for Fuel Wood furnished to that Institution. His honor, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, conducted the business for the Institution, assisted by Mr. J. A. Henderson, while a whole host of legal gentlemen were for the plaintiff, including Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Philpots, O'Reilly, G. W. Draper, &c., &c. The utmost interest was manifested during the continuance of the trial.

The facts of the case are well known to our readers, and the evidence was the same as reported at length last fall. But the temper of the public was different—it was clearly seen that Mr. Eccles was to be made the scape goat for the Prison Authorities, and much sympathy was created in his favor. Mr. Eccles had been the Wood Contractor to the Institution for several preceding years, and at Christmas, 1856, in a maudlin fit of penitence, had confessed to the Chaplain, that he, together with every other Contractor, had been compelled to pay over to Mr. Mostyn, the Kitchen Keeper, or Under Steward, one third of his receipts, as Black Mail, receiving in lieu, receipts from him of one-third more of Wood than he delivered! This had been done for several years, and the Institution thereby had been defrauded of many thousand pounds. Consequently, when Eccles demanded payment for the Wood delivered in 1857 and unsettled for, the Warden resisted the claim on the plea of being already over paid, and claimed a large balance in lieu. This was the case, and a very clear case it seemed—there was no conflicting evidence, and it would appear to every one, unacquainted with the real merits, that the plaintiff could not recover. But the Jury looked into these merits narrowly, took a proper view of them, and found for Eccles, all he claimed, viz. £270!

In what we are about to say we do not intend to impeach the Warden or either of the two Inspectors of criminality—they were not rogues, they have been simply fools. For several years they allowed Mr Mostyn, (unknown to them, but certainly known to almost every business man in Kingston,) to levy large sums of money from the Prison Contractors, by way of Black Mail, ere they could get their accounts adjusted, and paid. This was as notoriously true, as that the sun shines at noonday. And even, when the Chaplain made known to the Warden and one of the Inspectors, the confession of Eccles, instead of instantly suspending Mostyn, as they ought to have done, they simply placed a watch on him, and allowed him to continue in the full exercise of his responsible functions, for six months longer; and moreover still continued to pay all the Contractors by the receipts furnished by him!!! The jury could not stand these facts—they did not consider very attentively whether the confession made by Eccles was a true confession, but they would not allow the Warden and Inspectors to make him the scapegoat for their sins of omission. For had they, as they should have done, instantly investigated the charge against Mostyn in January, Eccles could not have been in a position longer to defraud the Institution, as alleged.

The verdict of the Jury has given undoubted satisfaction to the country at large. The case was well managed on the part of the Institution, but Mr. Smith could not fight successfully against the odium attached to the management of the Prison—the public voice was against him, and he had to succumb. On the part of Eccles, who though the plaintiff, was the real defendant in the action, it is impossible to say too much in favor of the able Counsel who acted for him. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. O'Reilly addressed the Jury, and spared the feelings of the Warden, (absent at Merrittsville, and whose evidence on the former trial was allowed to be read by consent,) but he made full amends by pitching into the conduct of one of the Inspectors, (Mr. Dickson,) and showed that all the frauds of Mostyn, and consequently those of the Contractors, were attributable to the bad management of the Prison: He won for himself golden opinions by his admirable and powerful address to the Jury. Even the Judge seemed to favor Eccles in his charge, though it was impartial enough in other respects. In fact there was a determination made on all parts and on all sides not to allow poor Eccles to suffer for the sins of Mostyn and the negligences of the Prison Authorities, and that determination was fully carried out.

One word—Mr. George Brown, in his capacity of Inspector, could pounce upon the trifling peccadilloes of Mr. Henry Smith, Senr., exaggerate them, expose them, and punish them most extravagantly; but he can afford to remain perfectly silent when frauds a thousand times more monstrous are openly exposed to the face of day. In this instance he displays his passion and prejudice, and shows how utterly unfit he is ever to be placed in power.

A full report of the evidence given will appear in the next issue.

RAILROAD CAR VENTILATION.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Have I any right to fresh air in a Railway Car? I ask this question, Mr. Speaker, because while I am under the impression that I have; the Railway authorities, by their actions, seem to say I have not. For is it not notorious that you cannot enter a car without being choked with the fumes of tobacco. Not that people actually smoke in the 1st Class Cars, but after making locomotive chimnies of themselves in the second class, or outside, they sit themselves down in front or rear, or alongside, and proceed to choke me with their slow poison.

