Penitentiary, Boot and Shoe Store.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER.

It is a most undoubted fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy is one of the greatest discoveries made in medicine the past century. It has been a study of the Dr. during twenty years' practice to find what particular organ, when diseased, caused the greatest number of ills or pains, and his conclusion is, that the liver is the greatest regulator of the system and the most liable to disease, while if kept free from disease is a preventive of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, general debility, &c., while last but far from least we mention consumption; for our experience is that more cases of consumption owed from diseased liver than from all other causes put together.

Taking this to be a correct hypothesis, we have but to find a remedy with which to correct the liver, and we have a cure of nearly all the diseases we are subject to by simply using a preventive. That the Invigorator is such a remedy, is beyond doubt to all who try it, for its virtues are such that for all complaints arising from liver derangements, it is an unfailing remedy, while as a family medicine, for all diseases of the stomach or bowels, which are caused in a greater or less degree by liver derangement, it is the safest, surest and most efficacious remedy known.—Princeton Press.

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. 59

The Daily British Whig.

"To let you know I live."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.
T. A. B., Toronto; P. M., Gananoque.

From the Pilot.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

THREE DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

The Africa, with dates from Liverpool to the 3d instant, arrived at New York this forenoon. Her mails leave this evening and unless "expressed through" will not reach Kingston till Monday morning.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Kangaroo arrived out on the 1st. The five million Indian Loan Bill had been taken at an average of 9¾.

Liverpool breadstuffs dull but steady. R. Spence & Co., says there has been no market since the receipt of advices by City of Washington. Beef dull, but steady. Pork steady. Lard firm at an advance of 1s; Sales 50s to 52s. Ashes quiet at 35s 9d to 36s for Pot; 37s for Pearl. Sugar dull, at 7d decline.

London breadstuffs quiet, and all qualities slightly lower. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £105,000. Consols had declined, and were quoted at 96¾ to 97. No change had been made in the rate of discount at the Bank of England.

Politics and commerce dull during Easter holidays.

The Atlantic Cable was being rapidly taken on board the Niagara and Agamemnon. Expected that it will be completed by 10th of May. Some deep sea experiments are to be made before the final attempt at laying the cable is made.

The African mail steamer Gambia is now over a month overdue in England, and fears are entertained for her safety.

The relations between France and Sardinia continue very unsatisfactory.

The Paris Bourse had lost its buoyancy and was daily declining.

Spain is sending reinforcements to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The Port is said to have rejected the demand of France, for the authorization of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MAIL LINE.—It is said that the United States Government has just entered into a contract with the proprietors of the Royal Canadian Mail Line of ocean steamers for the periodical carrying of the American Mails. This new arrangement has been made partly in consequence of the speed and regularity of the voyages made by our national line, and is partly attributable to the fact of the Collins Line having been driven off the ocean, and thus leaving a want of postal accommodation to be provided for which the weekly Cunard Line could not of itself suffice.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The Daily Times has the following from Washington:—

Interesting and important diplomatic correspondence, lately carried on between the British Minister, Lord Napier, and General Cass relative to the slave-trade, has reached the climacteric in a long, able and convincing note from the venerable Secretary, addressed to Lord Napier to-day, reviewing the whole subject, and furbishing a complete answer to the demands and pretensions of the British Government.

Several notes had previously passed—Lord Napier complaining, on the part of his Government, that the American flag is used on the African coast as a cover to slavers of all nations, and maintaining that the United States is bound to increase the African squadron from three, the present number of vessels, to four, &c.

In to-day's note General Cass communicates to Lord Napier the views of our Government at length, and in a manner which must silence, if not satisfy, Lord Napier and his Government. General Cass, however, studiously avoids giving offence to England, though he comments with great and deserved severity upon the Coolie trade, and the laws of England relating thereto and animadverts with equal justice upon the African apprenticeship system of Louis Napoleon.

General Cass regrets the abuse of the American flag by vessels not entitled to claim that protection, but cannot admit that our Government is responsible for this abuse to a greater extent than it has employed its efforts to prevent it. He fair or refuses to acknowledge that we are bound to add another vessel to our African squadron, and after reviewing the treaty stipulations, contends that we have fully complied with them, in letter and spirit.

The document is written in strong but temperate language, and though severe and occasionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British Government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able state paper, and will increase the reputation of General Cass. It will be sent to the Senate as an Executive document to-morrow.

St. Louis, April 14.

