SPEC[illegible] ...ATE THE LIVER.

Se[illegible] undoubted fact that Dr. San[illegible]vigorator, or Liver Remedy is one [illegible] greatest discoveries made in medi[illegible] the past century. It has been a study [illegible] 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 occur 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGIPANNI,

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.

Frangipanni Extract. 6 Frangipanni Pomade.
Do. Soap. Do. Sachet.

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the Laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.

For sale wholesale and retail by

E. W. PALMER.

And by Druggists generally.——— 120

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Frightful consequences ensue from the neglect of scrofula or king's evil in its earliest 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

THE "BRITISH WHIG"

Is the oldest Daily Newspaper published in Upper Canada, and the only Kingston Newspaper that contains all the Official Advertisements.

The Daily British Whig.

"Op[illegible] [illegible]."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1858.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. R. S. M., Montreal; A. R., Toronto; T. M., Montreal; H. J. R., Coburg; J. L., Toronto

St. George's Day.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of our readers to the annual celebration of St. George's Day, on the 23rd instant, (To morrow.) At all events, our English friends will not forget their nationality—for the celebration of a festival is with them an event not lightly passed by. There are comparatively few Englishmen in this part of Canada; but the spirit of John Bull nationality is so strong amongst them, that the anniversaries of their native land are spiritedly recognized as occasions of a happy reunion. The St George's Society have arranged to meet on Friday, at the British American Hotel, and invite the public to join them in their attendance at Church, on which occasion, in the morning, a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe. It is almost needless to appeal to English residents amongst us to attend; and to contribute liberally towards the funds which are intended to relieve our distressed countrymen, women and children.

Commutation of Punishment.

The Governor General has commuted the death sentence of David, recently convicted of the murder in Hinchinbrooke, to Penitentiary for Life.

St. Lawrence Ward.

Judge McKenzie gave judgment yesterday. A new Election is to take place, Mr. Hyland being unseated. All the parties to pay their own costs.

The Royal Mail Line.

On Tuesday next a start is to be made, the steamer Kingston, Capt. Kelly, going up to Toronto for the first time this season. The Banshee, Capt. Howard, will follow suit next day.

A telegram from Mr. Begly, of the Board of Works Department, states that the water will be let into the Canals on the 27th instant.

U. S CONSULATE GENERAL, B. N. A. PROVINCES.
Montreal, 19th April, 1858.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

ARTICLE 3rd.—It is agreed that the Articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each Country, respectively, Free of Duty.

SCHEDULE

Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs, of all kinds, Animals, of all kinds, Fresh, Smoked, and Salted Meats; Cotton-Wool, Seeds and Vegetables, Undried Fruits, Dried Fruits, Fish of all kinds, Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in the water, Poultry, Eggs, Hides, Furs, Skins, or Tails, undressed, Stone or Marble, in its crude or unwrought state, Slate, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Horns, Manures, Ores or Metals, of all kinds, Coal, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Ashes, Timber and Lumber, of all kinds round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, Firewood, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, Pelts, Wool, Fish Oil, Rice, Broom Corn, and Bark, Gypsum, ground or unground, Rare, or Grind Stones, hewn, wrought or unwrought, Dyestuffs, Flax, Hemp, and Tow, unmanufactured, Tobacco, Eggs.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD—SINGULAR SQUABBLE.

At the Police Court, Toronto, Mr. Alex. McClenaghan appeared to answer a charge of larceny preferred against him by John Macleod, Esq., M. P. P. The information of complainant set forth, that, in March, 1857, he became possessed, as President of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, of a certain valuable deed or indenture, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1857, which deed has remained in his possession ever since; and complainant says that he is interested, as a stockholder, in the said Company, and therefore interested in the said deed, which materially affects the interests of the Company; and further says that one Alexander McClenaghan, of the town of Woodstock, printer, did on the 14th inst. in this city, unlawfully and feloniously steal from complainant the said deed and indenture, under the pretence of desiring to inspect, and with the view of destroying the same.

Hon. Col. Prince appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hallinan for the defence.