Now, Mr. Whig, can't you help me? I would go all the way to Kingston if you would guarantee me my fair share of sun and air. But it is not the smoke nuisance, great as it is, that I alone complain of. I don't want to be stewed alive on a hot summer's day, in a box full of dust, foul air, fouler breath, the vapour of diseased mouth, throat, or lungs, and the sensible, not insensible, perspiration of my sixty or seventy fellow passengers. Talk of the breath of Macbeth's witches after that—why, it is new mown hay and rose leaves in comparison. Oh, but you say—"why drat the girl!—why don't she open the window?" Now, Mr. Whig, I put it to you as a gentleman, to say how you would like to have your best bib and tucker spoiled by the dust? Would you like to cross the great Sarah and get deluged with handsful of dust and cinders, till some romantic young lady mistook you for Cinderella? What have I done that I should be obliged to wear sackcloth, and sit in dust and ashes? Why, my dear Doctor, after travelling all the way from Toronto to Kingston to see you, (don't let Mrs. Whig see this,) I feel like one of "the last days of Pompeii!" or, when landed, as if I had been dug out of that city of pearlash. Besides, when I open the window to put my head out, don't I see an hundred heads, before and behind me, puff, from a second engine here it comes, and I am hit in the face by a small cloud of the very filthiest tobacco. Now, Doctor, you are a professional man, and I put it to you as one well acquainted with all the ills that flesh is heir to, to say if railway travelling is not the greatest. Oh! but I think I hear you say, "there is Rutran's Ventilated Car—why don't you travel in it?" True, Oh Whig, but there is only one, and what is that among so many? Isn't it always sacked for, and wanted for, and crammed full from the very start? I did ride in it once and it was delicious—the cold air was blown in my face equal to a forty Sepoy fanning power, and I had the satisfaction of knowing, from the downward current, (I felt it under my crinoline,) that I was breathing neither consumption, scarlet fever, nor small pox, but the pure breath of Heaven—taken in at the top and let out at the bottom.

Now, my dear Doctor, I'll tell you what I want you to do: I want you to get Mr. Shanley, (we handsome he is,) don't be jealous—I want you to get him to have all his cars ventilated. You can't think how much we girls shall be obliged to you, to say nothing of the great public, and you can tell him that any little expense he is at, will be made good by those who now travel in steamers at ten miles an hour, rather than in a cloud of dust at thirty.

Yours till death,
Aunty Macassar.

Toronto, March 29th, 1858.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

New York, March 30th.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 19th, arrived this morning.

The steamer Alps did not leave with the City of Baltimore as advertised.

The steamers Africa and Borussia arrived out on the 14th, and the City of Washington on the 16th.

The correspondence between Malmesbury and Walewski is published and very conciliatory on both sides. Walewski regrets the misapprehension of his original despatch, withdraws from the discussion, and appeals to loyalty of the English people.

Parliamentary proceedings of but little importance. Bombay dates to the 24th February were received. A large portion of the British army entered Oude. Sir Colin Campbell is still at Cawnpore awaiting the siege train. Lucknow was expected to be bombarded on the 25th of February. The King of Delhi has been found guilty and banished for life.

The steamer Ava with the Calcutta mails and over a quarter of a million sterling, in specie, was lost near Trincomalee on the 16th February. The cargo and mails were lost but no lives.

Canton, January 28.—All tranquil.—Yeh remained a close prisoner.

The English Government refuses to let the Sardinian Government give up the Englishman Hodge to the French Government. The Conspiracy Bill was rejected by the Sardinian Parliament. Other Continental news unimportant. The ship Kenebeck, of Bath, Maine, for Mobile, had been lost at sea. Crew saved. The correspondence with France was submitted to Parliament on the 15th. The riot at Dublin was alluded to in both Houses, and Government promised strict investigation.

The Commons passed the India loan bill. Disraeli had stated at the close that the case of Caligari had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and Government would act upon their opinion irrespective of the action of the late Government, which had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Naples.

It was stated that Mr. Roebuck had received a challenge from Col. de Signey, a French officer, for his language in relation to France.

