## 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

BARBIRO.—The "Persian Balm" is a most delicious 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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Frightful consequences ensue from the neglect of scrofula or kingly 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, ..... 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,
2nd 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 Urban Hicks."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1858.


LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

P. M., Elginburgh; R. A., Brewer's Mills; E. C., New York; J. C., Montreal; A. M. S., Oakville; P. M., Toronto.

## The Display of Easter Meat in Kingston Market.

We have again and again asserted and maintained that the finest part of Canada West is that of which Kingston is the centre, and if we needed any further corroborating proof of this, we need only refer to the display of Butchers' Meat this day exposed in Kingston Market. Things should be judged by their effects; and if Toronto, Hamilton or London Market cannot exhibit as good meat as is shown at Kingston, then must the acknowledgement be made of the country round about these cities as being inferior to that round about Kingston. That is the true criterion.

In attempting to describe the glorious Show of Meat of to day, in all probability we shall only portray our incapacity, and be accused of partiality instead of ignorance; for where all is nearly equally good it is hard to discriminate. But we have judged with our eyes, and if those eyes have deceived us, all we can say in exculpation, is that we have used them as well as we know how.

Giving precedence to his Worship the Mayor, as being of the honorable Guild of Butchers, we looked at his Stall first, and there we saw a fine show indeed, of Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork. Perhaps the finest Beef in the Market was here to be seen. It was the carcase of a seven-year old ox, weighing 1400 lbs., fed by Mr. Baker, near Bath. It was such a beeve as if seen in Newgate Market would have been admired by all. Mr. Flanigan also showed other fine beeves, nearly as fine as the one mentioned; and some splendid calves, such as would tempt an anchorite to break his long Lent. Of Mutton and Pork there was a good display, but not so good as at other stalls.

Passing thence to the head of the Market we stopped at the Brothers Elliott's. Here [illegible] indeed a handsome display of what [illegible] can produce. Messrs Elliott [illegible] splendid steer of 1600 lbs. weight, [illegible] Alderman Breden, and two such [illegible] we never seen in Kingston, or [illegible] Canada, before. We leave to [illegible] it is poem to say whether Mr. Flanigan's time being [illegible] Elliott's steer was the finer [illegible]. We have no hesitation in award [illegible]

Each bottle [illegible] Sheep in Market. They Government [illegible] old wethers, fed by prevent counterfeits [illegible]

In all cases of [illegible] Bull 45 lbs. per quarter, [illegible] calf, fed by [illegible] 40 lbs. per [illegible] pigs, and a six weeks' [illegible]

[illegible] Stall, there was a [illegible] but he chiefly [illegible] weeks old, fed [illegible] per quarter. [illegible] Double Stall, [illegible] great Show of [illegible] all admirers, and all [illegible] the animals here ex[illegible] finer or as fine as those [illegible] they are displayed to [illegible]

[illegible] N. B.—$1,00 and [illegible] with the subjoined [illegible] closed to any authorized [illegible] a bottle of the Pills by return [illegible]

For sale by E. W. Palmer [illegible] J. B. Eyre & Co., and Charles [illegible] Shop of [illegible]

Clarke, weighing 1000 lbs. each; 1 three year old heifer of superior quality, weighing 800 lbs.; 10 splendid sheep, bred by R. Dickson, Esq., near Port Hope, weighing over 100 lbs. each; 10 good sheep, fed by John Gordinier, Esq., of Ernestown; 10 fine wether sheep, from the flock of Mr. Wm Medley, of Barriefield; some fine pork, bred by Major Sadlier, of Barriefield; 7 very good calves, and a very fine lamb, of 1858. Nothing can be handsomer than the view of all these animals, some disjointed, and some entire, hung up and exhibited in the good old English style.

At Mr. Hofner's Stall there was a good display of Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork. And at Mr. Peter Sewell's Stall, the very same remark may be made. Where every thing appears to be of the best quality, well merited praise is sometimes passed over.

Mr. McGuire in addition to a fair show of other meat, exhibited a remarkably fine pig ten months old.

At Mr. John Geale's Stall, there was an excellent show. He exhibited a yoke of fatted Oxen of 1000 lbs. weight each, fed by Mr. John Breden, several fat Sheep, fed by Wm. Medley of Barriefield; a splendid pig, fed by Mr. James Durand, two beautiful Calves, and the finest Lamb in the Market, weighing 7 lbs. per quarter. As a whole, with the exception of the Messrs. Andrews', Mr. Geale's Show was as fine a one as any in the Market.