John Macleod, Esq., M. P. P., being sworn, said:—On the 23th March, 1857, I was President of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company; the deed or indenture now produced was placed in my hands as the President of said Company; since that period it has been in my possession up to the present time; on the evening of the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, I entered the room of the Secretary (Mr. Smart) of the amalgamated Great Southern Railway Company, in the Rossin House, when I saw Mr. McClenaghan in company with two or three other gentlemen, among whom was Mr. James Morton, of Kingston, a large stockholder, who said that such a contract as that I held existed, which McClenaghan denied, and defied Mr. Morton to produce it; Mr Morton appealed to me in support of his statement, and I replied that Mr. McClenaghan had seen it in my possession, which Mr. McClenaghan denied, and asked me to produce it; I did so, he asked me to show it to him, and I gave it to him to look at; he pretended to read the first part of it; then rose, approached the fire-place, and leaned over it; suspecting his intention, I watched him, and presently he said he wanted some brandy, and rung the bell near the door, and at the same time he rushed out of the door, folding up the papers, and attempting to put them in his pocket; I rushed after him, as he ran along the corridor, and overtook him, and attempted to drag him back into the room; he violently resisted, swearing he would not return to the room; some gentlemen then came out and drew us both into the room as I still held hold of Mr McClenaghan; when in the room the latter attempted to rush towards the fire, when I pushed him against the wall, and demanded the document, which he refused to give up; the other gentlemen interfered and took the papers from him, and he was then turned out of the room and down stairs; the Company who are a party to this deed has since been amalgamated with the Woodstock and Lake Erie Company, and are now together called "The Great South Western Company;" I am therefore now a stockholder of the latter Company; I know that £50 000 of the stock has already been paid in; I learn that another person claimed to be President of another Board of Directors of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Company; I remember that the contract in question was declared to be cancelled at a meeting of the Board of Directors in London, to which measure I objected on account of the non-assent of all the parties connected.

On cross-examination by Mr. Hallinan, witness said—Before the document was taken from defendant, I repeatedly asked him to give it up, but he refused to do so, and even refused to go back into the room; the outer leaf of the papers comprising the contract was mutilated as it now appears, in the struggle to get possession of the contract, and in the defendant's resistance thereto.

Mr William Lynn Smart, sworn—I reside at Woodstock, and am secretary to the amalgamated Company; I now occupy a room in the Rossin Hotel; was in the room when Mr. McClenaghan entered; Mr Morton was also present at the time—a dispute had been engaged in by parties concerned, as to the validity of the document held by Mr. Macleod, and as to whether it had or had not been cancelled—the entrance of Mr. McClenaghan surprised us, as he had previously intimated that he would hold no further official intercourse with us—I asked him to sit down, and immediately he introduced the question of the contract—he asserted there was no such contract, and I told him there was, and that it was in the house—here Mr. Macleod came into the room, and declared there was such a contract, and offered to produce it, and went out and brought it in, with other papers, saying to Mr. McClenaghan, 'You have seen it a thousand times, as I have produced it at every election but one'—Mr. Macleod then threw the contract on the table, and Mr. McClenaghan took it up and looked at it, saying that Mr. Street had no right to sign such a contract—upon which some discussion arose about that and other contracts—presently he rose—went to the fire-place—spoke of getting something to drink—went towards the bell and then out of the door—upon which some one called out 'Mac, are you going to let him steal that contract?'—when Mr. Macleod went after him, and presently I saw them struggling together in the corridor—three other gentlemen and myself then went out, and the other gentlemen tried to get defendant back into the room, against which he struggled violently—he was brought in, however, and I locked the door, and I and another begged him to give up the document—he proceeded towards the fire-place, when the other gentlemen again seized him, and after struggling, succeeded in getting the contract from him—it is the one now produced in court—soon after this Mr. McClenaghan was removed from the room by a person named Webster and another.

Mr. Hallinan, in defence, contended that, as defendant was interested in the Company, being a director, he had an undoubted right to examine any documents belonging to it; and that in this case, Mr. McClenaghan merely wished to examine the deed, without entertaining any intention of carrying away or destroying it. There was nothing in the evidence to convict the defendant of the charge, and therefore he should not be detained.