Frightful consequences are likely to ensue along the lower Mississippi which is now higher than ever by the accession of the combined flood now coming from the upper rivers. The Mississippi is rising at St. Paul down. The Missouri and other rivers are both high and rising, and all their tributaries are at flood height. An unusual high water is occasioned by heavy rains extending through the whole western and north western country, and is not the ordinary spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subside, the whole lower country will doubtless be inundated.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

April 13 h.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Mr. Macdonald begged leave to introduce a bill to amend the law concerning the jurisdiction and procedure of the several Surrogate Courts in Upper Canada. The practice in these courts was, at present, lengthy and cumbersome, proceeding by methods of citation, registration, &c.—This system, the proposed bill was calculated to abolish. It would do away with the Probate Court, and establish a central office in Toronto, to the superintendent of which all matters connected with wills, &c. throughout the country, should be communicated, and by whom all documents should be registered. This would prevent there being more than one probate granted in each case, and any one lodging a caveat with the officer alluded to, would prevent letters of administration being improperly taken out. The practice according to the canon law, he repeated, would be done away with, and a practice established very similar to that under the common law of the land; and this would be accomplished without curtailing fees, expense in the courts.

Mr J. S. Macdonald said he should carry out his previously expressed intention and oppose the introduction of any measure affecting Upper Canada into the House by the Government so long as they were in a minority in that section of the Province.—He might be in error in adopting this course, and he had been called factious by a portion of the Press for doing so but he acted in accordance with his real opinions, and if all the negociations which had taken place were made known, it would be seen that he was not anxious from selfish motives to drive gentlemen opposite from power. He stood perhaps alone in this point. He did not assume to be and he was not the leader of the Opposition. He acted for himself.

The yeas and nays were called for, when

Mr Hogan rose to make a few observations. The Attorney General had said a few years since that continuous and systematic legislation by a majority of one section in reference to the matters of the other, could not be tolerated. Why did he pursue now a course at variance with his previously expressed opinions? Why did he make appointments of an important nature, judicial appointments, appointments of county attorneys, and others like them? Why did he within a few days appoint in Toronto to an important office a gentleman in whom the people of Upper Canada had declared their want of confidence? He agreed with the course pursued by the member for Cornwall.

Mr Foley also concluded to the fullest extent with what had been said. The grand work of legislation under the representative system, was the well understood wishes of the people. Now, if carried, the present bill would be carried by the representatives of Lower Canada, of whom probably not one in ten knew anything of the surrogate courts of Upper Canada. But under the bill, there would probably be new officers appointed.

Attorney General Macdonald—No, not one.

Mr Foley—Every bill passed must have officers to carry it out. And the way such appointments would be made might easily be understood on a reference to the manner in which the little town of Simcoe, the date of commission of the peace had been issued. That town had 1,500 inhabitants, and never sent a tory to Parliament. Yet there were 21 tories in the commission of the peace there.

Mr. W. F Powel—That into represent your tory ally from Grey. (A laugh)

Mr Foley—The Government tampered with the Municipal Laws, and with the Jury Laws of Upper Canada, brought forward measures which had never been thought of or wished for by the people of Upper Canada, and this while they were in a minority from that section of the Country. He quite agreed with the member for Cornwall.

Mr Cameron said no other course was left to the Upper Canadian majority than that pursued at present. The double majority principle ought to be acted on by the Government.

Mr. Loranger said the member for Montmorenci was so full of the double majority question that he must needs bring it up at the first reading of a bill! The member for Cornwall had said a few days ago that the Opposition need not be united in principle. The course they they now took was in accordance with this expression.—But, he would ask, why was not the member present to oppose, as he had said he would the introduction of the Municipal Bill and other measures brought forward a few days since? Why had not the member for Waterloo opposed the introduction of that bill to?

Mr Foley—Because it was not a bill belonging to the Government. It was a bill filched by the Attorney General from the Opposition.

Atty Gen. Macdonald—Will the gentleman explain his words?

Mr Foley—The gentleman assumed it as his own, although it was reported four years ago by a committee.

Mr Robin had been a member of that committee, and thought the present bill was not the same at all as reported by them.

Atty-Gen. Macdonald had given credit to the Statutory Commission, to whom it was due.

Mr Loranger said that if the reasoning of members opposite were good now it was good ten days ago. But then they had not opposed the introduction of Government measures. It was said that Lower Canadians did not know anything about the Surrogate Courts of Upper Canada. Now he was sure they knew more about these Courts than the Upper Canadians did about the Courts of Lower Canada. If the principle advocated by the member for Montmorenci was to prevail, it would prevent the Government introducing any measures during the session, merely because they were in the minority of two in Upper Canada. Again, gentlemen were aware that in Oxford an election was pending, and it was said that a Government candidate would be returned. But, according to the opinions of the member for Cornwall, even this increase would avail the Government nothing. That member first of all obtains leave of absence for eight days on private business, and then comes back to the House, and endeavors to stop all business. The member for Montmorenci said that to be pronounced without the confidence of the people, or in a minority, the Government must first be defeated on two, three, four or five measures. Now, he (Mr Loranger) quite agreed with the member so far.

