HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Frightful consequences ensue from the neglect of scrofula or king's evil in its earlier stages. Loss of sight and of hearing, terrible ulcers, the destruction of the flesh of the face, and the dropping off of entire limbs, are among the horrors of this disorder in its worst stages. Even under these circumstances, it may be arrested by the powerful disinfectant and healing properties of Holloway's Ointment; but it is much better to take the disease in time, and expel from the blood the virus which produces these ravages, before disfigurement and mutilation commence. The Pills should be administered occasionally while the flesh is healing under the operation of the Ointment. This treatment is infallible for all eruptive disorders, ulcers, tumors, and wounds and indolent sores. 2

NVIGORATE 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 occur from diseased liver than f om 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.

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.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1858.

The Speech of Mr. James on the Defence of Dr. Simon Bernard.

FROM THE TIMES.

London, April 16.

The Court room was densely crowded this morning. As soon as their Lordships had taken their seats on the Bench, Mr. James addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The case, he said, and the verdict which the Crown sought, involved a great principle in the administration of justice. The Attorney General had stated the case for the Crown with great moderation, but it was to be explained why, for the first time in the annals of English jurisprudence, this description of prosecution came about. Why not be content with the shedding of the blood of Orsini and Pierri? Why should this prosecution be put in force in order to bring the prisoner to an English scaffold? The prosecution was based on an Act of Parliament which had been perverted and twisted to suit a particular purpose. It was a prosecution instigated at foreign dictation, for the purpose of bringing about a state of things which Her Majesty's Government had not the courage to resist. The Solicitor to the Treasury had been directed to ransack musty Acts of Parliament, and then endeavored to apply an Act in a way which was never intended. The prisoner had been first charged with conspiracy. At the last moment an old Act of Parliament was raked up, under which he was charged with wilful murder, and the Government hoped to get out of their difficulty. The attempt was made on the Emperor of France on Jan. 14, 1858, but it was not shown that Dr. Bernard was there, or took the least part in the unfortunate consequence that ensued. Then came the demand to give up the exiles living in London, and throughou the whole of Europe. Next the addresses of the French Generals published in the Moniteur, and the speech of the French Ambassador, Count Persigny, in London, to the citizens of London, and then Lord Palmerston brought forward the Conspiracy bill. The people of England, however, rebelled against that measure, the House of Commons rejected it by a large majority, and Lord Palmerston's government, which had been one of the strongest for many years, was shattered. Lord Derby then came into power. He knew that the English people would not have the Conspiracy bill, and to get the Government out of the difficulty, and to please Louis Napoleon, the former charge of conspiracy was laid aside, and the law officers of the Crown were directed to rake up an old Act of Parliament, and prefer the more serious charge of murder against the accused. The act however, had really no application to the question at issue—it was framed for a far different object; but a Government, not having the courage to submit to the opinion expressed by the House of Commons, endeavored to set this act in force against the accused and the foreign exiles. They could not appreciate the feelings of the men, the rights and liberties of whose country had been trampled upon and destroyed. Every spark of freedom in Italy had been annihilated, the Pope was kept upon his throne by the French army, and although they might have the utmost horror of assassination, could they wonder at the Italian patriot resorting to some desperate scheme by which he might hope to throw off the yoke which enslaved his native land. His majesty the Emperor of the French had been exiled to this country. He had lived on these shores, under the protection of those laws which he now seeks to destroy. He changed places, however, with Louis Phillippe, and in 1848 he was elected by the unanimous vote of the French Republic. He had enunciated such sentiments of liberty as to induce the French people to concede their destinies in his hands, and what was the conduct of Napoleon in 1851? He caused Cavaignac and other distinguished patriots to be arrested; he turned his drunken soldiery out into the streets, and upon the ruins of the institutions of that great nation he voted himself to the throne. Although his name was not on the record, he was in sad truth the real prosecutor, and they were told that the prisoner must, forsooth, be executed or else have war. But before they could convict the unfortunate man at the bar, and consign him to an English scaffold, it must be shown that he had instigated the particular murder. There could be no doubt that Orsini, Pierri, Rudio, and Gomez had used the weapons with which they had been provided, and the Crown sought to connect the prisoner with them by endeavoring to show that he procured the conveyance of the grenades to Brussels. The evidence failed to identify the grenades made in Birmingham as being those which were used in Paris. He would admit that Dr. Bernard had some knowledge of their being articles which were to be used towards regenerating Italy, but he denied that he took any part in the forwarding of the articles, or in encouraging this particular murder. It was not denied that he was cognizant of the collection of arms in Paris for some political emeute, or possibly in defence of their liberties, but it was denied that he counseled and advised the specific murder. Then it was endeavored to be shown that Dr. Bernard presided at a meeting of French exiles, but if any of them were exiled from their country, would they not meet together, and, with the love which they had of their native land, discuss matters which effected their rights and liberties? But there was nothing in the question which was discussed. It was the difference between democratic government and despotism, and Rogers, the Police spy, said there was nothing worth reporting. He then referred to the letter of Allsop found in Bernard's house, and the circumstance of the prisoner purchasing the materials for the fulminating powder. It was not denied that he was aware of some means being in progress, having for their purpose the regeneration of Italy; and the character of the arms which had been procured would favor the opinion that some general political emeute was the object they had in view; but, in a fatal impulse, Orsini and Pierri had made the attempt on Napoleon, and had forfeited their lives. The learned counsel then dwelt upon the various points and asked the Jury whether this was a case in which they could consign the prisoner to the scaffold. He would have thought that the deaths of Orsini and Pierri would have been sufficient to have vindicated the law, and that the haughty demand of Napoleon, which had had some effect upon the Sardinian and weaker Governments would at least have found its answer in the English people, and have been resisted by the Government. Their country had been the home of the ex-kid monarch of today, but the object of this prosecution was to destroy the great principle of English liberty afforded to exiles, and he appealed to the Jury not to allow the laws of England to be violated at the bidding of a neighboring despot. He trusted they would not. He had endeavored to do his duty on behalf of the unhappy gentleman at the bar. He had endeavored to do so, as the English advocate, fearlessly and honestly. That was allowed in an English court of justice, although it was not in France, where the press was gagged, and where no person was allowed to express his opinions unless they coincided with the views expressed at the Tuilleries. But it was the pride of England that liberty of speech was allowed, and he repeated, he endeavored, knowing that freedom of speech was allowed to do his duty to the best of his ability. He also urged the Jury to do their duty fearlessly, honestly and conscientiously, and he appealed to them to let their verdict be their own. Let it not be given in fear of French arms, French fleets and French intimidation. Let not a foreign despot influence them in arriving at the verdict. Tell him that he may parade his armies, his bayonets, but he cannot intimidate an English jury. Tell him that they have even arrested the influence of the Crown, supported by time-serving judges; and tell him by their verdict, that this time-honored asylum should not be violated. Let him parade his 600,000 bayonets before them—let the French cannon be thundering in their ears—but let them see that an English Jury even then was not to be intimidated. Tell him that nothing he could do or threaten could in the smallest degree influence their verdict. Tell him that the liberty of England was based upon eternal and immutable justice; and tell him that, whether the throne of a foreign despot was to be lasting or shattered for ever, the institutions of England were built upon the liberty of a mighty people. (Great applause followed the close of the learned gentleman's address, which was suppressed by the officers of the Court.)