Punjaub.—The Rajpootana field forces were en route for Kotha, where the enemy was said to be 7000 strong and with 100 guns.

Shorapore, in Nizam's dominions, had been captured and the Rajah had been seized.

At Banderabad the Bareili rebels were defeated on the 10th February.

Nana Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force, to enter Bundelcund.

The Ghoorkas had defeated the rebels at Gonder.

France.—The execution of Orsini and Pieri took place on the 13th. From 10,000 to 20,000 people assembled to witness the execution. They were kept at a distance by the military, of whom 5,000 were on the spot. Both met their doom with firmness. Pieri sang the well known Mourir pour la Patrie on his way to the scaffold, and on the block cried "Viva l'Italia," "Viva la Republique": Orsini's last cry was "Viva la France."

Russia.—The Russians have captured the important defile of Orgonne in the Caucasus. The Chinese had attacked the Russian outposts towards the mouth of the Amoor so suddenly that the Russians had to retreat 30 leagues from the river. The Chinese destroyed the Russian settlement.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 17th.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Flour dull and nominal, quotations unchanged. Wheat dull, quotations without change. Cor dull and 6d. a 1s. lower, white 33s 6d. a 34s.

Provisions generally dull and nominally unchanged. Pork dull and rather lower, fine 70. Bacon heavy, tending downward. Lard dull, 50s. for fine. Tallow unchanged. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Tea inactive.

London.—Consols closed 96¼ a 96¾ for money 96¾ a 97 for money. Money unchanged. Sugar firm, refined rather cheaper. Coffee unchanged. Tea quiet and firm.

From the Pilot of last evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, March 31.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons notice was given of a bill to limit the duration of Parliament to 3 years. Lord John Russell's Oath Bill was considered in Committee, the various clauses agreed to, and report ordered to be brought up on the 22nd. The Lords were not in sesions. In the House of Commons, the state of affairs in India claimed attention. The acts of cruelty to Sepoys were strongly denounced, and a spirit of justice, tempered with mercy advocated, on all sides.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from Mr. Crawford, indignantly repelled the insinuation that Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Count Walewski had been submitted to the French Government for approval before it was officially communicated.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby stated in reply to an enquiry, that the Government would not be parties to any measure which would impair the efficiency of the system of education established for half a century in Ireland. The Indian Loan Bill was finally passed. In the incidental debate upon it Lord Ellenborough said that in future it would be necessary to keep up in India 40 battalions of European infantry, 10 of European cavalry, and a large force of European artillery.

In the House of Commons, General Peel said it was in contemplation to give a medal for the capture of Delhi.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 16th, says:—"It is positively affirmed that M. De Persigny has tendered his resignation as Ambassador in London; and that in the event of its being accepted, it is probable he may be succeeded by Duke de Grammont. This last, however, is only conjecture. The Duchess de Grammont is English, and otherwise it is thought such an appointment would be ill received in England.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News confirmed the resignation of Persigny, and says the reason is vexation at the Derby Ministry having abandoned what he considers their promise to go on with the Conspiracy Bill, and also a difference with Count Walewski.

The Moniteur of 17th has the following:—"M. Petrie, Prefect of Police, had some months past tendered his resignation to the Emperor on plea of ill health. His Majesty requested him to remain in office until the conclusion of all proceedings concerning the late attempt. He having again tendered his resignation, the Emperor accepted it with regret, expressing to him in a letter how much he appreciated his zeal and devotion. M. Boitelle has been appointed in his place."

The Daily News Paris correspondent writes:—It is most confidentially stated in a quarter likely to be well informed, that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to Marine Prefects, advising the French Navy to be put upon a war footing by the 1st May.

The Globe's Paris correspondent is informed that great efforts were made to intercept the Emperor's perusal of a multitude of anonymous letters, informing him that his own speedy doom would follow the execution of Orsini.

On the 7th the Emperor and Empress visited the Opera for the first time since the attempted assassination. The streets were crowded, and precautions taken to preserve order.

Business continued bad in Paris, with scarcely anything doing at Bourse.

London.

Commercial.—Funds had been subject to but slight fluctuations, and Consols closed steadily on the 16th at 96¾ for money, and 96¾ to 96⅞ for money, and 96¾ to 97 for account. One cause of the depression was a report that the East India Company intended, in the coming week, to raise the whole of their £8,000,000 loan.