Mr Brown in voting differently from some of his colleagues, would offer a few words in explanation. There were two grounds on which such a bill might be opposed—one that it is wrong in itself and ought not to be passed by the House—and the other on constitutional grounds. With this great question before them which must soon be settled, he was not prepared to get out of the crisis about to be forced on them, by accepting their will o' the wisp of the double majority. Even should the member for Cornwall defeat the Government on this question and attempt to form a Government, he would be sure to encounter just the same obstacles which beset the present Government in the matter. (Hear.) He would request his friend, therefore, to withdraw his opposition to the introduction of the bill. He [Mr Brown] was sure that every day the present Government remained in office, in opposition to the wishes of Upper Canada, they were but heaping upon themselves obloquy which would ultimately ruin them. As to the member for North Oxford, the Provincial Secretary had reckoned on him as a supporter of the Government. But he could tell that member that the ex Receiver General had utterly renounced the connection. He had avowed himself in favor of Representation by Population and would never give a vote in favor of Sectarian Schools. [Hear, hear and laughter.] He saw the Attorney General laughing.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said he would tell the member what he was laughing at. He was quite amused to see that on the earliest possible occasion the member for Toronto laid claim to Mr Morrison as his own.—[Laughter.]

Mr Brown said that it were no great matter who claimed him, as he would not be returned. He felt confident that Mr Macdougall would be returned for that county. In conclusion, he hoped his friend would withdraw his opposition.

Mr J. S. Macdonald rose to explain. He was not surprised at the opposition offered by the member for Toronto, that member had always maintained the single majority principle. But by the position he at present held he in reality gave a license to gentlemen opposite. It gave them a license for making such appointments as had been spoken of by the member for Waterloo. It brought them back to the time when the old Tory party ruled.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—That was when you were a Tory. [Laughter.]

Mr J. S. Macdonald defied the member to show that he ever advocated Tory principles.

Mr Powell—As a Tory I repudiate the connection. [Laughter.]

Mr J. S. Macdonald went on to explain that he would not accede to the suggestions of the member for Toronto. He felt incumbent on him to offer every opposition to the government; for, by so doing he prevented their doing mischief.

Mr. Powell said it was very gratifying to him to listen to the mutual regrets expressed by each of the members for Toronto and Cornwall, as to the course the other took. It showed that even were the government to go out to-morrow it would be very difficult for the opposition to secure a majority. (Hear hear.) He deprecated the waste of time consequent on the course pursued by the opposition. They did not pretend to offer an opinion as to the character of the legislation commenced by the government, but they opposed it nevertheless. Many of the members of the opposition began to see this, and had observed to him that, if the Attorney General would offer some satisfactory solution of the question of Representation by Population, they would support the government. Even the member for Toronto was ready to confess that he had ridden his hobby to death, and said he could after half an hour's communication, command a majority of Lower Canadian members.

Mr. Thibaudeau eulogized the member for Cornwall, and wished to be informed why, in constructing the Cabinet, the Lower Canadians had not insisted on coalescing with the gentleman instead of the Postmaster General. For the views of the former were in accordance with those of the Lower Canadians, while those of the latter certainly were not. He then attacked the senior member for Toronto, and hoped that his views which were inimical to the rights of the Lower Canadians would not be supported. When the gentleman advocated the single majority he did what (Mr Thibaudeau) though ought not to be supported by Lower Canadians.

Mr. Talbot thought the course of the member for Cornwall was very inconsistent. He agreed with the general policy of the Government, and yet he opposed all measures they introduced. Concerning the question of Representation by Population, he was in favor of it, and would vote for it when it came up in a manner different from that mythical one in which it had been brought forward during the debate on the address. The obstructiveness of the Opposition was perhaps the cause why this subject had not ere this been introduced fairly to the House. And this obstructiveness was condemned by the country at large which, through the press, by public meetings, and by numerously signed petitions, expressed its desire for ultitarian legislation. (Hear.)

Mr. Galt said he was in favor of the single majority, and thought the double majority principle if acted upon would lead to injurious results. He therefore preferred the views of the member for Toronto on the subject to those of the member for Cornwall. But seeing that Upper Canada demanded Representation by Population, and that Lower Canada was opposed to the granting of it, he conceived that some measure to avert the contest which he foresaw ought to be adopted. Such a measure was that which he had broached in the resolutions of which he had given notice, and for the discussion of which he intended to ask the House to fix a day.

Mr Patrick announced his intention of voting against the Government.

Mr Sicotte explained the misapprehension under which the member for Percé Neuf labored, regarding the Postmaster General.

Mr. Thibaudeau after the explanation withdrew any insinuation he might have made against that gentleman.