Extensive Fire in Montreal.

CONVERSE'S ROPEWALK IN RUINS.

FOUR LIVES LOST!

It is our painful duty this evening to announce one the most distressing fires, accompanied with loss of life, which ever occurred in Montreal or vicinity. About half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon large volumes of smoke were observed in the direction of the canal. The fire bells immediately gave the alarm, and on reaching the spot we found the extensive rope works of John A. Converse, Esq., in flames. In order that our readers may understand how the lives were lost, and how speedily the building was consumed, we give particulars. The ropewalk was one story high, built entirely of wood, and some eleven hundred yards long. At one end was attached to the ropewalk a frame building four stories high, clap-boarded with one inch boards. In this building was all the machinery, driven by water-power, and in the third storey the girls employed in the establishment worked. A man named David Anderson, and the engineer, had the alarm given by a young lad. The engineer rushed out and found the fire in the second storey, among some manilla, and entirely distant from any machinery. He endeavored to subdue it, while Anderson went to the third storey to give the alarm to the girls; but so rapid were the flames that he never returned, but perished, as did also three girls named respectively, Nancy Brennan, Catherine Brennan, sisters, and Nancy McFadden. None of these girls were married; but were the support of widowed mothers, who were rushing wildly about the conflagration, calling in vain for their daughters. Anderson, we regret to say, leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.—There is no knowledge as to the origin of the fire; but it was first discovered among some loose manilla, tow, &c., it must either have been from spontaneous combustion, or from the sparks of some passing steamboat. We regret to say that Mr Converse will be a heavy loser, as he is only partially insured. It is painful to see such a large structure as this one was, and full of inflammable material, and only one stair, by which persons could escape in case of fire; and unfortunately the fire originated in its immediate vicinity. The men at work on the fourth storey escaped by the rope used for hoisting up heavy articles; but so speedy was the progress of the flames, that all could not escape by this rope; and a man named Sutherland jumped from the fourth storey, and was considerably injured. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospital.