Mr. A. R. Lafone, of Liverpool, had suspended liabilities estimated at about £100,000.

Bullion in Bank of England had increased £213,913 during the week, making a total of nearly £18,000,000 sterling.

Liverpool.

Breadstuffs inactive, but without alteration in price. Flour in retail request, but some large transactions in the lower grades on speculation. Western 21s 6d to 22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s to 23s; Ohio via North, 24s to 25s, and via New Orleans, 26s to 27s.

Wheat slow of sale at former rates. Red, 6s to 6s 3d. Western White, 7s to 7s 6d.

Indian Corn in better request at 34s for Mixed and Yellow, and 33s 6d to 34s for White.

Pork neglected and tending downwards. Bigland & Co. quote a decline of 2s 6d.

Lard selling in retail at a decline of 1s.

Ashes steady; 35s to 36s for Pots, and 37s for Pearls.

LATEST.

The London Times says that there was no material alteration in funds, but they have been rather more firm. All circumstances are in favor of a steady advance in every description of security, a result which would certainly be witnessed but for the interesting distrust of the course of the French Government.

About £114,000 of Australian gold taken to Bank to-day.

The King of Naples has ordered the trial of Parkes, Engineer of Cagliari, to proceed immediately; that he also may be set at liberty.

The Bombay mail arrived at Dover, and was immediately despatched to London.

Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, arrived to-day.

Marseilles.

China.—No reply was made by the Emperor to the notifications of the Allied Plenipotentiaries. The forces will therefore ascend Pecho River with floating gun-boats—400 French, and 1000 English. At Canton, rich people and leading merchants were returning to the city. The English were erecting strong works on the Island of Pera.

VERY LATEST.

Paris.—Funds slightly improved, 3 per cents. closed at 5.

Madrid.—Proclamations were issued, recommending the people to follow the example of the insurgents at Chalons, but were treated by the people with indifference.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, March 12, 1858.

France and England will, in my judgment, be at war before the lapse of six months. Startling as this latter may seem, there is an intelligent minority by whom it is firmly entertained. The great mass of the people, however, comprising all classes from the ignorant to the educated, continue to entertain the conviction that their Imperial neighbor is still and always has been a "faithful ally."

On the present occasion the chief item of intelligence is that a document in pamphlet form, but which in fact may be regarded as a political manifesto, has been issued in Paris on the relations of the Emperor Napoleon with England. Its expressions and sentiments are admitted to have been inspired by that personage, and it had been looked for with great curiosity. The effect produced has not been favorable. To the unreflecting multitude, who are carried any way by a few nicely rounded platitudes, it appears a temperate and conciliatory statement; but experienced persons, who have outgrown the habit of accepting every assumption that a casuist may commence with, fancy that a more transparent attempt to get the start of the world's opinion in an intended quarrel was never made.

Its entire bearing may be shown in a few lines. The Emperor boasts that in commencing his sway in France, he avoided a revival of his animosities of the first Napoleon, and the thought of his vengeance; that he fostered the alliance with England and peace with other European states, (hinting that this was desirable to uphold Europe against America); that he was true throughout the Russian war, and was indeed everything to us during that struggle; that when the Indian insurrection broke out he did not take advantage of it, but subscribed to the Indian relief fund; that throughout all this period he has been exposed to attacks from conspirators and refugees, sheltered in England; that both the late and the present British Cabinet have admitted the truth of these circumstances; that consequently he has a right to demand guarantees for the repression of the dangers with which he is threatened; that England, recognizing the proper value of the alliance, will of course hasten to give these guarantees, and finally that if she should fail to do so the world will perceive that France has been entirely "without reproach" and that the responsibility for an estrangement which will be disastrous to civilization must rest entirely upon us.

All this in flowing language appears fine. Side by side, however, with each paragraph, should be set the following. When the Emperor, after shooting down the men who endeavored to fight for the Republic to which he himself had sworn fidelity, seized the throne, he was not in a position to declare war against England. There is nothing extraordinary, therefore, in his having at that period shut out or postponed any plan for avenging St. Helena. He might have had a better motive, but when a man begins to boast of not having at a certain period done a wicked thing, it is fair to examine all the points of his position. Next, with regard to co-operation with England in the war against Russia. Here again we have a proud appeal that the Emperor did not prove false, as if falsehood and not fair dealing ought to be the ordinary course, and an abstinence from it should be considered an astonishing instance of self-sacrificing virtue.