Hon. Col. Prince said that from the fact that defendant had made no application to examine the document, but took it into his possession without leave being given, and being called upon to return it, refusing to do so, his intention was either to destroy or carry it away. It was as clear a case of larceny as any that ever was sent before a jury, and as such it should be regarded by the court. It was not his (Mr. Prince's) place to appear before a court of that description, but he was pleased that he had come, as it had given him an opportunity of seeing the admirable manner in which justice had been administered in this city.

His Worship then retired, and, after some consultation with Ald. Carr, who sat on the bench during the hearing of the case, he returned and said that the matter had been considered by them, and a unanimous decision had been arrived at, which was, that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Mr. McClenaghan of the charge brought against him. Without giving much credit to the defendant for the part he had acted in the matter, he (the magistrate) thought that it did not amount to a felony. As regarded the fact of the defendant taking the deed from the table, he had a right to do so, being an interested party in the Company to which it related. He (the magistrate) was convinced that there was no evidence to convict the defendant, and that it would but entail needless expense if sent to another court, and therefore concluded to dismiss the case.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 19th April, 1858.

House in session at three o'clock

Colonel Prince brought up a petition from Mr. Montgomery, of the County of York, setting forth certain grievances and praying for redress. In 1857, during the troubles which prevailed, a tavern occupied by Mr. Lenfort, with valuable buildings adjoining, and belonging to the petitioner, were taken possession of by a party of armed men, in defience of the remonstrances of him the said proprietor, who made their head-quarters. These rebellious men were attacked by Her Majesty's troops, and after they had been dislodged, the buildings were set on fire and destroyed. This act was committed upon the orders of the Lieut. Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, and the petitioner prayed, therefore, that inasmuch as he was no consenting party to the improper occupation of his premises, compensation should be made to him for the losses he had sustained. Col. Prince knew the House could not afford the redress prayed for, but they could address His Excellency to cause compensation to be made to Mr. Montgomery; and he gave notice that in the course of a few days he would bring up a motion for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the circumstances of the case, with the view to render Mr. Montgomery that justice to which he might be entitled.

Mr. Vankoughnet brought up a petition from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to enable them to regulate their internal affairs more effectually. Also to enable them to establish a ferry or build a bridge at Port Sarnia.

Mr. Morris introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Niagara District Bank.

Read, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Boulton brought up a bill for the purpose of enabling John McLean, of Toronto, to obtain a divorce from his wife.

Read, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow fortnight.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 19, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr Cauchon presented several petitions against the usury bill.

Mr Thibaudeau presented a petition calling for a special commission of enquiry into the deplorable failure of justice in the murderers of O'Farrel and Sheady not being brought to justice.

Mr Robinson presented petitions from the Corporation of Toronto, praying not to be separated from the County for judicial purposes; also one for the incorporation of the St. George's Society.

Mr. Patrick brought in a petition against the incorporation of the Orange Society.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald brought up the report of the select committee appointed to report on the best means of securing a Mirror of Parliament. The lowest tender was declared to be that of Thompson & Co.

RUSSELL PETITION.

Mr Powell rose and said that the investigation into the case being closed, and a very serious charge lying against the member for Russell, which, if true, would utterly incapacitate that hon. member from holding a seat in this House, he proposed to summon Mr Skinner before the House. He would therefore move that Mr G. F. Skinner, of Brasher, State of New York, be ordered to attend the bar of the House, in order to explain under what circumstances Mr. G. B. Fellowes, Member for Russell, obtained from Earl Bedel the Affidavit "A," and also to testify to the truth of the statement of Earl Bedel respecting the mode in which Mr G. B. Fellowes obtained said affidavit.

Mr J. S. Macdonald said it would be a strange proceeding for the house to order the attendance of a foreign citizen, when they could not impose that order.

Mr Powell explained that Mr Skinner expressed his willingness to attend, if summoned.

As the suggestion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the motion was amended, as follows:—That J. F. Skinner be ordered to attend the bar of the House. This amendment was carried.