At Mr. John Cummin's Stall, in addition to an unusually fine display of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, &c. he showed a splendid 5 year old Steer, weighing upwards of 1000 lbs weight, fed by himself.

We have passed over a dozen Stalls, filled with more or less variety and excellence of quality, but we have not space or leisure this morning to make mention of every thing good that can be seen by those, who reading this article can yet have time to judge for themselves, and make up for our deficiencies.

In addition to the Show of Easter meat in the Butchers' Shambles, there was almost as fine a display outside, in the Market Waggons. It was one of largest Markets ever seen in Kingston. Every space in the large square was filled, and independently of this the line of country waggons extended in every direction halfway up the leading streets. It was such a Market as would do good to an envious Torontonian.

## KINGSTON HARBOR.

This Harbor is not quite open, for a good deal of floating ice blocks up the passage; but it is so far open, that the steamer Bowmanville, Capt. Perry, intends to go out this day, on its first trip to Cape Vincent, and perhaps to the Head of the Lake.

## Arrival of the Hammonia.

NEW YORK, April 2nd.

The Steamship Hammonia arrived last night, and brought a London evening Express of 20th March, and London morning papers same date.

Consols closed on Saturday, P. M. at 96¼ for money, and 96¼ a 97 for 5th April. At Paris on Saturday the 3 per cents closed 69¼, an improvement of about ¼ per cent.

Bombay mail arrived at London on Saturday morning, but details of news give little of interest in addition to full telegraphic despatches already published. A letter from Allahabad 11th says, the whole force is to be in motion to-morrow, and have been crossing the river at Cawnpore the last four days, and talk of an attack, beginning on the 20th.

Sir Colin Campbell has had an interview here with the Governor General concerning Oude affairs. There is a report here that a relation of the [illegible] King has proclaimed himself King of India, and gives orders to the insurgents not to fight us, but to disperse in bands of 40 or so and scour roads and kill the English.

The Paris Pattie announces that several small vessels are now arming in different ports to reinforce the French Admiral in China. Marshal Canrobert has taken possession of his command in Nanice.

The Augsburg Gazette says the Greece and England are agreed upon the following points: 1st. The Porte must suppress the insurrection in Bosnia and Perzee Gouina; 2d. It must faithfully execute the Hatti Humayoun. Should these requisitions be complied with it will not be necessary to consult the Paris Conference on the subject; otherwise the Conference will be formally called on to settle the question.

Further intelligence from India says that Maun Singh has released and sent from Lucknow some forty or fifty English or Anglo Indian men, women and children, some of whom had reached Gomehpore Maun Singh brought them as far as Fyzabad. He has asked Jung Bahadoor for a pass into Nepaul, to end his days in retirement.

The Bareilli rebels lost 500 killed and wounded and 3 guns, in the affair of the 30th February.

The Maleon contingent, the greater part of which has mutinied, is to be disbanded.

The Rajah of Amphara, one of the original disturbers, was hanged on the 10th February.

The Fort of Gurrakota has been abandoned by the rebels and demolished by the English.

The small Madras column sent out from Jubbulpore on the Great Deccan Road, has destroyed several villages.

A rebel attack on the village of Slumunbad has been repulsed. Captain Osborne and the Rajah of Rewa had captured the Fort of Big Rasporghur and ninety-four prisoners. The prisoners were all shot. The Calpee rebels had been once beaten, losing in both affairs over 200 killed.

A small Government post at Tullowam had sustained an attack of several hours though only ten men defended it. The assailiers then moved off, taking with them the wives and children of defenders who were in villages.

Mrs. McNeven, the notorious Collingwood Lady was again lodged in jail on Saturday last, charged with aiding the escape of two prisoners from the Lock-up house, Collingwood, by supplying them, through the grating, with an axe, auger and matches, which enabled them to break through the door. The prisoners made their escape, leaving the kind hearted lady to take care of herself. This being her second offence in this County, she will undoubtedly be returned to the Penitentiary where she will be recognized as an old acquaintance.

The telegraphic epitome of intelligence brought by the City of Baltimore embraces some important items. Orsini and Pierri had been executed. From the East, we learn that the King of Delhi had been banished for life, that the British army had entered Oude, and that a bombardment of Lucknow would commence before the close of February. Two mails have been lost, with a large quantity of specie. The Russian settlement, at the mouth of the Amoor, has been destroyed by the Chinese.