But even in this case the manifesto wants candor, and the fact requires to be pointed out that the Russian war originated in the arrogance of the French ambassador at Constantinople, and was precipitately terminated to the great disadvantage of England, because France, having gained as much glory as she desired, wished, it is believed, to conciliate the Czar. The next point of gratulation is that the Emperor abstained from a great baseness when he had the opportunity of committing it. He did not attack us on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, but subscribed a thousand pounds for the relief of the sufferers. The Indian mutiny was so sudden that probably he was as little prepared for it as ourselves; but it is remarkable that just in proportion as the accounts from that country became more and more serious, we found our influence in Turkey thwarted, until it was at length definitely overthrown, with the prospect of establishing a speedy telegraphic communication with our threatened possessions.

Although it is not usual for a donor to a charitable subscription to remind the recipients of his liberality, it may be admitted that the contribution to the relief fund was a courteous act; but if we paid for it by losing at the same moment the telegraphic concession which would every month have saved us millions, the affair parts with its gloss. Finally, the charge that foreign conspirators and regicides abound in England, presents a most adroit instance of the old practice on the part of offenders, of being the first to prefer a complaint. It is England and not France that is aggrieved by the existence of these people in her cities. They are driven, ragged and penniless, to our shores, and we are then denounced for the fact that they are to be found here. The Emperor alleges that nearly all the conspiracies against him have been partially plotted in England. His proofs in the matter are not very precise, but waving that consideration, what else could be expected? He omits to state that in no instance has any attempt been made to appeal to our laws, and that justice has never been denied upon the production of evidence. Neither does he assert that any complaint of the insufficiency of our laws has ever been formally presented to our Government, and dismissed without attention.

He sees, however, that the recent movement of the peace party and the Tories for the overturn of Lord Palmerston has placed a pretext in his hand. The Palmerston Cabinet avowed that our law without any violation of principle, might be strengthened in regard to conspiracies, and that it was our duty to take steps for that purpose. The House of Commons at first agreed by a large majority, and then stultified themselves. The Derby Cabinet have come in and have resolved, it is said, not to proceed with the bill. Napoleon can therefore say, "I have your own admissions that something should be done. Of course you will act accordingly. If you now turn round and refuse the mischief be upon your own heads. France is without reproach. I call upon mankind to take notice how the quarrel begins." The dog was to be beaten and the stick was wanted. Messrs. Bright and Milner Gibson have obligingly placed the weapon in the imperial hands.

This is the first chapter. The second will be in some time in developed itself. A few people think it will now be a race between his preparations for a tack and ours for defence. Meanwhile, he will probably attempt to lull the vigilance which is yet very imperfectly, if at all, awakened by pretended protestations of satisfaction. In the new Ministry—especially such members of it as Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli—he has singular materials to deal with.

In a former letter, dated a month ago, the principle signs that demanded watchfulness were pointed out: The despatch of French ships of war to Suez to command the communication in India while they would also be near the track of the Australian gold ships; the augmentation of the camp of Chalons from 25,000 to 50,000 men; the separation of France into five military divisions; the appointment of a general to be Minister of the Interior; the facts that the army is the governing power, that no army was ever yet intended to remain occupied in peace duties at home, that the thoughts of the French soldiers had been indicated by the publication of the Colonel's addresses in the Moniteur, and finally that the objects of the consultation between the French and Russian Emperor at Stuttgard had never been explained.

Since that date the additional circumstances in the same direction have consisted in an announcement that the naval squadron off the bank of Newfoundland is this year to comprise three steamships of war, instead of two as heretofore; that the 50,000 men at Chalons are to be provided with improved muskets as light as possible; that Generals Changarnier and Badeau have been "authorized" to return to France; and that there is to be an increase in the conscription.

Paris, March 11, 1858.