The ropewalk being beyond the city limits and some distance from any fire engine station, and as no alarm was given till a little after smoke made its appearance, as for some time it was thought to be from steamboats on the canal, the building was all but entirely consumed before the Fire Brigade reached the spot. Before the arrival of the firemen an attempt was made by many mechanics in the neighborhood to cut off the connection in the long ropewalk at three different places, but before anything like a breach could be made, the fire overtook them, and the whole is now a heap of ruins. The total loss will not be less than from £50,000 to £60,000.

The fire engines were kept pumping on the ruins till dark in the hope that some of the remains of the unfortunate victims would be found; but without success, as they were not discovered till yesterday morning (and then only three of them); and then they were found outside the building, as they had fallen with it when it fell. The bodies were, of course, unrecognizable, being burnt to a crisp, one body is yet missing. Coroner Jones examined the bodies yesterday, and at two o'clock to-day began an inquest.

The schooner C. J. Kershaw, which was so unfortunate in her trip last year from Liverpool to Montreal, and which was frozen into the canal last year, was proceeding up the canal to Chicago, and lying opposite the ropewalk. She had a narrow escape.—[Pilot.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.—We call attention to the notice of the Copartnership formed by Messrs. Chalmers & Robertson, of Montreal, for the sale of Paper and Stationery of every kind. We have long had dealings with the former, and can speak with approbation of the articles we have had from him in this line; and we have no doubt that the new firm will give equal satisfaction by the excellence of the goods they will supply to their customers.

SALE OF FURNITURE TO MORROW.—We are requested to state that the sale of furniture at the house lately occupied by Col. Blachford will take place on Friday [to-morrow,] instead of Monday, as heretofore advertised.

PARLIAMENTARY RETROSPECT.

Toronto, May 5th.

A petition from Quebec was presented, yesterday, in the Legislative Council that the legislature may sit there in 1860.

The Government bill for the punishment of fraudulent Bankers, Trustees, &c., which passed the Lower House a few days since, was then read a second time, and seemed to meet with such favor that no discussion took place upon it.

An act to amend the law relating to Emigrants was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Alleyn. Its provisions are five: to establish a uniform, instead of a discriminating rate of taxation on immigrants; to release shipowners from the responsibility of providing, for a time after their landing, for those who may have become sick on board their vessels; to enable the friends of infirm or insane immigrants to remove them from the Province; to prevent imposition on newly arrived foreigners by runners, and to guard against the extortions of boarding house keepers by not allowing them to have a lien for more than a certain small amount on the goods of their immigrant lodgers.

The Stormont election committee then reported that Mr Mattice was duly elected.

Numerous Lower Canadian members thereupon resumed the discussion on the Usury bill. Mr Lacoste expressed himself in favor of free trade in money; Mr Chapais against alteration in the existing law. Mr Sicotte spoke for more than an hour in support of the Goverment measure. Mr Talbot, Mr Mackenzie and Mr Price varied the proceedings by speaking in English. The first named was in favor of the principle of the bill; the second quite opposed to it, and the third would only vote for its second reading in order to be able to introduce amendments in committee. Among others who spoke was Mr Carling, whose maiden effort did him credit, as although short, it was to the point. At half past twelve the members were called in to vote upon the six months' hoist, proposed by Mr Lemieux. It was defeated, and the Government sustained, by 63 against 39.—The motion of Mr Borron's, to refer the subject to a committee, was lost by a still larger majority, the vote being 72 to 41.—The second reading of the bill was then carried by 61 to 52, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.—[Colonist.