A circular has been issued from the House Guards containing a plan for augmenting and recruiting the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment from the married soldiers of the army. They must enlist for life.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th, the Earl of Malmesbury submitted the correspondence which had taken place between the British and French Governments since the resignation of Lord Palmerston, which we subjoin.

The riot in Dublin was alluded to in both Houses, and Government promised a strict investigation.

In the House of Commons the Indian bill was passed.

Mr. Disraeli stated that the case of the Cagliari had been again submitted to the law officers of the crown, and the Government would act upon their opinion irrespective of the action of the late Government, which had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Naples in the premises.

Mr. Disraeli also stated, in reply to a speech from Mr. Bernal Osborne, that he did not think Government was called upon to declare anything beyond a general policy, under the peculiar circumstances attending their advent to power and the general policy had already been declared by Lord Derby. He promised that they would amend the government of India, and would be introduced before Easter, and announced that the Irish policy of the Government would be the same as was pursued by Lord Eglinton five years ago. He could never consent that an Orangeman should be thereby disqualified from the magistracy.

On the 16th, in the House of Lord's Lord Brougham, presenting a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society against the slave trade, said that a warrant act had been passed for the island of Guadaloupe, which would have an immediate and direct tendency to reduce the free negroes of that colony to a state of slavery. He acquitted the French Government of any blame, but regretted that that power had not discontinued the scheme for the free emigration of negroes.

Lord Malmesbury promised attention to the matters when they were officially brought to his notice.

The East India loan bill was read a second time—and Lord Ellenborough incidently stated that he believed by the end of February Lucknow would be destroyed.

Mr. Halliday, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, was included in the vote of thanks to the Indian army, recently adopted.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Disraeli said that the Government had refused to let Sardinia give up Mr. Hodge, the Englishman who was arrested at Genoa, to the French Government, as they did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to warrant his committal.

On the motion of Mr. Evart a select committee was granted to inquire into the progress and prospects, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonization in India.

This movement has reference to the projected cultivation of cotton in India.

Caricatures from Punch having been sent to certain French colonels, in the name of the Army and Navy Club in London, the committee of that club offer a reward of £50 for the name of the party who has been guilty of the insult.

The departure of the Spring fleet of coal laden vessels from the Tyne, comprising between 1,000 and 1,500 sail, detained in port on account of the Easterly winds, took place on the 13th and 14th, and so great was the crowd of shipping that numerous casualties occurred. Among others the American clipper Eddystone ran on the sands while entering the harbor, and remained in a perilous position for some time, but she was ultimately got off without much damage.

The riot between the College students and the police of Dublin, on the occasion of the public entry of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, attracted great attention, and had become the subject of an official investigation. Some of the students were seriously injured by the police, against whom a bitter feeling had sprung up, and a disposition had been evinced to renew the riot.

The place known as 'Discussion Forum' in Fleet street, London, referred to in the recent semi-official pamphlet as the resort of refugees for seditious purposes, turns out to be a tavern in which an English debating society holds its meetings.

The eclipse of the 15th of March was scarcely visible in England, owing to the hazy weather.

It is stated that Mr. Roebuck has received a challenge from the Count de Ligny, an officer in the French army, for his language in regard to France.

Lord Derby having summoned a meeting of his supporters in the House of Commons, 220 members attended, and great unanimity prevailed among them.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade held at the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:—

President—William Wm. [illegible] Esq.
Vice-President—George Davidson, Esq.
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer—C. M. Rose, Esq.
Council—Messrs. John Counter, William Rudston, John Shaw, James Hickey, P. Hyland, A. Livingston and E. Chown.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—The number of men belonging to this regiment, so far attested, and now lying at the barracks, in this city, amounts to 247, of whom 70 have been recruited in this city—the remainder are from Upper Canada. They are told off into three companies, in charge of Corporals of the 17th Regiment. We particularly noticed No. 3 company in charge of an intelligent lance-corporal, and which from the appearance of the men in it will make a smart light infantry. The uniform (as before stated) is a red tunic with blue facings. It has arrived from England and will be served out to the men this week.—Montreal Gazette, 30th.

RECRUITING.—Major Symthe's Rifle Company turned out last Saturday afternoon, headed by their finely uniformed band, for a little exercise, and also to do a little in the recruiting line. The Major, we understand, has considerably upwards of half the allotted portion 'listed, tested, sworn an' a,' and 'the Major will catch them gin they run awa.'' The result of Saturday's turn out added a few to the ranks of the' Royal Canadian Regiment.' Why don's the Major try the fife and drum on the streets twice or trice a week—the drum could be spared from the armory.