The political world persists in believing that the relations between the Cabinets of Paris and London are far from cordial, and you will comprehend that it only suffices to agitate the question of a possible rupture with England to create a general alarm.—Such indeed is the state of the public mind here at this moment. Perhaps the alarm is not so great as it is in England, for the French do not cherish the shadow of a doubt that in a war with that country they would rest masters of the field; but the commercial and financial world, those classes who live upon peace and who perish in war, are alarmed at the mere possibility of such an event, and by their cries throw the whole nation into confusion. Thus the commerce of the country, which has been languishing since the commencement of the crisis, shows no disposition toward an amelioration, and the complaints of the working classes were never louder.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 27th March, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments within Lower Canada, viz:

Louis George Harper, Esq., to be Registrar of the County of Gaspe.

John Wilkie and Louis George Harper, Esquires, be Joint Clerk of the Crown for the District of Gaspe.

John Wilkie and Louis George Harper, Esquires, to be Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, in the District of Gaspe.

John Wilkie and Louis George Harper, Esquires, to be Joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gaspe.

Louis George Harper, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace Circuit Court in the District of Gaspe.

Joseph Rousseau, of Saint Antoine de la Baie du Febvre, in the County of Yamaska, Esquire, Notary Public, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court of and for the Circuit of Yamaska.

An Execution Prevented by Arresting the Sheriff.—The Pacific Christian Advocate, printed at Portland, Oregon, February 6th, reports that great excitement had been caused in Pierce and Thurston counties, Washington Territory, by the non-execution of the Indian chief Leschi, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. J. B. Moses, in November, 1856, and sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of January, 1858. The delay between the first trial and the sentence was owing to a second trial, a writ of error, &c. Governor McMullen was requested to respite the prisoner until the President of the United States could be heard from, but he refused. Some United States Officers at Fort Steilacoom thought Leschi ought to be treated as a prisoner of war, because Mr. Moses was killed after the Indian war broke out. On the day appointed for the execution, the Sheriff was arrested on a warrant of the United States Commissioner, charging him with the crime of selling liquors to Indians, and during the process had thereon, the period named in the death warrant for the execution expired, and Leschi was not hanged.

IMPORTS.

March 30th.

Per Boat, Cape Vincent—1 pkg books, T W Robinson—1 barrel, A Caton—1 piece casting, T Chambers—1 chest, J Scott—1 box, 1 keg, C Wright—1 box books, J Campbell—1 box sundries, Spencer and Ludlow—[illegible] leather, R Craig—1 trunk, 1 pkg hats, W Stone.

Per Grand Trunk, Prescott—2 machines, 1 box sundries, E P & A Ross—20 bales oakum, 5 barrels glue, 4 boxes, hardware, S Muckleston.

March 31st.

Per Boat, Cape Vincent—1 box, George Hay—1 box, Spencer & Ludlow—1 case, R Morden—4 bales canvass, James Morton, 8 bales canvass, 1 barrel twine, J Falconer, 1 package, H O Hitchcock—1 barrel confectionery, A Caton—1 package [illegible], C Rice—1 package, J Burnham [illegible], J Cummings.

Per Grand Trunk [illegible] cutting [illegible]

Reciprocity Treaty—New Regulations.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs on the frontier, prescribing certain new forms, which are hereafter to be observed by importers of free goods from the British Provinces. We do not see the necessity for these vexatious formalities, unless the object be to obstruct and thereby diminish, the trade between the two countries. We are not aware that there has been any attempt to export, from Canada at all events, goods or produce, under the Reciprocity Treaty, which were not the production of this country. There is no country adjoining us which produces the articles mentioned in the Treaty: If any attempts have been made to introduce such articles into the United States, through Canada, and in contravention of the Treaty, then we can understand Mr. Secretary Cobb's new regulations. But we doubt if any case of the kind can be proved. The following is the circular:—

"Treasury Department,
"12th February, 1858.

"Collectors and other officers of the customs of the frontier ports are instructed, that on all importations from the North American British Province in aiming exemption from duty, under the stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty, the proof prescribed in section 3, article 922, of the growth or production of the merchandize, is required in all cases where the actual value of the merchandize shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and where there is no Consular Officer at or near the port of exportation, the oath prescribed in forms Nos 278 and 279 may be taken before a local magistrate, duly authorized by the laws of the country to administer oaths, which oath, so taken, shall be accompanied by a Consular certificate in the following form:—

"I certify that ——, the person signing the above certificate, as a magistrate, is duly authorized to administer oaths by the laws of this Province, and that I believe the statement contained in the above certificate to be true.