Mr Patrick moved for an address to his Excellency, showing the unpatented lots in the Township of Cambridge, County of Russell, on the 26th of December; also a statement of all lots sold by the Government, on which payments remained to be made on the 26th and 28th of December; also a statement of all lots sold by the Government in said Township, on which all the payments were made up to the 26th and 28th of December, with the names of the purchasers, and also the unsold land in said Township.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved an address to His Excellency for a return shewing the number of vessels which have passed in and out under the Great Western draw-bridge over the Desjardin Canal, and for which the draw had to be used in each year since its construction; also, a like return for the same period of all vessels which have passed in and out without the use of the draw.

Mr Le Boutillier moved an address to His Excellency, for a copy of the report of Pierre Fortin, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate in command of the party on board the schooner La Canadienne during the summer of 1857.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the return of the Crown Lands Department respecting Thomas Baines, defaulter to the extent of $125,000, be printed.—Carried.

Provincial Secretary presented the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, on the state of the Militia for 1857.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had taken into custody the person of G. M. Crysler, Esq., Deputy Returning officer of the Township of Cambridge.

Mr Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the Toronto Magdalen Asylum and Industrial House of Refuge. He would explain that this Asylum was not a religious or ecclesiastical institution.

Mr Tasse moved an address to His Excellency, for:—

1. A statement of the expenses incurred in the Local Municipalities of Lower Canada.

2. A similar statement of the expenditure in each County Municipality.

3. A separate statement of the Local and County Municipalities which have levied rates, and the amount of such rates, showing the amounts paid and the amounts still in arrear.

4. A statement of the suits instituted and the executions and writs issued on the part of the Local or County Municipalities, or against the same. The said statements to show the particulars for each year severally to 1st January, 1858.

Mr. Dawson moved an address to His Excellency, for copies of all instructions given by any department of the Provincial Government to any person or persons employed in the exploration of the country between Lake Superior and the Red River, of all communications in reference to the organization of the exploring party or parties engaged in that service, and of all reports, &c., received by the Government, or any department thereof, in relation thereto.

Mr Thibaudeau enquired of the Ministry, whether they had appointed a fifth Judge for the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, in pursuance of the statute passed during the last session, and if not, why not, and whether they intend to recommend such an appointment to be made without delay?

Attorney General East said the matter was under the consideration of government.

Mr Mackenzie enquired of the ministry why the report of the Minister of Agriculture, required by law to be delivered within ten days of the opening of the session, is not yet before the house?

Attorney General Macdonald said the report was nearly prepared and would shortly be laid before the house.

Mr Mackenzie enquired of the ministry when the detailed accounts of moneys advanced or expended under the Militia Act, and required by statute of 19th May, 1855, to be presented within fifteen days of the opening of the session, may be expected.

Provincial Secretary—They are already on the table.

ADDRESSES.

Mr Dorion moved an address to His Excellency, for copies of any correspondence which may have passed between the government and the Wardens of the County of Chambly, since 1st January, 1857, relative to the Longueuil and Chambly turnpike road; and also a statement of all sums of money which may have been placed in the hands of the Warden, or at the disposal of the Municipality of the County of Chambly, for the purpose of repairing the said road.

Mr. Powell moved an address to His Excellency, for a return of the number of locomotive engines, steam engines, and stationary engines imported into Canada during the last five years, the amount of duty collected on each description of engine, and the value of each description as entered at the Custom House.

Mr. Langevin introduced a bill to change the name of the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation Company.—Bill read a first time.

Mr Ouimet moved an address to His Excellency for copies of all correspondence which has passed between Mr Ryland, the Registrar of the City of Montreal, and the government of this Province, explaining why the Registry Office of the City of Montreal has not yet been transferred to the new Court House in the City of Montreal.

Mr Turcotte enquired of the Ministry, whether it is the intention of the Executive Government to recommend the voting of a new grant of public money to form, with the sums already appropriated for the partial redemption of the casual rights of the Seigniories of Lower Canada, the amount required for the complete redemption of the said rights?

Mr Cartier said they had not occasion to consider the matter.