Mr Mackenzie was sorry that the present unsettled state of affairs political prevailed, for it retarded to the settlement of a beautiful country, which, to see prosperous, was the only aspiration he had. In the United States the federal government swallow up the means of the people. Here this was not the case, and we therefore might be much more prosperous than our neighbours. But the country was not prosperous, which showed that something was radically wrong. People therefore went to Iowa or Minnesota, and established governments on the principle of Representation by Population. M. Papineau had voted for this principle. It ought to be carried out, and when he should not see such scenes as those which happened in Wentworth, where, so soon as Mr Spence had been defeated, a commission of the peace had been issued comprising men of opposite politics to the man elected. It might be said, why were there no public meetings on the subject. Perhaps this very absence was the very worst feature in this case. The double majority principle was a farce. He expressed his want of confidence in the permanence of the Legislative Council. He then proceeded to say that he did not see how a country 2,000 miles long could be permanently united under one government. He complained that Mr. Greer had been appointed Registrar of Wentworth—a person whom nobody had heard of. The best plan for the House would be to insist upon Representation By Population. Then Upper Canada would have twenty more representations. He would vote with the Government against the double majority principle.

M. Ferguson said what had fallen from many gentlemen opposite showed that what they desired was not legislation, but opposition. Nothing could prove this more than the conduct of the member for Cornwall, who would draw down upon himself, as he had already done, the censure of the press and of the country. (Hear.) He would just advert to the remarks of the member for Toronto, who said that members on that side voted against their principles. Now, the Opposition had brought forward no measures at all, was it right then that they should oppose all of whatever nature? Certainly not, and he (Mr. Ferguson) and others with him would vote on measures introduced according to their merits.

The members were then called in, and the vote taken, with the following result:—

YEAS, 94.
NAYS, 8.

The bill was then read a first time, and although the Government wished to have the second reading on Friday, yet, at the request on the Opposition it was postponed until Tuesday next.

April 14.

Numerous petitions were presented, among which were—One by the Hon. Mr. Cameron in favor of a Maine Law. One by Mr. Wallbridge against the repeal of the Usury Laws, and praying that the penalties formerly in force be re-enacted.

MEMBERS' ALLOWANCE.

The committee on contingencies recommended that the statuarly allowance to members ($4 per diem) be augmented by $2 per diem.

The adoption of the report being moved,

Mr. Holmes seconded by Mr. Ferguson moved in amendment that the indemnification for the services of members be $4 per diem, and that all other services connected with the House be paid in the same proportion, namely, at a reduction of one sixth. He thought the financial position of the province was such as to demand retrenchment. Instead of this, it had been proposed in numerous instances to augment the expenditure. He complained that the farmers had to pay, while no measures were being taken to alleviate the agricultural distress.

Mr. Brown repudiated the notion which had gone abroad that $6 a day was too much as a remuneration for members' time. But he would vote for $4, because that was sufficient to pay their expenses.

Mr Ferguson thought $4 per diem was the best sum. He had supported the amendment merely to allow the subject to be brought before the House.

Attorney General Macdonald said the committee had brought the report in merely in accordance with Parliamentary practice. He thought, however, that the rate of remuneration ought to be fixed by statute. And he hoped that, ere long, the House would fix it. Of course, even $6 did not nearly compensate members for their time.

Mr. Holmes then, on request of several members, withdrew his amendment, and the report was adopted on a division.

A message was received from His Excellency, with which were transmitted the Public Accounts and the tables of the trade and Navigation of the Province for the year 1857.

Mr. John brought up a report from the Committee on Contingencies, recommending that the indemnification for the members' services be fixed by statute.

Mr. Foley moved that all the correspondence relative to the appointment of Mr Mercer as Sheriff of Norfolk, be printed—Carried.

Mr. Piche moved, That the payment of two hundred pounds currency into the hands of the Clerk, made by J. Bte. Guevremont, Esquire, against the return of Jaques, Felix Scincennes, Esquire be declared equivalent to the recognizance which he has offered, and which has been declared by Mr. Speaker to be insufficient, and that the Election Petition of the said J. Bte Guevremont be referred to the General Committee on Elections, and proceedings be had thereon, so that justice may be done to the parties without regard to the aforesaid formalities.

Mr. Patrick objected to the discussion on this subject being taken up as other notices preceded it in the paper.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection.

The Attorney General Macdonald then moved the order of the day.

Toronto, April 15.

The parliamentary proceedings were destitute of any general interest. In the Upper House a petition was presented from the Hon D. B Viger whose seat had lately been declared vacated by his absence from the House. The petition set forth that severe infirmities and frequent illness were the sole causes which rendered him unable to attend; and that the House was acting unjustly and illegally in declaring his seat vacated, from the fact that he had received four years' leave of absence from the Governor. A petition was also presented from the Great Western Railway praying for an amendment to their charter, and for power to increase their capital stock. A bill, having for its object the postponement of the Common Law Procedure Act from taking effect for another year, was read a second time and referred to a select committee. This bill it will be remembered, was passed last session, and was to have come into operation on the first of July next.