THE FISHERIES.

The Ministerial bill to foster the fisheries of the Province, and encourage deep-sea fishing, is pounced upon by the leading opposition journal as 'another example of the way in which Upper Canada interests are sacrificed for the benefit of Lower Canada' and the system of bounties is denounced by the same oracle as an 'interference for the purpose of bolstering up one class of labor, at the expense of the rest of the people, who are entirely unbenefited by the expenditure.'

It were difficult to conceive a measure less liable to the objection of sectionalism than that prepared by Mr. Sicotte; or less exposed to the imputation of class favoritism in its results.

The bill does no injustice to Upper Canada. It does not seek to deprive Upper Canadians of any real liberty, or to entail upon them any special taxation. It simply proposes to place a check upon the practice of indiscriminate fishing, which threatens to ruin the fisheries of our lakes and rivers, and so to waste a very valuable branch of the Provincial resources. It is as necessary for the maintenance of the fisheries, as are game-laws for the perpetuation of the feathered game that is found within our boundaries; and can be objected to only by those who are prepared to defend the destruction of pheasants or the like at all seasons of the year. The interference proposed amounts, then, to a gain to the entire community, without the faintest approach to injury to any save to the few who eke out a lazy livelihood by the practice of positive wrong.

And how can it be truly alleged that the encouragement to be afforded to deep-sea fishermen will entail cost upon "the rest of the people?" The Provincial treasury will not be subsidized by the contemplated scheme; no general tax will be exacted to further fishing interests. Fisheries that are now despoiled with impunity, will not only be saved from utter exhaustion, but will be made to yield a sum sufficient to meet entire expenditure involved in the bounties; and the fees thus received—the rental paid for the use, under proper restrictions, of the fisheries available—will, we venture to say, not add a fraction to the market price of the fish offered for sale. So far as the public are concerned, therefore, no expense whatever is involved, whilst they will be decidedly benefitted by a system calculated to preserve and improve a very important supply of cheap and wholesome food.

Lower Canada, again, will derive no special benefit. The deep sea fisheries are not to be a monopoly, accessible only to smacks from Quebec; the bounties are not to be reserved exclusively for French pockets; and we are unwilling to believe that Upper Canadians, whilst boasting of energy and enterprise as peculiar to themselves, will allow the respective seasons to pass without an effort to gain their share of the products of the deep.

If there be any class of questions, however, which should be free from this miserable cry of sectionalism, surely the fisheries may be placed amongst them. They are associated with the country's prosperity in a very marked degree—they are the basis of a branch of industry essentially national in its nature—and their development may well be deemed worthy of dispassionate consideration. Sectionalism has neither parcel nor interest in the matter. And the attempt of the Clear Grit press to evoke it, only proves the incapacity of that party for the better work of statesmen, and their inability to grapple with any question on its merits.—[Colonist.

*** The Colonist may be as sophistical as it pleases, but it can't make black white. Nothing above gainsays the plain fact—that Upper Canada Fishermen are to be taxed to provide Bounties for Lower Canada Fishermen!

MR. O'FARRELL'S WITNESSES.

[From the Globe.]

Who is Doctor Reed? He was formerly a medical man residing in Leeds, county of Megantic, and connected with the Corrigan affair as regards his evidence, and who gave evidence in favor of the prisoners on their trial in Quebec, although previously he had stated to the residents of the township of Leeds that 'Corrigan had died from the effects of injuries he received at the Show.' How did people of the township of Leeds behave after the trial? They told Dr. Reed that they could not support him as their medical attendant, on account of his proceedings, which they considered contrary to all justice, and that the sooner he left the township the better. Dr. Reed at the late election came forward as a candidate to represent the county of Megantic. How did he succeed? Why, he obtained about 56 votes in the whole county, and not more than five in the township of Leeds, where he had resided for several years as their doctor.

Who is Mr Laurent Paquet? A Justice of the Peace dismissed by His Excellency the Governor General. The letters in the possession of the Government will fully explain his discharge, which documents should be called for by some honorable member before Mr. Paquet's evidence be taken. Mr Paquet is well known to be the confidential friend of Mr O'Farrell in St. Sylvestre.