Mr John Cameron moved an address to His Excellency, for a return of the amounts expended during the years 1853, 1855, 1856 and 1857, upon the improvements of the water communication of the Scugog and Sturgeon Lakes, including the locks at Bobcaygeon; whether these works have been carried on under contract, if so, the name of the contractor or contractors, the prices paid or contracted to be paid for the several and respective works; if any sum, and if so what sum has been paid, or agreed to be paid, to M. Boyd, Esquire in compensation to him for the stoppage of his works during the construction of the locks at Bobcaygeon, or what other compensation has been made to him for such detention and stoppage of his business.

Attorney General Cartier said that the parties had not been officially informed by government yet; but very likely there might be correspondence about it.

Mr Robinson enquired of the Ministry, whether it is the intention of the government to complete the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in accordance with the appropriation made in 1855 for that purpose?

Attorney General Macdonald replied that it was their intention to do so, but not this summer.

Mr. McGee enquired of the ministry, whether they intend to carry out the decision of Her Majesty on the Seat of Government, (as contained in the despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, on the 31st December last,) by the construction of public buildings at the City of Ottawa, for the accommodation of the Legislature, and for public offices.

Attorney General Macdonald replied that it was of course the duty of the government of the country to carry out the law of the country in that respect.

Mr McMiken introduced a bill to make provision for the collecting of claims against the owners of vessels navigating the lakes and canals in Upper Canada.—Bill read a first time.

Mr. Dubord moved an address to His Excellency, for a return containing a statement of all cases brought before the Court of Admiralty in Quebec, during the year 1857; shewing also the amount of costs and fees paid in each case to the proctors or barristers practising in the said Court, also the amount of money and fees paid in each case to all the other officers of the said Court, containing also a copy of the tariff or table of such fees showing the authority in virtue whereof they are established and exacted from suitors in the said Court of Admiralty; shewing also the amount of commissions and charges exacted upon the payment to the said Court of money proceeding from the sale of goods or ships saved at sea and otherwise.

Mr Dubord moved an address to His Excellency for a copy of the Royal Charter of the Bank of British North America.

Mr W. Scott moved an address to his Excellency for a return containing a statement of the affairs of the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, shewing the liabilities and assets of the said Company.

Mr Terrill moved an address to his Excellency for a return in detail shewing the amount expended for maintaining that part of the police force of Lower Canada under the control and supervision of Major R. B. Johnston, Police Magistrate, for each of the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

MILITIA.

Mr. Langevin moved for an address to His Excellency, for—1st. A statement of the Volunteer Companies of Militia formed in Upper and Lower Canada, showing the names of such companies, the numbers of men in each of them, and the date of its formation.—2nd. A statement showing the dates and the number of petitions which have been made, in the two sections of the Province for the formation of Volunteer Companies of Militia.—3rd. A statement showing how many, and which of such petitions have been favorably received, and how many, and which of them have been rejected, and the grounds of such rejection.

Mr. White introduced a bill to re-unite part of school section number 5 in the Municipality of Trafalgar with the Town of Milton for school purposes.

Mr. Brown moved for an address to His Excellency, for a return of the loan made from the public chest in 1831 to aid in the completion of Oakville Harbor; the security received for said loan, and the conditions attached to the amount received in part liquidation, with the dates of each payment, the amount of principal and interest now due and the security now held for the debt.

Mr. Brown inquired of the ministry why the Inspectors of Prisons, authorized under the Statue of 1857, have not been appointed; whether or not it is the intention of the government to appoint said inspectors; and if so, when.

Attorney General West said the act of last session had not come into force until after the election of municipal councils at the beginning of the year. The government had not been able to fill up the offices yet, since they had not yet had communication with the committees of these council, pending which it was unnecessary to put the country to the expense of their salaries.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken for the erection of Asylums for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and authorized by Parliament.

Attorney General Macdonald said none had been taken yet.

Mr. McMicken enquired of the Ministry whether they have resolved on dealing specially with the case of the person lately tried as Townsend for the murder of one Richards, and now in custody on a charge of the murder of one Nellee, and if they have so resolved what course they intend to pursue so far as the same may be made public, with regard to the ends of justice.

Attorney General Macdonald said the Ministry would see justice done in the premises, and gentlemen would perceive it would not further the ends of justice to enter into a discussion as to the course they would take.