April 16.

An incident occurred in the House, yesterday, which somewhat enlivened the monotony of the investigation into the affairs connected with the Elections. The Speaker's warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of two persons whose connection with the Lotbiniere election seemed of a suspicious nature, had been forwarded by that official to the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, with a request that he would execute it. The Sheriff evidently disliking to act as the deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms, returned the warrant unexecuted, alleging that there was nothing in it which obliged him to act. Mr Speaker informed the House of those facts, and on motion of the Attorney General West, seconded by the Attorney General East, the House ordered a fresh warrant to be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms, giving him authority to name the Sheriff as his deputy. The cause assigned to this course was, that the Sheriff did wrongly in suffering his ideas concerning a question of etiquette to retard the business of the House.

After this the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, both in the Russell and Lotbiniere election cases, which occupied the House until the adjournment.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, April 16.

The second reading of the bill to secure to married women certain separate rights of property was the only important business transacted yesterday in the Upper House. This bill which has been referred to a committee consisting of Hon. Messrs. Vankoughnet, Dallaquiere, Prince Desaulles Boulton, Paton, and Morris is identically the same as that laid before the Council last year.

Montreal, April 16.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—The steamers Napoleon and James Mackenzie arrived in port yesterday, and will probably, with either the Victoria or Napoleon, leave for Quebec on Saturday first. One of the schooners belonging to Captain Painchaud is preparing for a start, bound for the Magdalen Islands. At the same wharf there is a river craft loading flour for Quebec.

## DOMESTIC.

BRITISH AMERICAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The Head Office of this Society is to be moved forthwith from Montreal to Kingston. This change was resolved on in consequence of a demand made by the Kingston Stockholders to that effect; they were ably represented by Mr. McKay, who promised on behalf of the Kingston Board that every exertion would be made to make the Society one of the first in Canada. The following are the names of new Directors:—John Mowatt, Esq.; H. N. Garrett, Esq.; Horatio Yates, Esq., M.D.; O. S. Gildersleeve, Esq.; Peter Delaney, Esq; Donald Mackay, Esq., and Thomas Askew, Esquire.

Apprehensions are felt for the safety of four young men who left Hamilton on Sunday last, in a yacht, and who have not since been heard of. In the severe storm of Sunday and Monday it is supposed that the boat was lost, and with it the men. They are Messrs. Blackburn, McNally, Kyley and another whose name we did not ascertain.

THE ISLAND HOUSE WASHED AWAY.—The wind on Monday night blew a hurricane from the east, and consequently the waves on the lake rolled almost mountains high, battering away at the Island House in a manner truly frightful. For the last year or two, the water has gradually encroached on the building, which is owned by Mr. Thomas Quinn, who, anticipating the possible result, had very thoughtfully built a small house to the west of the old one, into which, when the danger threatened, he removed. He had scarcely done so, before the water almost completely washed away his former dwelling, leaving nothing but the piles on which it rested and also broke down the breakwater erected some time ago by the Harbor Commissioners, thereby making an eastern entrance into the harbor, without expense, and altogether independent of that one proposed to be made through Ashbridge's Bay. The storm which caused this destruction, sprung up early on Monday, and continued that day and the following night, and was of such violence that still more serious disasters were anticipated, but those already related are the extent to which they have reached in the neighbourhood of this city. The loss, however, as it is, is heavy, and will, we understand, fall on Mr Quinn. [Colonist.

THE TORONTO PAPERS are fighting about the Belleville Custom House; but strange to say, they are not very well posted up. We copy the following morsel from the Globe of Saturday, which, we doubt not, he received from one of the seedy looking eaves' droppers mentioned by our Toronto correspondent:

"We are informed that Mr Forsyth, Collector of Customs at Port Sarnia, has been dismissed, to make way for a Mr. O'Brien, who was cleared out of Belleville for the purpose of finding a berth for a son-in-law of Mr. Benjamin. This appears to be a very high-handed act of injustice, and ought to be enquired into by the House."

Now, unless Mr. O'Brien is the man in the moon, we certainly do not know of any such individual in this town. The only gentleman changed from here is Mr. Wilson, who has not been cleared out from here, nor sent to Port Sarnia, but, in remuneration for his faithful services, receives a more remunerative situation in the Customs at Guelph; nor could this have possibly been done to make room for a son-in-law of Mr. Benjamin, as Mr Newbery, who, we suppose, is meant, has been doing a good business in town, and we are satisfied does not improve his position by accepting a paltry office at one hundred pounds a year; indeed, we have but to express our astonishment that Mr. Newbery accepts the situation.—[Independent.