(Date.) ——, U. S. Consul.

"The oaths prescribed in forms Nos. 280 and 281 are dispensed with.

"In cases of parcels or packages of merchandize of a value not exceeding one hundred dollars, the same may be admitted to entry without the aforesaid proof, provided the collector is satisfied that they are the growth or produce of the said Provinces.

"A Consular certificate of the origin of the merchandize, in the form following may also be received, by collectors as sufficient evidence of origin to a little merchandize to entry under the reciprocity act:—

"I certify that the goods or merchandize described in this invoice are of the growth or produce of the Province of ——, and of the value w thin stated.

"—— ——, U. S. Consul.

"Howell Cobb,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Two forms of oaths are given, which are to be taken before the American Consul, where there is one, and before a magistrate where there is no Consul; but in the latter case a Consul must be got to certify that the magistrate is a magistrate, and that he believes the statements sworn to. This will cause an immense amount of trouble at the smaller ports along the frontier. Has the Canadian Government remonstrated against these vexatious formalities?

It appears that we owe the system of exacting Consular certificates on Exports from Canada to the United States under Reciprocity Treaty, and on goods passing through in bond, to the new Consul-General, Mr. Moor. This gentleman has received the office with a salary of $5,000 a year, in return for political services; and it so happens that he bears a special grudge against Canada and the Reciprocity Treaty, having as a Maine lumberman been seriously injured in the pocket by the free competition of our lumber with his product.—Spite is a great spur to the vindictiveness of a small mind, and to gratify that of Mr. Moore, the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the trade relations between the two countries are to be restricted, and the good feeling between them destroyed by petty irritations. Neither the trouble nor the expense fall altogether on Canadian shoulders, for a very large proportion of our exports to the United States are made by its own people, who came in to purchase on their own account. Mr. Consul-General Moor has not been content with insisting upon a certificate and fee upon each bill of lading, but he requires one for each subdivision of it, so that if a hundred barrels of ashes are shipped in twenty seperate cars, twenty certificates must be had, and as many fees paid: a piece of ingenuity for discouraging trade which is creditable to his inventive faculty. In the course of his labors to discover means of making the Reciprocity Treaty inoperative, the Consul-General has been visited with grave doubts as to the admissability into the United States under it, of Flour ground in Canada from American Wheat, or even the wheat itself after being once exported from the States. He argues that the Treaty refers to Canadian Flour and grain only, and what is not Canadian by growth must be deemed Foreign, and pay the same duty as is levied upon the Flour and grain of countries not included in the Treaty. It will be readily acknowledged that Mr. Moor is a man after President Buchanan's own heart, and likely to do his choice credit.

A Montreal journal recommends a return to the old exploded system of differential duties; and suggests that tea should be selected as the article on which to levy them. The proposed scheme is that tea imported directly from China, to Quebec or Montreal, should be free of duty, and that the same article when imported via the United States should pay 15 per cent. This may be called a bold Montreal argument. At present, our cotemporary tells us that only one cargo of tea a year is imported directly from China to Montreal; while the whole amount of the duty annually paid on this article is £60,000. This proves beyond dispute that Upper Canada, with two markets open to her, finds it most advantageous to go to New York for the tea she requires to slake her thirst; and she is not likely to accept this Montreal proposition to force her into a market which she is not inclined of her own free will to patronize. Our cotemporary may take our word for it, that the day of differential duties in Canada ended with the system of protection abolished by Sir Robert Peel. We have abolished differential duties in favor of England, by her consent, and we are not going to re-establish them for the benefit of Montreal.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

March 30th.

Mr. Boulton, Coburg; A. McDonnell do; R. Wingate; Brockville; B. Bagnall & Wife, Buffalo; D. Howard, Windsor; Wm. Lidderdale, Scotland; G. G. German, Belleville; J. Wilkes, Brantford; J. Hodgson, Whitby; R. Way, Toronto; T. Howard, Montreal; J. Mooney, Prescott, C. W.; Wm. Henderson Guelph; W. F. Peterson, Bath; Dr. Cooper, do.; Wm. Ross, Montreal; J. Henderson, Boston; N. Miller, Hamilton.

The Agricultural Association.