Toronto, April 21.

The House yesterday broke in pieces the fine Parliamentary Mirror which some members have been engaged in getting up since the House met. The Ministry tried to save it—every occupant of the Treasury benches voted for the report of the Committe, but it was rejected—57 to 47. The report recommended that Messrs. Thompson & Co. should receive £137 10s. per week, for reprinting the newspaper reports since the opening of the House—a most extravagant amount. Two hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings per week was to be the rate for the remainder of the session, and the total expense for the year, would have been between £1,000 and £5,000.—We commend to their constituents, those Upper Canadians who voted for this large addition to the enormous sum which the legislature costs yearly—nearly half a million of dollars. We are glad to think that the House is growing more economical—In last Parliament, a job so well sustained by the Government would have gone through swimmingly.

The Usury Laws occupied the House during the latter part of the evening. Mr. Benjamin excited a great deal of laughter, but, unfortunately, the House laughed at him, not with him. The honorable gentleman was bombastic and indignant, which did not suit the subject he was discussing. He declared himself against the Ministerial Bill, and would like it amended in committee, but would support the second reading. After Mr Olmon came Mr J. B. Robinson in a speech which pleased the French member. He assailed the Government measure warmly, and referred to the example of the States against any interference with the law as it existed. Coming from the representative of a commercial constituency like Toronto, and a supporter of the government, Mr Robinson's remarks were somewhat singular. It was a matter of doubt whether he thought the Solicitor Generalship was slipping through his fingers or whether it was the prank of a "Conservative boy."

Mr Rose's bill does not appear to rise in the estimation of the House, as the debate goes on. The Double Majority comes up to-day, and a great debate may be expected.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.—We perceive by the Toronto Dailies that the City Council and officers of the Agricultural Society, are negotiating for the purpose of providing the necessary means for the buildings required for the Provincial Fair in September next. There is every prospect that a permanent exhibition building will be erected. The City Council have already voted £5000 towards the attainment of that subject; and advertisements are issued for plans and specifications. Premiums of £30 and £20 will be awarded for the best and second best plan furnished. The desirability of confining the Provincial Exhibitions to the principal cities of Upper Canada was discussed last year at Brantford. The erection of a substantial and commodious building at Toronto will give a new aspect to the question, and we doubt not that the discomforts attendant upon holding our great Provincial Fair in a town like Brantford, will not be experienced again.—[Brampton Times.

The Seat of Government.

Mr Gowan has been privileged to announce first the intentions of the Government with reference to the future capital of the Province. He states that he had the Premier's authority for informing the people of North Leeds that the Ministry intended to carry out the Queen's decision!—The Attorney General made a somewhat similar declaration on Monday and it is currently reported that the Governor General took so strong a position on the question as to induce Mr Macdonald and his colleagues to adopt a bolder line of action than they would otherwise have done. It is said that they intend to make it a cabinet question, and allow no division in their ranks. We cannot wonder that Sir Edmund Head should strongly object to his present advisers taking low ground in this matter.—They first suggested the expediency of the reference to England; they carried it through the House, and used him as their instrument to induce Mr Labouchere to accept the task remitted to him; and he may well object now to their leaving him in the lurch, and making him appear a careless or deceitful servant of his mistress. We cannot suppose that Sir Edmund Head will make any serious resistance to the deliberate expression of the people of Canada through their representatives on this subject; but he may reasonably insist on the present Cabinet using every possible expedient to carry out the decision of the Crown.

Ministers say that they will obey the Governor General and follow the law, but when we come to enquire into the interpretation which they put upon the decision, and what duties the law imposes upon them, we receive the most vague and unsatisfactory replies. Mr Vankoughnet, notwithstanding the pressure brought upon him in the Upper House, would not say when the buildings would be erected at Ottawa. No one has yet been empowered to say whether the Government will be removed there in 1859, in accordance with the desire of the Ottawa Corporation, or whether there will be another migration to Quebec. Some journals it is true, have asserted, professedly on the part of the Government, that Quebec will be the Seat of Government from 1859, but there is still nothing decisive on the subject. The Ottawa people understand very well, that if the Government goes to Quebec, there will be very little prospect of it afterwards coming to their city, and they have two members of the Council who have certainly been well fed to act on their behalf. There are also members of the Cabinet who desire the whole existing arrangements to be broken up, and they must be averse to any decision either in favor of Ottawa or Quebec. The positive dislike with which all Upper Canadians regard a migration to Quebec, will also act as a barrier to the Government adopting that move. What is desired from the Government, at this moment, is a distinct statement of their intentions. The answer of the Premier to Mr McGee's question was a mere evasion, unworthy of one in his position. The ministry ought to be glad of an opportunity of stating exactly what they intend to do.—[Globe.

