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 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.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Nervous Debility.
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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Nervous Debility.
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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Inward Piles.
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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cures Inward Piles.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States or Canada. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

For sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.
Feb. 19th, 1858. 3m

The Daily British Whig.

"Upifer per Urbem Ire."

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

T. C., Montreal; E. C., New York, J. T., Hamilton; P. M., Bath; P. M., Hamilton

The G. T. Railway into Kingston.

The Contractors are getting on famously with their work, and by the end of the summer, the Track of the Grand Trunk Railway will be brought into the inhabited part of Kingston, across the shallow portions of the Bay above the bridge, viz. to the northern end of Ontario Street. This will be a great boon, as well as a great convenience to the Kingstonese, since it will turn the Grand Trunk Railway from a positive nuisance, into a real benefit. The remainder of the purposed work, that of carrying the Track from the end of Ontario Street, partly along that street, partly in rear of its south side, and partly in front of the Market Battery, to the location of the intended Depot on Shaw's Wharf, is to be completed by the First of April next, a fit time for so foolish an undertaking.

Jobs are the great evil of Canada. It was a job that caused the purchase of Shaw's Wharf, and it will be a continuation of that job, the purchase and payment of the land to be occupied, and the many buildings to be pulled down necessary to take the Track to the place destined for its Terminus. As for its going any farther, viz. through the city to connect with the Main Track near Collins' Bay, that is a matter to be left for the consideration of our great great grand children. No one now alive can expect to see the Kingston Side Track carried farther than Shaw's Wharf.

A question now arises whether it will not be for the permanent benefit of the City of Kingston, that the Depot of the Railroad should be located at the end of Ontario Street, instead of Shaw's Wharf. The advantages are many, and the disadvantages few. In the first place, the horrible expense, the consequent imposition, and the real nuisance of carrying the Track through its tortuous windings to Shaw's Wharf, would be wholly avoided. According to the present plan, not only those whose property will be deteriorated, are to be paid, but also, those whose property will be benefitted. We all know what arbitrators are, and we all know what sort of justice an unpopular Company is likely to receive at their hands. The expenditure to be thus saved has been estimated, by those who understand the subject fully, at $100,000! In the next place there is an ample space of useless shallow water to be had for nothing, whereon all the necessary buildings could be erected; and immediately adjoining this shallow water, just above the Draw of the Cataraqui Bridge, and in a line with the Tete de Pont, is the deep water of the Channel of the Great Cataraqui Creek, where the wharves could be built, and a ongside of which the largest lake vessels afloat could load and unload. The expense here, including the filling up, would not greatly exceed the sum estimated to be expended at Shaw's Wharf. The the third great advantage, as well as blessing to Kingston, would be the converting of a shallow unwholesome sheet of putrid water, from which in the hot months of summer, arises malaria in abundance, breeding fever and pestilence, into ground covered with buildings. On this point there is no necessity to dilate.

The disadvantages can be comprised under two items. Firstly, the Cataraqui Bridge must be removed and a Steam Ferry, like those of New York or Boston, established in its stead. This is a difficulty easily surmounted; for the Cataraqui Bridge must be removed sooner or later, and the question is one simply of time.—$40,000 bought the Bridge, and $40 000 might buy it again. The second disadvantage, or difficulty, is of still less amount, the re-sale of Shaw's Wharf, as being no longer needed. The Company did not pay a great deal too much for these premises, though their purchase was a job; and though they might lie on their hands for a time, yet they would ultimately be sold at an advance. Such establishments as that of Messrs Walker & Perry's are now needed at Kingston, and sooner or later, some Quebeckers or Montrealers would be ready to pay down the cash for premises so desirable. It would be a loss of interest only.

Any one of common sense, with half an eye, will readily perceive that what we have asserted is both reasonable and feasible—nevertheless, if the folly of carrying the Track to Shaw's Wharf is to be perpetrated, it will go for nothing. The good of the city and the general advantage of its citizens will weigh naught, compared with that to be gained by jobbery. All we hope is, that no influential person is interested in injuring the city, and that the Managers and Engineers of the G.T.R.R. Co. will re-consider the matter, and while they save the money of the Stockholders, do good to a place which the Company has deeply injured. Some trifling matters of detail on both sides of the question we have overlooked, satisfied, that where there is a will, there will be found a way.

The O'Reilly Testimonial.—The very elegant and chaste service of plate to be presented to Mr. O'Reilly, one day in the early part of next week, can now be seen at Mr. Ramage's, Brock street. The service consists of a Tea-pot, Coffee pot, Sugar-bowl, Cream ewer, Slop bowl, and Cake basket—They are all of solid silver, of very elegant pattern and chaste workmanship, and value for six hundred dollars. Each piece bears the family crest, and an inscription—"Presented by the citizens of Kingston to James O'Reilly, Esq., on his departure to Ottawa." Mr. Ramage was sent special to New York to purchase the service; his selection does his taste very great credit indeed.