Who is the Rev. Mr Dowling? The junior priest of the parish of St. Sylvestre; a very good man, but unfortunately considered by the Bishop of the Diocese to be incompetent to take charge of a parish.

Who is Mrs Dunfey? House keeper to the Revd. Mr Jean O'Grady, parish priest.

Who are the two McCullochs? Brothers to the notorious James McCulloch, the absent poll clerk. It would be as well for the honorable House to demand of them what property they own in St. Sylvestre, that entitled them to vote at the late election.—James McCulloch is supposed to be secreted in some stone vault or other contrivance made by his father, who is a mason by trade.

Who is John Kelly? Brother to the noted Richard Kelly, who was accused of the murder of Corrigan; and the same John Kelly, switchman or in other employ of the Grand Trunk Railway at Craig's Road Station, and strongly suspected of being concerned in the running off the track of the cars, when the soldiers were returning from St. Sylvestre, after the search made for the men accused of Corrigan's murder; since which time John Kelly was discharged from Craig's Road Station.

Who is Patrick Donohue? He is the man commonly known in St. Sylvestre as Nelly Pat, one of the men accused of the murder of Corrigan? Or is it the Patrick Donohue, known by the name of Yankee Pat, a noted individual, also father-in-law to James McCulloch, the absent poll clerk, and who proceeded to act as a special constable, at the election, although he voted about twenty times for Mr O'Farrell?

Who is David Donohue? Is he the son of Nelly Donohue? Did he vote for Mr O'Farrell—although not of proper age and not owning property?

Who is Mr Powell? Believed to be one of the young men who polled votes during the time James McCulloch acted as deputy returning officer.

Why did not Mr O'Farrell demand the attendance of his warm friend, Rev. John O'Grady, J.P., at the bar of the House?—Because the reverend gentleman, like James McCulloch, has found it convenient to disappear for a season.

DOMESTIC.

HETHERINGTON'S HOTEL AT PORT HOPE.—This day the hotel, known as the North American Inn, has been re-opened for the reception of strangers and the entertainment of boarders, by Mr John Hetherington, formerly the much esteemed landlord of the Durham House. This hotel has been newly furnished from the cellar to the attics. It contains thirty-four bedrooms, richly carpeted, and otherwise well furnished. The dining Room is spacious and in ready communication with the kitchen, while the sitting rooms are airy and agreeable. We might indeed, say that, in Canada West, there is not a better house for the accommodation of the traveller than that which Mr. Hetherington has this day opened, if good attendance luxurious fare, and comfortable lodgings go for anything. For families, there are double bedrooms, and for all there is clean linen, new blankets, and soft beds.—Alas.

THE ANGUS MURDER.—The trial of Robert Coulter, at Barrie, for the murder of the unfortunate Corts, terminated yesterday in a verdict of acquittal. A correspondent assures us that this result, though not wholly unexpected, has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction in the locality. Coulter has yet to undergo trial upon two indictments for larceny; and it is said that he is also liable for other charges of a grave character.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr Hopkins, the County Attorney, and the defence by Mr. James Boulton of this city. The trial occupied so much time—having been commenced on Friday—that Mr. Justice Maclean was obliged to leave a great deal of business, both civil and criminal, in the hands of Judge Gowan and proceed to Owen Sound, where the Assizes are to be opened by the County Judge this morning.

We regret to learn that the ship Pride of Canada, for this port, with a general cargo, is ashore on Red Island and full of water. The steamer Napoleon III. after bringing up the ship Shandon, left immediately for Red Island to assist the Pride of Canada. The steamers Admiral and James McKenzie, with a gang of carpenters and all necessary materials, have also proceeded to the assistance of the stranded vessel. The barque Nina reports a deep brig, a ship, and the barque Emigrant, at hand. Since writing the above, we learn, with deep regret, that another ship has gone ashore below, the Emigrant. We have not heard any particulars in connection with this second unfortunate mishap at the opening of our navigation; but we trust that no great amount of injury has been sustained by the ship. The steamer Rambler has been sent down to her assistance.—Quebec Gazette.