NANA SAHIB'S TREASURES.—A young officer who assisted at the recovery of some of the Nana's Treasures near Bithoor, writing to his father, under date of 30th December, says—"I wrote in the beginning of the month from Cawnpore, and since then another engineer officer and myself, with a few Sappers, have been fishing treasures out of one Nana Sahib's wells at his palace of Bithoor, about 10 miles from Cawnpore. The well contained about 25 feet of water, but by getting 200 of the line to work half a dozen buckets, we succeeded in getting it down to three feet. Two or three Sappers then went down, and after emptying the well of three feet of rubbish which the fellows had thrown in on the top, we managed to get out about £2000 worth of silver plate, and about £6000 worth of gold vessels. Some of the gold plate was magnificent. Two large plates were two feet nine inches in diameter, and of solid gold, and weighed together 70lbs. The other gold articles consisted of chalices, cups, &c., spurts for throwing rose water, massive spoons for the Ganges water when worshipping, &c. It was difficult work, for we had no tools. We worked out in water came for working the well, and the water came in. This must rate of 60 gallons a minute. We worked out yet, and a few Sappers worked out to get at the rupees, which they say are still at the bottom. The Nana's palace is in complete ruin, and everything belonging to him in the village "have been burnt."

The question will arise whether under the new regulations of the American Government relative to imports into the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, wheat, the produce of Western States, imported into Canada, reduced to flour, and afterwards exported to that country. Proof will arise to the effect that all produce, over 90 in value, so offered for exportation, the growth and production of these Provinces. Such proof cannot be given in these of flour the produce of Western States, but the Millers' Association of Canada carry on an extensive trade of this kind; and it seems to us that the new regulations will put an end to their operations. It may be that the chief object of the measure is to favor the milling and carrying interests of the United States by preventing Western wheat being brought to Canada, reduced to flour and sent back to another part of the country that produced it. That it will have that effect there seems to be little doubt. The parties immediately engaged in the milling business will chiefly feel the weight of the new regulations. One object of the Toronto Millers' Association will be defeated by the change.

The general result of depriving some this business, with the particular evil. Last year large sums of money were withdrawn from our banks and sent to the Western States to purchase American wheat, at a time when there were no purchasers of that staple in the Canadian market. It is improbable that this will occur again, under the new regulation; for hereafter there will be only one instead of two markets for American wheat ground into flour in Canada, and that the most distant and least accessible of the two. And although so long as England is the ultimate market our flour must come finally into competition with American, that competition will not take place in our own market. Canadian dealers in produce will have to restrict their purchases more closely to the Canadian market. If capital be scarce, the spreading of it over a smaller surface will have the same effect as making it more plentiful. In this way, the public at large may in some sort be compensated for the losses which a particular class, the milling interest, will sustain. Such balances of profit and loss may not be of the most equitable character; the compensating profit may not go into the pockets of those who have to bear the burthen of the loss; but this cannot be helped, and we shall have some right to congratulate ourselves if, on the whole, the community do not suffer by this particular effect of the new regulations of the American Government.

## VACANT OFFICES.—MR. SPENCE.

A Clear Grit editor in search of grievances is not expected to be scrupulous in his selection of assaults but he should avoid absurdity nevertheless. The Globe, forgetting the rule, complains piteously that the death of sundry officials, and the removal of others afford to the Government opportunities of appointing friends. As though Judges, Sheriffs, and Registrars should not die, forsooth, because the Clear Grits are not yet in power; or as though—Death having done his work—the Government should abstain from filling vacancies, because the Clear Grits desire to fill them! What next?