Paper and Stationery Warehouse.—From our advertising columns it will be noticed that Mr. J. Chalmers, of Montreal, has associated with himself a partner in the above trade, and the firm is now composed of Messrs. Chalmers & Robertson. From a long business experience with Mr. Chalmers, we are enabled to assure our readers that the merchandize offered by the advertisers is of the most superior quality, as well of home production as of foreign importation. In addition to this, the business of this house is always conducted in such a punctual and honorable manner as to ensure entire satisfaction to purchasers. We are happy also to know that their assiduity and polite attention to the orders of their customers has secured the house a most extensive patronage.

Off to Canada.—Mr. George Brown, M. P. P., went westward by the train at 2:25 this morning. He is doubtless on his way to Oxford, to assist his hireling, McDougall, there. This does not look as if the Grits were so confident of success as they pretend to be. We shall not venture any prediction as to the result, but wait patiently to see what Tuesday and Wednesday will show. The Grits are evidently in a very bad way, as regards the Oxford election.—[Spectator.

*** This is the way the Government journals destroy the cause they affect to support. The chances of Mr. Morrison are but small in North Oxford, but if let alone he might possibly defeat Mr McDougall, who is by no means popular. Why is the latter gentleman abused thus grossly? He is no more a hireling than Mr. Morrison, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hogan, and other well known persons connected with the Canadian Press. Depend upon it, abuse never helped a cause.

ST. SYLVESTRE VILLAINIES.

St. Sylvestre infamous already as the scene of the wantonly cruel murder of Corrigan, bids fair to keep up its evil reputation thro' the O'Farrell perjuries.

It is well that the enquiry into the horrible career of Mr. Commissioner Alleyn's infamous connexion, O'Farrel the hireling prop of Sir E. Head's misrule, has been conducted in public, and not, as in his former disgraceful election of 1854, in a room with closed doors; and we rejoice to see the Roman Catholic Clergy vindicate the purity of their profession of faith by earnest and energetic petitions for the punishment of the guilty, perjured wretches, whom bad government has tempted to conspire against the right of election. One of O'Farrel's witnesses, a doctor Reed, testified last Monday at midnight, that O'Farrell drugged the returning officer, G Cote; got his creature, McCulloch, substituted, to perpetrate the monstrous fraud on the poll-books, and offered him (Reed) $200 if he would assist in stealing the St. Sylvestre poll lists from Toronto.

Will this be punished? If not our governors and government would take rank with demons.

(From the testimony at bar of Assembly.)

George Cote, deputy returning officer at St. Sylvestre, said—On the second day of the polling about 2 afternoon I felt unwell, I told Mr. O'Farrell I must take something, and he said he would give me some gin or whisky. He did give me a glass, half an hour afterwards the people came to break the poll. About half past five the curate asked me to take a cup of tea. I thanked him, and said I had a load on my stomach. The curate asked the Dr. if he had not something to give me. He said, yes, and I then found the necessity of leaving.

Doctor Reed's Revelations.—The night before the election, O'Farrel sent to me saying he was sick, and if I could not come to him I should send him several doses of medicine, calomel, antimony and opium. I thought he must be very bad to want such medicine, I went to see him and found him very well. I asked what he wanted the medicines for. He said for a particular purpose, and if he could not effect his object otherwise he would use them. I said it would be very wrong for him to use it. He said he had one dose which he would give. He did not say to whom he would give it—I understood to be the Deputy Returning Officer. He said he wanted the whole election placed in the hands of Mr. McCulloch. About half past five on second day's polling, Cote asked me for medicine for a violent pain in the stomach, and an inclination to vomit. I gave him medicine which made him vomit, and he was well in five minutes. He said he had been taking some whisky which he attributed to his pain. I thought he has been taking some drugs. I do not know where McCulloch is now. On Easter Sunday I heard O'Farrell recommend him to keep out of the way. O'Farrell asked me to come to Toronto and help him to take away the St. Sylvester poll-book. I refused. His plan was that I should ask for the Russell and Lonsbinere poll books, and take them in such a way as to mix those books with the Russell poll-books, and then leave the St Sylvestre books with the Russel Books. He was then to arrange the rest by taking St Sylvestre books away from the Russell books. He offered to give me money for my services—$200.—[Message.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No. 85.

We have but little on 'Our Table' to-day to notice, and that little not particularly interesting.

The Westminster Review for April. Reprint of Leonard Scott & Co., New York. The City Book Store, Kingston. $3 a year.