A PARTY WITHOUT A LEADER.—According to their own showing, the Opposition are the reverse of united. The scold-match yeste day enacted by Messrs. Brown and Sandfield Macdonald—to the manifest delight of well-filled galleries—put the honorable gentlemen into the position of the Kilkenny cats before the termination of their memorable conflict. Mr. Brown is supposed to be the leader of the Opposition, and so is Mr. Macdonald; but, arrayed in hostile attitudes, each deems it expedient to disclaim the distinction—forgetting that their joint disclaimer convicts the party of being torn by internal jealousies, and therefore powerless for governmental purposes.

It is not for us to attempt to fight the battles of the two rival candidates for the Premiership. They must settle their quarrel in their own way. And meanwhile both must be contented to linger yet longer in the cold shades of Opposition.

## The Poet of Dog Lake.

With the first Spring buds, and the thawing of the mud at Dog Lake, out comes Robin Campbell, Poet and Horticulturist, from his dormant state, and ushers in the Spring with a dainty lyric, worthy of the profound and inexhaustible source from which it emanates. In this instance, however, Robin is not simply the gay Poet, but the gay woo'er as well, and seems disposed to fling Burns' query to the winds:

"What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man"

Ah, Robin, you sly dog! Is there no cure for human vanity, under the sun?

For Scenery, the Banks of Dog Lake is so Grand,
That few such fine places are seen in this Land;
For pleasure and sporting and all sorts of fun,
From the first of the year till the last of it comes.

They've Bees every day and shindigs at Night;
The Chorus will oftentimes end at day light,
It seems, even in Winter to be the whole fashion,
To make times appear always in full blossom.

Sure folks must do something to cheer them along,
It makes marching easy to tune up a Song,
We've drops of "Morton" at Sprees now and then,
Makes folks look as brisk as the Laird o'Cockpen.

On the Banks of the Lake among trees ever green,
Where Beautiful Birds so cheerfully sing,
There Young Men are good and Ladies more fine,
But one they call Lizzie, I wish she were mine.

Her bright blooming face to me seems so gay,
My thoughts are upon her by night and by day;
For Girls getting married, this place takes the shine,
T'wixt Tom, Dick and Harry, I'll surely get mine.

Then all things will flourish like sweet flowers of May,
And Dog Lake will ring in Songs far away,
Then such peace and plenty among these Green Hills,
Will echo from Cranberry Marsh, to the Mills.

What place can be like it, far up or low down,
So pure and so free from the smoke of a Town,
The fields will be blooming in a little while,
With things that will Deck off the City in style.

ROBIN CAMPBELL,
Kingston and Storrington.

Dog Lake, Storrington,
April 14th, 1858.

## The New Court House and Mr. Thibodo's House.

In the City Council on Monday night last, a determination was come to touching the removal of Mr Thibodo's house, which mars the approaches to the New Court House. The following debate took place:—

City Council, April 12.

REPORT of the Committee appointed by the City Council to confer with the Committee of the County Council, relative to opening up streets to the New Court House, recommending Union street continued to where it would intersect Sydenham street, and that the house of A. Thibodo be removed, and that a memorial be forwarded to the Government for liberty to open the street.

Mr Baker said, Special Committees were often appointed by the Council to report, who acted without reporting at all; parties in the Council went to Toronto and submitted their plans without reporting to the Council. Mr. De l'Armitage had stated in Toronto that the plan he proposed was approved of by the Committee on Streets and Improvements, and by the citizens of Kingston; the gentlemen forming the Special Committee had gone to Toronto and submitted their plan, without reporting to the Council. Mr. De l'Armitage would not say yes or no—the Committee should have reported to the Council; both plans had been proposed to Mr Sicotte, who had preferred that submitted by the Committee on Streets and Improvements; the land did not belong to the Council, and he did not think that they should have anything to do with it. The City was heavily taxed, and he hoped the Council would hesitate before laying out more money, and involving the City; that all the property of the City was mortgaged heavily to pay the taxes upon it. There was a great outcry raised during the winter, because the Council would not lay out £5,000 to make a railway which was now making without their aid; the City was nearly £100,000 in debt, and they should therefore, not increase their liabilities, but endeavor to pay their just debts; the roads which were opened, it was stated, would greatly benefit the City by giving us larger markets, but even so, the city should not have to pay for the whole road; the farmers whose property was benefited by the road passing through them should be obliged to pay a portion of the expense.

Mr. Clark considered the Council should meet the views of the County Council, who had erected a very fine building, and it was as little as they could do to open up those streets which they had approved of, and which would beautify not only the Court House, but the city in general; the land would be given by the government, provided the City and County Councils could agree upon some specific plan, and he thought they should do so at once.