Mr. Spence, amongst others, is honored with our contemporary's censure, on the ground that he has been, or will be, appointed to the vacant Collectorship of this port. Though not formally announced, the appointment in question is understood to be more than probable; and, whenever made, we are sure that the mercantile classes of Toronto will offer no objection. Mr. Spence has bitter political antagonists as the Globe's articles abundantly attest; but his business capacity, his business experience, his methodical habits, and uniform courtesy, are admitted on all hands. And so qualified, nobody doubts his fitness to fill the position of Collector with great advantage to the community. To recommend him as an office seeker of the common, every-day stripe, is to outrage truth for the gratification of an unworthy sneer. He has not been a petitioner for office of any kind, we are able to say positively; and whenever he has received the Toronto Collectorship—as, for his sake and the city's, we trust he will—he will enter upon the discharge of its onerous duties, without being justly liable to any imputation upon his integrity and independence as a man or a politician.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE.—The inquest in the case of the homicide of Matthew Sheady was resumed at Toronto on Wednesday morning. A number of witnesses were examined, but no new point in relation to the affair was elicited by their evidence. After having these, the jury adjourned till seven o'clock, at which time the Coroner delivered his charge. He summed up the evidence in a lengthy manner, elaborately reviewing all the circumstances connected with the case. The Jury then retired, and after an absence of forty minutes brought in the following verdict:—"The jury find that Matthew Sheady came to his death by a wound in the abdomen inflicted by some sharp instrument, on the [illegible] day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, but whom or where, or by whom, or under what circumstances, the jury are unable to determine." In connection with the verdict, the jury returned their thanks to Dr. Cotter for the satisfactory manner in which he had conducted the business of the inquest.

DESERTING.—A man named Jas Dickie was arrested on Monday, in Toronto, by Color Sergeant Benjamin Felmingham, for deserting. Dickie originally enlisted in the 71st regiment, in Glasgow. Some short time afterwards, while in Sterling, he deserted and came to Canada. Being arrested and sent home with the 16th regiment, he was tried by Court martial and underwent three months imprisonment. Subsequently he enlisted again in one of the regiments of the line, deserted, and found his way to this continent where he enlisted in the 100 Regiment at St. Catherines. While in Toronto with some recruits, he is arrested by the color sergeant, who recognized him as the man who had formerly deserted from the 71st. His case will come before the military authorities.

About fifty men, who have been enlisted within the last few days for the 100th or Royal Canadian Regiment, left by train for Montreal yesterday afternoon. The recruits were accompanied to the depot by the band of the Rifles and a large concourse of persons. Forty-six of the above were attested by Mr. Gurnett on Monday, when there were 14 English, 4 Scotch, 1 Irish, 2 Yankees! 9 Canadians, 6 Germans, 1 Swiss, and 2 French. Of the above number we learn that 19 were recruited for Messrs. Clark and Derbishire, 10 for Mr. McCarthy, 4 for Mr. Bruce, and 7 for Mr. Gurnett. The total number attested at Toronto for this regiment up to the present time is 157.

## DOMESTIC.

GREAT SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Hamilton Spectator congratulates the public that an amalgamation of the charters for constructing the line between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, has been consummated, and submits the following list of the names of the officials appointed to carry out the project:

PRESIDENT.—George McBeth, Esquire, M. P. P.

VICE PRESIDENT.—John Smith, Esquire, Dereham.

DIRECTORS.—Dr. Rae, Hamilton; Andrew Thompson, Esq., Port Dover; J. H. Cornell, Esq., Norwich; J. G. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Sheriff Mercer, Chatham; Paul J. Salter, Esq. Windsor; Thomas Rae, Esq., Hamilton; John Ferris, Colchester; Joseph Mercer, Esq., Sandwich.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—J. C. Street, Esq.

ASSOCIATE ENGINEER.—Marcus Smith, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Wm. L. Smart, Esq.

The surveys will be immediately proceeded with, and a vigorous prosecution of the enterprise may be confidently looked forward to. The Head quarters will be at [illegible]

GREAT FLOOD IN GRAND RIVER, C. W.—On Thursday last a great flood occurred on the Grand River, C. W. At Brantford a portion of the town was inundated, but no very serious damage appears to have been sustained. At Galt a bridge was totally destroyed, and two men barely escaped with their lives. From a Reporter extra we learn:—

The ice on a large mill dam went away with a tremendous rush, and the bridge not far below suffered from the severe pressure upon it, but it was not destroyed. Large quantities of ice were then observed accumulating at another bridge lower down. At this bridge, which was not so high, as the others, the crush of ice was tremendous. For a considerable period the bridge stood well, and it was hoped it would escape, but in a moment, without the least warning, the pier next the railway was washed away, and the wood work sank into the boiling flood.

At the time there were several parties on the bridge, and some fearfully narrow escapes took place. Mr. Andrew Elliot was one of these, and in the leap to save himself he was just enabled to reach the shore. Mr Shearson had also to jump, but escaped without any injury, as also did Mr Thom. But two poor fellows, Mr. Kindwell, Inspector on the Railway, and Mr Heller, were too far on the bridge to have the chance, and, in a moment they were precipitated, with the broken timbers, into the fearful chasm. Of course they were immediately carried off and the horror-stricken spectators had to see two well known inhabitants hurried to a fearful doom, without any possibility of affording assistance.