Certain silly people in Canada are making a mock against this old established Review. Mechanics' Institutes do rejecting it, and religious newspapers of various creeds, (the Echo, Guardian, and True Witness) are waging long lances against the pernicious tendency of its Articles. With the submission we read this line of conduct as exceedingly injudicious. Of the four great English Reviews, the Westminster, tho' well conducted, has hitherto enjoyed the least circulation, showing that the reading public at large are not very scrupulous. Such is or would be the case in Canada, if the directors of public opinion would let it alone. It is bringing the review into too much notice that may be the mischief they dread. Paine's 'Age of Reason,' though interdicted at Home, is published and sold in the United States, but how few read it, and still fewer, buy it? Re-commence a crusade against it, and readers and buyers would be found in abundance. Young folks read with the same avidity Voltaire's 'Charles XII,' and 'Peter the Great,' as they devour his 'Candide' and 'Zadig,' the charm of the narrative overpowering every other feeling, and they do themselves no harm. But when they are indiscreetly told, that the two former works are innocuous, and the two latter dangerous, they greedily run over the latter again, in order to discover what at first escaped their penetration. Such is human nature. We have been led into these few remarks, because the 1st Article in the No. before us is a dissertation on Auguste Comte's 'Religion of Positivism.' Let the ordinary reader peruse it, and he will throw it down with disgust, as we have done, wholly incapable of understanding its philosophy. But, if clergymen write against it, and parents and guardians interdict it, it will be read again and again, until its evil be fully comprehended. To us, and to thousands others, it now appears a mass of senseless absurdity, and how it ever could have obtained notoriety is to us incomprehensible. The other Articles are Reminiscences of Shelley & Byron; China Past and Present; Party Government; The Bocobel Tracts, Our Relation to the Princes of India; Medical Reform; Organization of the War Department; and Contemporary Literature; the whole very excellent and readable things, and utterly free from mischief.

Littell's Living Age, Nos. 724, 725, 726, 727 et 728. Littell, Son & Co., Boston; Sanford and Delisser, New York. $6 a year.

Owing to a change in the place of issue, from Boston to New York we ceased for a time to receive this, our favorite and most useful periodical; but the kindness of our old friend Mr. Littell has removed the inconvenience, and we got the above five Nos. on Saturday last, leaving no time to peruse them.

Ottawa, the Capital of Canada. Algar & Street, London. 12mo; pp. 24. Price 7d. With two wood cuts.

Hudson's Bay and the Red River Settlement. By Wm Kernagan, of Chicago. Algar & Street, London. 12mo, pp. 16. Price 6d. With a map.

Both the above brochures were received by the last English Mail, the former is an advertising medium of the G. T. RR, and contains a full description of the City of Ottawa and adjoining country, including some Letters from the pen of our Mr Sangster. The other pamphlet is by Mr Kernagan, an occasional contributor to the British Whig, and is devoted to that complicated question, the Hudson's Bay Territory. It is quite evident that at present Canada don't want that Territory, and could ill afford to keep it; nevertheless, as it may at some future time be valuable to the Province, it is quite as well to keep up an agitation.

Labor's Political Economy, or the Tariff Question considered. By Horace Greeley. Wm. Weir & Co., Toronto. 12mo pp. 16.

This is a reprint of Mr. Greeley's celebrated Lecture on Protection, and is published by the Association of Canadian Industry, at Toronto. Its ex-parte arguments are patent to every Protectionist; but as we are not friendly to the scheme, one only remark we shall make:—by laying oppressive duties on American manufactures, shall we not jeopardize the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty, a boon granted to Canada by the U. S. Legislature, in consideration of the previous removal by the Canadian Parliament of the Differential Duties on American Manufactures!

Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending, March, 1858. 12mo, pp. 24.

This is a very flippant Report by a man capable of writing one much better; it contains little or no information, not even of the statistical kind and is full of crude opinions, rashly put forth. Canada hitherto, has been very unfortunate in the selection of its Lunatic Asylum Superintendents, and the present incumbent seems to be no exception, judging solely from this very paltry Annual Report of a very great Institution. Instead of an Official Report fit to be laid before the three branches of the Legislature, Dr. Workman seems to have dashed off one of his old Editorials. The simple fact is, Canadian Officials are too well paid—it makes them lazy and unwilling efficiently to perform those duties for which they are so well remunerated.

Report of the Post Master General, for the Eighteen months ending March, '58. John Lovell, Toronto. 8vo pp. 216.

This is a work of a very different nature from the preceding, though not on a more important Institution. The labor of months is here devoted, by a man fully understanding his position, to the complete information of the Legislature on a subject that interests us all. Mr. Spence has performed his task well; but how, amid his multifarious duties, he found time to put together so much information is a puzzle to all, save to an industrious man with method. Mr. Spence has now left the Post Office, but he has taken with him the best wishes of all who came in contact with him in the execution of his official duties.