A CHARMING PRESENT.—Last Thursday morning, Miss Hagar was surprised to find a beautiful child of about six days old on the steps of her residence. The child was wrapped up in a quilt, and as the donor had not taken the pains to inform Miss Hagar of the deposit of the present, it is possible it had remained there for some time. Policeman Devany was called in, and after having deposited the foundling in the house, proceeded to search for the unnatural mother, but hitherto, as yet, succeeded in obtaining a clue to her discovery. The Corporation have been compelled to "father," although the members are said to be all virtuous men, including the Mayor.—St. Catherine's Journal.

On Monday morning, the steamer Zimmerman commenced running between Hamilton and Toronto, for the season. A good fast boat, commanded by such a popular man as Capt. Masson, must command a share of trade during the hot, dusty months.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS BY THE MESSRS HARPER.—The great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, who, with a million and a half of assets in the real estate, bonds and mortgages, sound paper and other property, were compelled to suspend payments during the late panic, owing to the difficulty of then obtaining cash, have resumed the regular payments of all their liabilities.

THE SEASON.—We do not look forward to the opening of navigation with the same ardent longing as before we had railways in this Canada, but it is nevertheless a great convenience and comfort to the travelling public to be able, upon occasions, to choose the steamer in preference to the dusty railroad car. We are therefore pleased to be able to remind our readers that the steamers of the Royal Mail Line have recommenced running, for the season, and that we are also to have a daily boat between this and Toronto.

Of the first mentioned Company we have but little to say that will be novel. All who have ever travelled by the steamers of the Royal Mail Line will remember their journey with pleasure, whether on account of the kindness they experienced from the officers of those vessels, the superior accommodation they afford, or the delightful views of the lake and scenery of the St. Lawrence. We ourselves, (and with us doubtless many of our readers) require when we can leave our sanctum for a week, to spend a large portion of it in viewing those scenes which have for years been the favorite resort of the tourist, and which are now beginning to take on other historic charms. We anticipate that many with this year visit the Ottawa country, especially as it now occupies more attention than ever. We would remind such that they might do worse than descend the St. Lawrence by the Royal Mail Line of steamers; ascend the Ottawa, instead of far as they may choose; return from Ottawa city by the Ottawa and Prescott railway and at Prescott again step upon the steamer.

The daily boat of Capt Masson's, to leave this city, daily, for Toronto, ought to be patronized. It leaves, we understand, for the first regular trip to-day. Every succeeding day, at 7 30 a. m., the trip will be repeated. The Zimmerman will touch at Oakville and Port Credit, arriving at Toronto at about 10 30. Early rising is the excellent thing for the health, and will give the man of business a excellent appetite for the excellent breakfast he will doubtless have generally onboard. The Zimmerman will leave Toronto on the return trip at about 3 P.M., reaching Hamilton before dark.—Colonist.

THE GAME LAW.—Mr Price, member for Chicoutimi, has introduced a bill, repealing the existing game laws, and giving them a more comprehensive and effective character. There is no doubt that such a law is necessary for the preservation of animals, fish and fowl. Although an interesting pastime will regard the measure as oppressive, because it will impose a restraint on those who hunt all fish in the close seasons, and who imagine they have a right to destroy animal life, merely because nobody cares them as personal property. There is a complaint that year after year the moose is retiring further north, and forsaking its usual haunts. It is constantly, in the winter and spring, subjected to indiscriminate slaughter, and the cow, even with young, is shot down as frequently as the male. One case was related to us this reason, with what improvidence and recklessness these animals are destroyed. A young Indian, during the last winter, killed thirteen moose, and his wife nine. A full grown animal will weigh eight hundred pounds. This is an family, of husband and wife, and perhaps a child or two, must have a winter stock of 17,000 lbs of excellent meat. When the moose are plentiful, the Indian is quite fastidious in his taste, and will select the choice bits only for food, leaving the bulk of the carcass to the fox, or to putrefaction in the spring. The same improvidence exists with regard to the fish in the lakes, in the St. Maurice territory. These sheets of water abound in most delicious trout and perch, some of the former weighing twenty pounds, and the latter from one to three pounds. During the winter, parties visit these lakes; cut holes in the ice, and catch the fish in a large quantities. We know one person who contracted some years since, to send four hundred pounds of trout to Quebec, and he fulfilled his bargain. Any one familiar with the natural history of this fish, knows that it is subject to lice in winter, and, before the end of May, is not wholesome food; so that in addition to the unnecessary destruction of this fish, in winter and in early spring, an unwholesome article of food finds its way into the market. We hope Mr. Prince's bill will become law. But mere laws, without an active executive, are worse than useless; for the man who transgresses them with impunity, will soon learn to mock at all legislation. It is not enough to attach a penalty to the transgression of the game laws, the penalty must be exacted, and the violator punished. If the game laws are to be a dead letter on the statute-book, and no efficient agency to detect and punish the offender, it were better to omit legislation on the subject altogether.—Three Rivers Enquirer.