But Providence had otherwise ordained. A person on the road near Mr. Moffat's thought he heard some person in the river shouting for help, and hurried to the town to give the alarm. On this becoming known, parties of our inhabitants immediately proceeded down the river to the place indicated. Having arrived on the bank, efforts were immediately made to prove the rumor that there was true, and to the shouts of the inquirers, there came a distant halloo across the raging waters. To the inquiries of how many there were, the answer was 'two,' and their names 'Kidwell and Heller,' and that they were 'all right! up in a tree!' Fires were immediately lit on the shores and crowds began to assemble to devise the best means for their assistance. The tree on which they had taken refuge was just at the mouth of Moffat's creek, and on one side of them was the roaring river, full of ice, and on the other was a jam of ice, timber, &c., extending to several hundred yards. Several parties immediately endeavored to reach them over this ice, but after great exertions were compelled to return, for as the water became so deep that they found it impossible to proceed. Boats were then sought, but the current ran so swift, and the ice obstructed them so, that it was considered almost an impossibility to reach them this way.

But Messrs. Cowan and Ogilvie were determined to try it at whatever risk. Accordingly the boat was started, and with great exertions reached the tree, but it was impossible to stop in such a swift stream, and they were carried out in the current of the river, and they only got back with immense labor. Nothing daunted, however, they immediately started again, and this time, by skilful management, were enabled to drop down on the broken part of the bridge, at the foot of the tree, and a hearty cheer acknowledged their success. The rest was now comparatively easy. The poor fellows were very weak, having been about four hours on the tree) and they were brought to the shore one by one, where hundreds of willing hands were ready to assist them, and their cheers announced to those on the opposite shore the tidings they were so anxiously waiting. The poor fellows were immediately taken home and well cared for, and this morning are almost entirely recovered.

## IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

From the Rouse's Point Advertiser, March 20.

On Tuesday evening of this week, two young men arrived in the 8 o'clock train from Montreal, and put up at Angell's National House. On the following morning, they called on our merchants generally, stating that they were going into Canada to to buy horses, and wished to exchange their funds for some that would be more current there. Their money was all ten dollar bills on Lyndon, Vt. Bank, bright and new, and neatly done up in $100 packages. They succeeded by way of exchange, and a small amount of trade, to get $920. $564 from R. Heaton, $210 from W. T. Cook, $20 from Geo Standage, $10 from J. Steen, and $20 from T. H. Slingsby. About noon they settled their bills at the National House and came down to the Station House Hotel, and called for a warm room, and ordered dinner served up in the same, changed their clothes two or three times, had their whiskers trimmed, took a "nip," "settled," &c., in short had a good time, paid their bill, and about o'clock, left in the Vt. Central cars for the east.

To make our story short, it turned out that their Lyndon money was bogus, genuine ones altered to tens, by a chemical process, and so exceedingly well done that bankers took them without the least suspicion. This fact was made known on the arrival of a policeman and a broker with $775 of the same money taken in exchange from these men the day before.

In the 5.30 Vt. C train, next morning, a party of the sufferers went in pursuit of the rogues, while Mr. Cook remained here to make use of the telegraph. The latter did the work up admirably and expeditiously. In less than half an hour they were traced to Northfield, and in less than an hour they were arrested, and examined, and all the money which they received here and at Montreal was found on their persons, at $40 of the counterfeit tens on Lyndon bank, about $1600 in good money in bills on Montreal Banks, Union Bank of Swanton, Iron Bank of Plattsburgh, &c., which was returned to the rightful owners, and in addition to this, all their expenses paid. The counterfeit dealers were then put in jail for further examination. They will probably be taken to Canada for trial.

They registered their names at our hotels as Charles Roberts and C. M. Smith. Their real names, however, proved to be Drew and Kelly, of Derby, Vt. Their parents and friends are somewhat wealthy and highly respectable. They confess that they got the bogus money in New York, bought eighty-ten dollar bills for $2 50 each. They admit of exchanging $775 in Montreal and $820 at Rouse's Point, but deny trying off $500 at Stanstead, C. E.

The victims of these scoundrels in this city were Mr. Malhiot and the Messrs Nutter, money brokers. We saw a specimen of the counterfeits [illegible] they are so beautifully executed that they might deceive the most experienced. It is to Chief Constable Clarke of Sherbrooke, that the detection of the counterfeiters is principally owing.—[Transcript.