Mr. Bowes said it appeared the Commissioner of Crown Lands was willing to cede the land upon which the court house stood, and all to that part occupied by Mr Thibodo, to which he had no legal claim; a mistake had been made by some persons in placing the court house where it was; the brethren of the mystic craft usually placed their buildings east and west; they had not done so in this instance, in fact the whole affair was bungled; the court house not being parallel with any other street—the streets should have been laid out before the court house was built; the Committee upon Streets and Improvements had forfeited the confidence of the Council, by acting in this matter as they had done; they knew the Council had appointed a Special Committee to act in this matter, and yet, when Mr Thibodo sent his plan to them, they sent it with their approval to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Toronto. It was not so with Mr. Jackson who had manifested a degree of disinterestedness not usually found at the Council Board; he had gone to Toronto at his own expense, solely with the view of benefiting the city, and of completing the good work he had taken in hand; he was therefore entitled not only to the thanks of the council, but the citizens generally.

Mr. Shaw said it should be referred to the Committee on Streets and Improvements—the better plan was to open West street, and to open up Clergy and Earl streets, by which means easy access would be got to the court house. He concluded by moving that the report of the Special Committee lay upon the table, and that the opening up of the streets be left to the Committee on Streets and Improvements to report.

Mr. Allen said the question for the Council was, which plan was the best, as the greatest number of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Kingston were in favor of the plan which he held in his hand. With regard to members of the Committee on Streets and Improvements having forfeited the confidence of the Council, he had no doubt some of the members of that Committee never had that confidence, and some of them did not care whether they ever received it or not. A petition had been sent in signed by a very large number of citizens against removing Mr Thibodo's house which he wished the clerk to read.

The clerk being directed, read the names of a great number of citizens who had petitioned the Council against removing Mr Thibodo's house, some of whom suggested that the Council should open new streets, but should plant the grounds around the court house, and open carriage drives into it from the existing streets.

Mr. Allen was glad to see some of the papers advocating the establishment of a new House of Industry, which was very much required, and if the Council adopted his plan, there would be a square piece of ground left, which would be a very beautiful site for such a house.

Mr. Bowes would vote in favor of the original resolution; yet he would strenuously oppose a single farthing being expended by the Council in making any roads to the court house.

Mr. Pidgeon expressed himself in favor of opening up West street.

Mr. O'Loughlin felt strongly that the Council should adopt his statement. At a former meeting a worthy Alderman had stated he was correct in saying that the court house was upon a line with any of the streets, but Mr. Bowes, a brother of the mystic craft, had corroborated him in that opinion.

Mr. Bowes stated that the court house was not upon the present line of Union street.

Mr. O'Loughlin said that was just what he had stated. What call had the Aldermen to go to Toronto and say to the Government that the plan agreed upon by the Special Committee had the confidence or approval of the people of Kingston.

Mr. Bowes had censured the Committee on Streets and Improvements, but he considered their conduct was highly creditable and entitled to the thanks of the Council for their vigilance. The County Council had been greatly praised for erecting the court house, but they had not erected that house for the convenience of the City Council, but for their own, and if they had acted with courtesy to the City Council, they would have consulted them before the court house was built, as at streets it would be proper to open up; but those gentlemen need not say when they countenanced the making of streets that they would not pay any portion of the expense; for once the City Council approved of the opening of the streets they would be responsible for the expense, and if anything took place upon these streets, who but the City Council would be responsible.

Mr. O'Loughlin's amendment referring the matter to the Committee on Streets and Improvements to report, was put and lost.

The original resolution which proposed that the Special Committee should draft a memorial to the Government based upon the report of the joint Committees of the City and County Councils, was then put and carried, the numbers being—Yeas 17; Nays 7.—[News.

FIRE AT TORONTO.—Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the engine room of Messrs. Rowsell & Ellis' Printing Office on Court Street. The fire was discovered by two gentlemen as they were leaving this office, on the way to their homes. They instantly gave the alarm and the Fire Brigade were presently on the spot. As soon as possible the engines were got to work, and in the course of half an hour the flames were extinguished. Considerable damage must have been done to the valuable machinery on the premises.

## The Growls of the Grumbler.

Toronto, April 10.

ALAS FOR CANADA!—McKenzie's Message of last week classifies the new House of Assembly according to profession or occupation. We have lawyers and editors, merchants and farmers in different proportions, but, strange to say, there is but one gentleman. Who do our readers think is this Chesterfield in manners, this Bayard in honour, this Cato in morality, an enemy to snobbery, and model of dignified behaviour? Don't blush, reader, for your country; it is—W. F. Powell.