A STRANGE BIRD.—Mr Harvey Dayan set his net to unveigle the innocent pike from their gambols in Chaumont Bay, Jefferson County, on Monday. The Irishman who shot at the robin, and when the smoke cleared away picked up a toad, supposing that it was his game "with the feathers shot off," was hardly more astonished thereat than was Mr. Dayan, on drawing his net, he found in it no less an animal than a fine seal, or "wild water dog of the ocean," as the bills of the circus side-show used to call it, in our youthful days. The animal was of course dead, having been drowned in the net. It weighed 85 pounds, and measured about three and a half feet in length. The body of a large dog would appear not so large by the side of it. It had a beautiful coat of gray, mottled with spots of a lighter hue, presenting a very attractive appearance; and rejoiced besides in the possession of a very regular cut-and-out bull-dog face, with teeth to match, and a couple of holes in the side of its head in the place where the ears might to be.

The animal is the first of the kind ever caught in this section, and where it came from has not been definitely determined. Dr. Trowbridge, of Watertown, has become the possessor of the curiosity, and will preserve it for addition to his museum.

NORTH OXFORD ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the North Riding of Oxford took place at Woodstock on Tuesday. Messrs. McDougall, J. C. Morrison, and Howell were proposed; but Mr. Howell afterwards resigned. The show of hands was in favor of Mr Morrison. Mr. George Brown attempted to speak from the hustings, but the electors refused to hear him, and he was compelled to desist. After the nomination, he addressed a crowd in the court house.—[Colonist.

NORTH OXFORD.—We learn, by special telegram from Woodstock, that the nomination of candidates for the county of North Oxford took place on Tuesday.—After Messrs McDougall and Morrison had been proposed, and addressed the electors, a division was called for, and the numbers on each side were so nearly equal, that the Returning officer could not decide which had the majority, till he had taken the vote three times. He then declared the election in favour of Mr. Morrison, and a poll was demanded by Mr. McDougall in the ordinary manner. Considering that Woodstock is Mr. Morrison's stronghold, and that by the free use of money, he had brought people from all quarters, whose hands, when held up, were as good as those of voters, the close division was in favor of Mr. McDougall. Mr Howell was nominated, but declined a poll. After the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. George Brown, M.P.P., addressed a very large meeting of the electors in the court house, for nearly two hours, with telling effect. Our despatch concludes with an assurance from one who knows the constituency better than any other man, that Mr. Morrison has not the slight est chance of success.—[Globe.

NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—The nomination will take place on the 11th inst. The candidates before the people are Aaron Merrill, D. H. Smith, and Ogle R. Gowan.

The Cayuga Sentinel says, that during the past week five prisoners have made their escape from the gaol in that town—three on Tuesday, and two on Friday.—There is something wrong somewhere.

Break in the Welland Canal.

St. Catharines, C.W., May 4.

The gates of the lock No. 2 were carried away last night by the schooner Antelope. The navigation will be interrupted for 4 or 5 days.

DEPARTURE.—We are informed that Mr. Wm. McMaster of Toronto, has unfortunately decided to remove early next year, to reside permanently at Rio Janeiro. We are not in possession of further particulars. Deceased was a nephew, we believe, of Judge Mathewson, in Kingston. He leaves a wife to mourn her untimely bereavement.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—Mr. Hind's exploring party left for the Red River at the end of last week, by way of Detroit and the Sault. It consisted of Mr. Hind, geologist; Mr. H. L. Him, photographer and assistant engineer, and Mr. Fleming draughtsman and surveyor. They will join Mr. Dawson, who wintered at the Red River.

St. Louis, May 4.