DEATH OF SHERIFF HAMILTON.—We regret to have to announce the demise of our worthy sheriff, which melancholy event took place at his residence on Sunday evening last,—aged sixty six years. Deceased was the fourth son of the late Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, C.W., who officiated as judge of the Niagara District for many years. Sheriff Hamilton served in the incorporated militia of this Province during the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. At the conclusion of the war he came to reside at St. Thomas, where he lived till his appointment as sheriff for the London District, in 1836, which post he held with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the public. Deceased was universally respected, and leaves many friends to mourn his loss.—London Prot. Type.

WALLACE MONUMENT.—On Monday, the 1st March, a meeting of the committee for the erection of the Wallace monument on the Abbey Craig, Stirling was held in the Council chambers there, Mr Charles Baillie, sheriff of the county, and convener of the committee, in the chair. The treasurer reported that the fund actually in hand and at the disposal of the committee amounted to £3 666 6 8d; that about £400 of the subscriptions were still outstanding, but could be readily obtained, and the fund might now be stated as at least £4 000. Independent of subscriptions at home, large remittances had been received from numerous places abroad, including New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Berbice, Denmark, Bermuda, California, Valparaiso, Geelong, Victoria, &c., and a letter was received from Melbourne, intimating that the sum collected there now exceeded £500, which would be remitted without delay. It was agreed that a special meeting of the committee should be held on the 24th of June next for the purpose of issuing advertisements for designs for the monument.

NORTH RIDING OF OXFORD.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Wm. McDougall was, on Monday, nominated as opposition candidate for the North Riding of Oxford; but the formal proceedings of the Convention have not yet reached us. It is gratifying to know that Mr McDougall will receive the unanimous and cordial support of the Liberal party in the Riding, and that his election is beyond doubt.

## The New British Ministry.

### IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

From Punch.

THE EARL OF DERBY. LORD STANLEY.

Lord D. You have been looking over my list of Ministers—my correct card—and I do not observe, Edward, that expression of lively satisfaction which good news should impart to the countenance of the philanthropist.

Lord S.—My dear father, there is certainly a good deal to be said for these persons—for some of them at least. Yes, on looking again, I observe, unhesitatingly that there is nothing to be said against several of them.

Lord Derby, (laughing).—Then don't look any more, please, if looking sets you on that sliding scale of praise. I am sure that I have made a very good Cabinet.

Lord S.—The very best that can be made out of our materials.

Lord D.—A much better than the one which you gentlemen of the Commons have been pleased to kick over. To begin, there is a better Premier, eh?

Lord S. (laughing).—Of course, my dear father, an English earl is better than an Irish viscount. But filial admiration apart, there can be no doubt that in several of your appointments the country get the services of better men than the last.

Lord D.—My Chancellor, besides being one of the most popular men in London, is surely an improvement on Lord Cranmother.

Lord S.—He knows nothing of Chancery, and he hates the Jews.

Lord D.—Both virtues in their way.—Well, then, Ellenborough succeeds Mr. Verson Smith.

Lord S.—How good Dr. Johnson is, in the Rejected Addresses, about the "half-reasoning" Elephant, parent of combs.

Lord D.—Nelly will do nothing by halves, you irreverent fellow. And is not Pakington a better First Lord than Sir Charles Wood?

Lord S.—Sir John is a first rate man and has given me two surprises; first, that he should take the Admiralty, and secondly, that he should take anything.

Lord D.—There now, I thought he would have made a waiting race of it, but that's his business. He disqualifies himself from some other running which people supposed he would have made. So be it.—Now, instead of your namesake there's Henley.

Lord S.—"Humbleby Grumbleby's grave as an owl
"All the day long he does nothing but growl."

A very good man of business, though he is not likely to be confounded in history with Orator Henley.

Lord D.—I had a great mind to offer him Ben Hall's department, only folks would call him Henley on Thames.

Lord S.—And so John Manners is to cleanse the Thames. I know one way in which he'll never do it.

Lord D.—By setting it on fire, eh? No. But if things go right I mean to give him a good start into popularity. Ben Hall has made a Park for the people and struck up a bridge with a toll to keep them out of it. Johnny shall pitch the tolls over.

Lord S.—Allow me to congratulate you on your Privy Seal.