BELLES LETTRES.—We hear that Members of Parliament conscious of the deficiency of the Lower House in general erudition and literary taste, drew up, during the last Easter vacation, a list of Prizes to be awarded to Members of the said House, for the best Compositions on the following variety of subjects:

I.—Best Essay on 'Chiselling as an Art.' Donor, Hon. John Ross; Prize, A Directorship in the G. T. R. Company.
II.—Best Essay on 'Past, Present and Future of Renfrew.' Donor Hon. W. Cayley; Prize, Contract for Erection of Government Buildings in Renfrew.
III.—Best Essay on 'Use and Abuse of the Multiplication Table.' Donor, Hon. W. Allen; Prize, A Collection of Photographs of the most distinguished of the Quebec Electors.
IV.—Best Anthem on 'The Four Leaved Shamrock.' Donor, T. D'Arcy McGee; Prize, Fife of the New Era.
V.—Best Ode to 'The Orange Lily.'—Donor, Ferguson; Prize, Portrait of Robert Money.

REVOLUTIONARY.—We are far from being Revolutionary in our views. In fact, we consider The Grumbler as the safety-valve by which the Province has been secured from political explosion for the last month. But if any outbreak of popular feeling should, by any chance, take place, we should like to direct that feeling against the following objects:—

1st. James Beaty. Let him be compelled to walk, after dark, from Toronto to Richmond Hill, on his own road, barefooted, or, what is just as bad, an shoes manufactured from his own leather.

2nd. The Corporation. Let an Auto da Fe be made of them by burning them in the flames of piles built up of the Signs and Awnings still remaining in their places in defiance of Municipal law.

THE MODEST MAN!—There is another side to the picture, (imagine the dark side) Mr. Morrison's best friends must admit, and we should all sustain his cause, and that of the party to which he belongs, by equal rights—this modesty amounts to a fault?—[Colonist.

But said Morrison to have such a failing, and blessed cause to have such a Morrison is the late Receiver General then a bashful, blushing, blubbering baby, or is he a bearded man, who has been engaged in a hand to hand contest with the world for nigh fifty years, and all to attain wealth and power? Is he "a cream faced loon," or is he the man who was thrice re elected by his constituents, and is now seeking to attain once more parliamentary power—and who has, moreover, the modest reputation of knowing as much of the world, and driving as hard a bargain for plunder as any other man? We suppose the fact is, the Colonist is at its old trick of word mystification, and that modest Morrison has had good reason to pray, "deliver us from our friends." We have already an honest Iago—now a modest Morrison is hung up to dry in a Canadian atmosphere!

A VISIONARY DONKEY.—Substance of a dream, dreamed by J. B Robinson, Esq., M.P.P., after a day's shooting.

J. A. Macdonald and Sir E. Head—[log]
J. A.—I must resign.
Sir E.—Very fine.
J. A.—Will you have Sicotte?
Sir E.—I'd rather not.
J. A.—Connor?
Sir E.—No! on honor.
J. A.—Foley?
Sir E.—[contemptuously]—Foody.
J. A.—The Grit then, that's flat?
Sir E.—I'm afraid of that.
J. A.—[perplexed]—Then what do you want, eh?
Sir E.—[smiling benignantly]—I want the—Donkey?

Here the Junior member for Toronto wakes up and finds that he has in his sleep been endeavouring to swallow the bolster.

DECORATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—We have been requested to announce, in behalf of Mr. W. F Powell, that the various and commodious arrangements have been made during the Easter Holidays, for the comfort and recreation of such Members of the Lower House as have frequent occasion to lobby away from awkward questions. Not only has a chaste and splendid Bar been fitted up, and a Billiard Room established within the Lobby, but space has also been found in the same place for a small Bowling Alley. In accordance with the suggestion of the Junior Member for Toronto, Professor Spalding will be invited to attend a class of not less than twenty persons, during votes on Representation by Population, Want of Confidence motions, or anything equally critical. Several officers have been charged with the superintendence of the Gymnasium, &c.

Proprietor, General Manager, Barkeeper, and Billiard Maker, . . W. F. Powell
Superintendent of Bowling Alley, . . J. B. Robinson, Esq
Alley Boys and Pin-Setters, Dawson, Munro, Laberge.
Book-Keeper . . . W. Cayley.

In order to pay the necessarily great expenses of the Establishment, the following List of Fines has been framed

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Lobbying from Want of Confidence Vote | | 10 | Horns |
| " " | Representation by Population | 10 | " |
| " " | McGee's Sp'ch. | 5 | " |
| " " | Brown's do | 5 | " |
| " " | Hogan's do. | 1 | Lager |
| " " | Wallbridge Buchanan, &c. | 0 | " |

N.B. No credit given to Members of the Opposition.

## LOGIC OF THE COLONIST.

"A Roland for an Oliver."

If J. C. must be modest,
Because twice rejected,—
Viz: in Grey and South Ontario,—
It would not be the oddest
Thing to be expected.—
Tho' moral efforts may vary, O,—
Treat our farmer McD.
Is more modest than he,
Since not two but three
Places gave him the cold shoulder;
So Morrison is one-third bolder,
Tho' the Colonist may swear black and
and blue the contrary, O

THE LITTLES' M