The Leavenworth Ledger says that a despatch from Utah reached the Fort on Monday last, asking for a reinforcement, and giving an account of a skirmish between a guerrilla party of Mormons and a body of troops under Capt. Anderson, in which three fourths of the combatants were killed on both sides. A company of light and heavy artillery and a company of dragoons were immediately despatched from the Fort.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—These "Smashers" are to be quartered in Quebec we understand. If they behave no better than in Montreal our police force would need augmenting. The sooner they see India the better will it be for the credit of Her Majesty's service.—[Quebec Paper.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 5th, 1858.

M Lafontaine, Three Rivers; Dr McCrom, Gananoque; Dr Benjamin, wife & child, Toronto; Col Taylor, Montreal; Dr F. Jones, Gananoque.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

May 5.

Schr S. L. Newman, Chicago.—15,531 bushells wheat, J W Jones.

Do Caroline March, do.—14,984 bushells maize, R Colwell.

Do Union, Milwaukie.—14,257 bushells wheat, E Barry & Co.

Do Vanguard, Milwaukie.—16,000 bushells wheat, 200 bbls flour, Order.

Barque London, St Clair.—14,000 feet oak timber, E Booth.

Do Chieftain, Chicago.—15,340 bushells wheat, R S Welvin.

Grand Truck, Montreal.—2 bales belting, S. Muckleston; 1 box J W Iasaum.

Str Ontario, Oswego.—1 bbl alcohol, 1 bbl fluid, E H Parker; 1 box, 1 bbl, 2 iron tanks, Jas Wyeoll; 2 boxes hardware, 6 bills hows, J Delaney; 1 bdl trees, James Sampson.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—May 3.

Steamship Anglo Saxon, Borland, April 21, Liverpool, with mdse and 69 cabin and 258 steerage passengers, to G B Symes & Co.

Ship Cambria, Russel, 2nd April, Glasgow, general cargo.

Bark Polly, Bruce, April 4th, Greenock, general cargo.

Bark Clear, Smith, March 31st, Stromness.

Bark Queen, ——, April 2nd, Troon.

DIED.

In Athol, on the 26th ultimo, Arthur Youmans, Sr., aged 85 years.

In Montreal, on the 2nd instant, Mr Wm. Scholes, aged 61 years.

NEW BOOKS.

JOHN DUFF has received

Life Thoughts of Henry Ward Beecher: 5s.

Lectures to Young Men, by do: 3s 9d.

The Interpreter: a Tale of the Russian War, by Major Melville: 2s 6d.

The Garden: a Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or how to cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers, by the author of 'How to Behave,' &c. Fowler and Wells: 2s 6d.

Tom Brown's School Days: 5s.

Life of George Stephenson: 6s 3d. [Fresh supply.]

Life of Havelock: 5s 9d. [Fresh supply.]

English Hearts and English Hands: 3s 9d. [Fresh supply.]

Ryle's Spiritual Songs for a Month: 1s 3d.

May 4 76

INSEED PLASTER, LIME, SALT,

For Sale at ANGLIN'S WHARF.

Kingston, May 6, 1858. 76

WANTED,—A few intelligent and respectable men to procure subscribers for "Wright's History of the Mutiny in India," who will receive constant employment and ample remuneration. Apply to J. H. STEPHENS.

Kingston, 4th May, 1858. 76

The Steamer

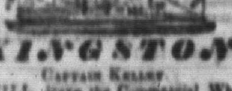
PASSPORT

CAPT. HARRITTE,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf, foot of Princess Street, for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at Intermediate Ports, (weather permitting) THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, the 6th May, at SIX o'clock.

Kingston, 6th May, 1858. 76

The Steamer



KINGSTON

CAPTAIN KELLEY

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf, foot of Princess Street, for Montreal and Intermediate Places, To-morrow (FRIDAY) Morning, the 7th inst., at SIX o'clock.

Kingston, 6th May, 1858. 76

Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

1858. 1858.

ONE of the Royal Mail Through Line of Lake and River Steamboats, will leave Kingston, EVERY DAY, at Montreal, expected Eastward, at SIX o'clock, A.M., Westward, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

Kingston, May 6, 1858. 76

FOR BELLEVILLE & TRENTON,

The Steamer

ST. LAWRENCE

CAPTAIN FRASER.

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, To-morrow Morning, (FRIDAY) for Ports Belleville, and Trenton.

Apply to the Captain on Board, or to JOHN MEAGHER.

Kingston, May 6, 1858.