Lord D.—Well, he is a Rear-Admiral, and he is not Clanricarde. I don't know much else to be said for Hardwicke.

Lord S.—Walpole for Grey.

Lord D.—Caveris paribus—which we may say they are—Walpole is one of us. Great-grandfather an Earl, mother an Earl's daughter.

Lord S.—But Sir George is an Earl's nephew, and the family dates back to the 13th century, it honors count at a round game.

Lord D.—Oh highly respectable of course. But everybody likes Walpole, and nobody likes Pother man. I mustn't make any jokes on Walpole though, or he'll be incorporated them into Acts of Parliament, as he did against my proposing to give votes to [illegible]

Lord S.—There was no choice for you in the case of your Foreign Minister, but Malmesbury is worst in the whole list.—I have the made believed by the public to [illegible] despots [illegible] veneration for Continental despots.

Lord D.—And Palmerston, by the public to have the most fervent [illegible] believed for Continental despots.

Lord S.—Perhaps you'll pardon [illegible] ing, my dear father, that the answer is one of those exceedingly neat ones which are far too clever to be convincing.

Lord D.—Well, then, I'll tell you. Malmesbury has not a quarter of Clarendon's brains, and he is preternaturally proud of being patted on the head by his betters.—But he is an honest fellow, and very humble to me. People shouldn't abuse him.

Lord S.—I never heard anybody accused to abuse him. If he is one of our necessities, let him pass.—General Pool for Lord Panmure!

Lord D.—Well, I exclaimate Brother Jonathan sitting on your hand, and can he thing almighty, smart when he likes, too.—Sir-ee.

Lord S.—You imitate the Americans for politeness, my dear father, and it is to imitate one of these days you will have to imitate them a little more.

Lord D.—Church rates. I hope I shall [illegible] Well, when the time comes I howled over 10 to up to my work. My boy! That was Irish bishops at a Jamaican Alley, I flatter howling worthy to myself.

Lord S.—Percy Kelly instead of Bethell is hedging against us—apple-pips for pearls.

Lord D.—Yes, almost; but then the pearls became as if the giver felt he was using them before swine. Now our man's Sir civil and agreeable, and nearly persuades people that his pips come out of the tree of knowledge.

Lord S.—And Caines is worth a good many of Keating. I don't know whether the latter makes the cough lozenges that bear his name, but he certainly makes his audience want them.

Lord D.—Well, Eglinton will be liked in Ireland—he's a bit of a sham, but he goes to the sham work—tilting, as he did at his Astley Circus business, with lances half sawn through. Isn't he better than Carlisle?

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The last official act of Lord Palmerston was to send a donation of £100 to Mrs Mogridge, the widow of the admiral so well known as "Old Humphrey."

The Hungarian General Klapka, well known in London as the gallant defender of Comorn, has found a sphere of usefulness on the Bosphorus, where he acts as Constantinople agent for a number of Odessa and other Russian houses.

METHODIST ACCESSIONS.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate states that in the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church 857 accessions are reported within a few weeks; in the Erie Conference over 700; in the Jamestown District more than 1300; and in the Pittsburg Conference over 1000.

CONVERSION OF EDWIN FORREST.—At a recent prayer meeting in Burton's theatre in New York, a young man in the pit said he had heard glorious news—namely, that the greatest actor in America, Edwin Forrest, was converted. The Daily News of New York says upon enquiry they learn that the celebrated tragedian was converted in Philadelphia on last Wednesday night.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—All Willmot of the Thirteenth District was surprised and pressed by a call from Mr Frederick Lomax and Miss Jane Hamilton, the parties to the late seduction suit which has made so much noise in the papers. The loving couple, fully satisfied with their courting experiences in New York, mutually expressed a desire to be united in wedlock, which union the worthy Alderman completed in the proper form, and sent away the alleged vile seducer and the heart broken, ruined victim as happy specimens of husband and wife as any one could desire to see.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Mr. Edward Truelove, the London bookseller has been committed for trial for the publication of a pamphlet justifying tyrannicide. The Morning Post calls upon the Derby administration to follow up this case, by the prosecution of three infuriated refugees, who have contrived to make more noise in England than they did in France, under the most favorable conditions for achieving temporary fame. Messrs. Felix Pyat, Besson, and Talandier, not satisfied with the warning they received in Jersey, have improved the occasion of the Orsini trial to publish an extravagant rhapsody in honor of the conspirators.

The Emperor and Empress drive out almost every day. The former in his phaeton, without any other attend