There seems to be no prospect that the question of erecting a permanent building, for the use of the Provincial Association, in this city, may shortly receive a solution. The question of securing a suitable site for the purpose is now engaging the attention of influential persons, from whose activity some practical result may be expected. In two opposite directions, attention has been turned for a site. We believe we are correct in stating that application has been made to the Government for a grant of twenty or twenty-five acres on the Garrison Common; and it is not improbable that the city would be inclined to give, for that purpose, a suitable quantity of the ground purchased for the purpose of a jail and industrial farm. A more central location than either of these would be desirable; but if it be not attainable, it is better that the site of the building should be a little distant than that no permanent building should be erected.

Kingston has erected a building similar to the one now proposed; though of course on a much less scale. A building of the kind proposed should be one worthy of Toronto; and if it were only as much superior to that of Kingston as this city is to that, in point of population, it would cut a very respectable figure. We are quite aware that the question of selecting some one central place in each Province, in which to hold the annual Provincial Exhibitions of industry can hardly be yet considered as settled; but it is unquestionable that the feeling in favor of so reasonable a change now finds very general favor. It is no longer opposed by any thing else than local interest and expectation; and these, in the long run, must give way to the public convenience and advantage. The subject is one which a Montreal or a Toronto journal can hardly be expected to discuss without incurring, however unjustly, the charge of sinister designs. This arises from the accidental circumstance, and if permanence and centrality be decided upon, the Provincial Exhibitions must thereafter be confined to Montreal and Toronto. There are no other places which could compete with these.—We do not urge this as a reason why these two cities should advocate the change; for it is a reason which could not be admitted as an argument in a question of Provincial interest. And on the same ground, the circumstance that the change would deprive other places of the chance of securing the profits of the Exhibition, once in six or seven years, must equally be rejected as an argument against it. The question must be taken simply on its merits; and if it be once so treated, it is not difficult to see what must be the decision. The present perambulating system is utterly incapable of defence. It necessitates the erection of some sort of rude buildings every successive year; and often brings thousands of persons to places so small as to be able to afford them no sort of reasonable accommodation. Ten thousand strangers are inconvenienced for three days and nights that a small town may reap the benefits of an influx of strangers which it cannot accommodate. This inconvenience has been felt by thousands of persons; a majority of whom must retain an unpleasant recollection of the fact. In point of distance, nothing is gained by the present system: for if the holding of the Exhibition at Brockville one year be a convenience to the persons of that neighborhood, the holding of it at London another, brings the balance of inconvenience. A central position, which would give all the greatest attainable facilities of access, at all times, would be the best for all parties.

The time seems to have arrived when the question should be decided, whether the present plan of holding the Provincial Exhibitions sometimes in one place and sometimes in another, presents the same advantages as permanence and centrality of location, with all the conveniences on permanent buildings and properly laid out grounds. The directors of the Provincial Association have had an opportunity of watching the direction of public opinion on this subject; and we can hardly suppose that they will make a mistake in the matter. At the same time the erection of suitable buildings, of a permanent character, in this city, for the purposes of the Association would tend much to facilitate the decision of the question. There will never be a more favourable time for taking this first step in a much needed reform than, at present, when the next Annual Exhibition is to be held in Toronto.—Colonist.

The Next Provincial Fair.—We understand that the next Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association for Upper Canada, to be held at Toronto, will commence on the 28th September, one day later than it was held last year.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASE IN LONDON.

[From the Free Press, March 27.]

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Alexander Ward Anderson was brought up to be discharged on the verdict of "acquittal," found by the jury on the previous evening.

Mr. Pecher, Q. C., intimated that, after the two verdicts had been found, he did not feel inclined to press the prosecution further against the prisoner.

The learned judge, the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, then addressed the prisoner at the bar in an impressive and forcible manner. He said, doubtless the prisoner himself was not a little surprised at the verdict recorded last night. On the first trial of the accused, it appeared quite incomprehensible to him (the judge) how any person could have any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner; but when the second trial came on, he could not imagine how any person could have the slightest doubt of his guilt. It appeared to him (the judge) strange how such a decision could be arrived at in the face of the letter which he had written to his father before he left, and which was produced in evidence at the second trial—How, supposing that the father was entitled to the character that he held, the prisoner could dare write such a letter to his father, proposing a fraudulent disposition of his property, he could not not tell. He (the learned judge) had been a