DOMESTIC.

BURGLARY AT TORONTO.—Early on Sunday morning a robbery was committed at the store occupied by Messrs. Hughes, Brothers, clothiers and general outfitters, King street. The premises were locked up at a late hour on Saturday night, and on the following morning, when one of the firm, in accordance with his usual practice, visited them in order to see that all was right, he found that an entrance had been effected by the back door. This door had been secured by means of two bolts, and the burglar had gained admittance by boring holes sufficiently large to admit a man's hand, and then forcing the bolts back. No goods were removed, indicating that the intention of the robber was to obtain money. Fortunately Messrs. Hughes had not left their cash-box behind, but a five pound gold piece and some silver, left in the safe, which had not been locked, was taken. The manner in which the robbery was effected leads to the belief that the robbers must have been acquainted with the premises.—[Globe.

ARREST OF A THIEF AT MONTREAL.—During the past week or two, valuable coats and other articles of apparel have been stolen from one or two of our Hotels; among the number, the St. Lawrence Hall and Ottawa Hotel. Information of these robberies was given to the Police, and the head waiter at the St. Lawrence Hall, who had articles stolen from him, gave detective O'Leary a description of a person whom he suspected, and who had stayed there and booked himself as Henry Collier, Kingston. On Friday night the Clerk of Mr Sharpley, Saloon Keeper, Notre Dame Street, reported to O'Leary that some bagatelle balls had been stolen from Mr. Sharpley's, and that he suspected a man who was sleeping at Rasco's Hotel, for stealing them. Detective O'Leary at once went to the hotel to make some inquiries about this person. On entering, he saw him in the bar-room, and while speaking to the proprietor of the house, the person who was suspected, ran out, and was pursued by O'Leary and Mr. Sharpley's clerk, who succeeded in arresting him, in Jacques Cartier Square. He at once confessed to have stolen the balls, and on being taken to the Station House, he was found to be dressed in some of the clothes which was stolen from the St. Lawrence Hall. He also confessed to have robbed the Ottawa and other hotels, and informed O'Leary how and where he had disposed of the articles. To-day he was brought before Mr. Coursol, and gave his name as Henry Collier. He was committed to stand his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions in July next.—[Argus.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Recruiting for the 100th Regiment goes on briskly. On Saturday evening there were 763 recruits in all, at Montreal. Captain Clarke informs us that yesterday he despatched 62 more to that city, and that there are about 30 more here ready. It is expected the full complement will be made up in the course of a few days.

THE THEATRE AT TORONTO.—The playgoers of Toronto will hear with great regret that the most popular and accomplished actress who has ever graced the Canadian boards is about to retire permanently from that profession of which, since her introduction to it, she has been such a brilliant and fascinating ornament. Miss Charlotte Nickinson will this evening make her last appearance but one on the boards of any theatre. To-morrow she will make her final curtsey at the footlights.

FERRY-BOAT.—A scow steamer for the ferry between Kingston, Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent is rapidly advancing to completion in the Marine Railway ship yard. As the new vessel is intended to pass through the Wolfe Island canal, where a light draft is required, and occasional heavy seas in the channels on either side of the Island render it necessary to guard against the excessive drifting to which a steamer so constructed would be exposed, a novel plan has been adopted to meet the case, by providing a centre board, which, of course, can be lowered and raised at pleasure. The engine, a low pressure, of about 30 horses, is from the Kingston Foundry, and in a few weeks we expect to see the experiment of the enterprising owners fairly tested. Of the result we will not fail to make a note.—[News.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

April 21.

Per Grand Trunk, Prescott, 2 cases tobacco, W Brophy, 2 cases tobacco, R Kain.

Per Steamer Highlander, Cape Vincent, 8 boxes tobacco 4 chests 3 cases teas, Jas. Hickey, 15 boxes tobacco, T Hendry, 1 box, A W Craig, 4 boxes, E H Parker, 2 bbls & teeth, Fraser & George, 5 hhds sugar, W Martin, 10 hhds sugar, J Carruthers & Co, 2 carboys acids, J Mullet, 2 bbls camphene, P J Booth, 1 bale, Balfour & Armstrong, 1 box M W Strange, 1 bag wheat, E Berry & Co, 1 package, L S Dennison, 1 package, S Chandler, 6 cases hats, G H Gordan, 5 cases 27 chests tea 15 boxes tobacco, Owners.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

April 21st, 1858.

J. G. Kerr, Troy; A. R. Swift, Detroit; Mrs. Wilson and Child, Montreal; W. S. Tempest, Montreal; R. Pope, Quebec; Alex. Bastin, Montreal.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

April 20, 1858.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	0	11	3	to	0	12	6
Wheat ℔ bush	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Oats ℔ bushel	0	1	6	..	0	1	8
Rye	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Indian Corn do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Indian Meal do	0	4	0	..	0	5	0
Oatmeal	0	15	0	..	0	17	6
Potatoes do.	0	3	3	..	0	3	9
Turnips do.	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Carrots and Beets do.	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	0	9	..	0	0	10
Beef ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	1	17	6
Pork ℔ lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Beef ℔ lb.	0	0	0	..	0	0	6
Pork ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	1	15	0
Mess Pork	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Prime Mess	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	8
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Lamb ℔ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	7
Sugar ℔ cwt	0	5	5	..	0	0	7½
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Ducks ℔ do.	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Apples ℔ bushel	0	3	9	..	0	5	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	2	0	..	0	3	0
Hay ℔ ton	1	15	0	..	2	0	0
Straw do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wood ℔ Cord	0	12	6	..	0	15	0
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	1	12	6	..	0	0	0
Hides ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	1	15	0
Sheep Pelts each	0	0	0	..	0	1	3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANGIPANNI.—Mr E. W. Palmer advertise the genuine Frangipanni—a most exquisite perfume. Its name was a history which we copy from Notes and Queries:—

"There is in Rome a family bearing the patronymic of Frangipanni, as famous in Italy as the Plantagenets and the Tudors in England. The origin of the name of this family is traced to a certain office which an ancestor filled in the church—that of supplying the holy bread, the wafer in one of the ceremonials. Frangipanni literary means 'broken bread,' and is derived from Frangi, to break, and Panus, bread. Hence we have the Frangipanni puddings, which good housewives know are made with broken bread. One Mercutio Frangipanni, who lived in 1603, was a famous botanist and traveller, famous as being one of the Columbus expedition when they visited the West India Islands. The sailors, as they approached Antigua, discovered a delicious fragrance in the air. This, Mercutio told them, must be derived from sweet smelling flowers. On landing they found enormous quantities of the Plumeria Alba, in full bloom, rendering the air redolent with rich odor, and from this plant, which the present inhabitants of Antigua call Frangipanni flower is distilled that exquisite fragrance which is now so popular in fashionable circles."

A good-looking friend of ours, who is on this side of forty, though somewhat hoary headed, while absent from the city a few days, used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and on his return called to see his lady-love, but was amused to find she did not recognize him; and immediately determined to pass for a cousin of himself, but was eventually chagrined to find he was supplanting his former self in the affections of the lady, which caused him to make himself known; but the lady still says that she likes the counterfeit better than the original, and insists that he continue (if necessary) to use the Hair Restorative. To be had at the druggists.—[St. Louis Morning Herald.

Sold by all good Druggists.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER Invigorator. It has become an established fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator will cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice and general debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this, and with such a mass of evidence who can doubt.

It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail, and in some instances that have come under our observation it seemed the means of snatching its victim from the grave. We wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief.—True American. 25

DIET FOR IN