The Canadian Merchants' Magazine.—Volume the 2nd, from October, 1857, to March, 1858. Wm. Weir, & Co., Toronto. 8vo, pp 572. Bound.

We have again to thank the publishers of the Canadian Merchants' Magazine, for a copy of their 2nd Volume. As we have noticed each No as it came out, we have nothing more to say, than to wish Messrs. Weir & Co., continued success in their arduous undertaking.

The American Farmer's Magazine for May. J. A. Nash, New York. $2 a year.

The College Journal of Medical Science.—Cincinnati, P. C. Brown. $1 a year.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the above Magazines.

Blackwood's Magazine for April, Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. The City Book Store, Kingston. $3 a year.

The contents are—The Missionary Explorer; Food and Drink, Part 2, A few Words on Social Philosophy; What will he do with it? Part XI. From Spain to Piedmont; Rambles round Glasgow; Mr. John Company to Mr. John Bull; and The New Administration. As every thing in 'Old Ebony' is still good, there is no necessity to particularize.

Peterson's International Ladies' Magazine for June. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia—$2 a year.

This is ever an early bird; it is always in advance of its contemporaries, but as it brings with it amusement and instruction, it is never an unwelcome visitor.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In compliance with the advertisement issued by the Local Committee, a number of architects of the Province have sent in plans and specifications of buildings for the proposed Provincial Exhibition; and which have been recently under the consideration and judgement of the committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the plans submitted. Thirteen competitors enter the field, and amongst their designs several may be selected as of considerable merit, but with some, the idea of church architecture seemed to have been the foundation of their productions. The Corporation of Toronto has appropriated towards the erection of a suitable and permanent building the sum of £5,000, and the necessary ground for the site has been granted by the Government, to the south of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum which may be considered a desirable and convenient situation. The exhibition is to take place in the last week of September next; and whatever plan of buildings may be agreed upon, the time for its erection is so limited, that great exertion must be used by those to whom the responsibility of having it ready in due time shall be entrusted.

The Committee have awarded the first and second premiums of £30 and £20 to the plans bearing respectively the mottos of "Beehive," and "Speed the Plough;" and singularly enough both were submitted by the same firm—Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber—upon the express condition, however, that the architects clearly satisfied the Committee that the buildings could be completed for the specified sum to be appropriated to their erection. In making these selections, the Committee proposed to adopt the exterior of the plan submitted under the motto of "Beehive," and to embody the interior arrangements of that to which the motto of "Speed the Plough" was appended. Massive style and ornamentation of both these designs embrace to a considerable extent the characteristics furnished by the Great Industrial Exhibition building in London in 1851. The transept ends very closely resemble those of that edifice. It is mentioned that other plans possessed more merit of originality and apparent unity, being well arranged and simple in design whilst ample in accommodation,—yet the candid admission of one architect, especially, that he could not complete the work for less than £7,000 was fatal to his chance in the competitive scale. Upon the determination that the structure shall be principally of iron and glass, a question now arises as to whether such an erection of the necessary dimensions of these materials is suitable to the climate of this Province. Upon these points a variety of opinions are entertained, and before such a large outlay as the cost embodies, it might be well to go into a careful reconsideration of the entire question, especially after the candid avowals of the unsuccessful competitors that the amount appropriated would not nearly cover the cost. It is not, perhaps, a proper occasion to enter into the details of the selected plans, but, it nevertheless occurs to an impartial observer that the immense weight of iron which will be used in the building, requires an adequate foundation, and 18 inch square piers do not certainly appear sufficient to sustain such a superincumbent weight; and it would be no credit to the city, the Committee, builders, or architects, to find in a few months after completion, such deflections and fractures as may be looked for if strength is made subservient to cost.

The decision of the Committee in selecting the plans to which the prizes were awarded, was based upon the idea of a close conformity to the terms of the advertisement calling for plans and specifications. On this ground one plan was rejected, which has certainly a deal of merit in its originality and details, and it is one of those previously referred to, its author having expressed his inability to erect such a building for less than £7,000. Another, admirably designed and elaborately laid down, embraced too much brick-work, a third too much wood; a fourth which involved large cost in external useless decoration, and another because its designer seemed to have had the impression that he was furnishing the plans of a Catholic church. The Committee nevertheless, in their selection, maintain a strict adherence to the original condition.

We may allude, in passing, to the claim which the city has upon the United Counties Council for a liberal co-operation in this matter, and they may certainly be expected to contribute a sum something near to that devoted to this admirable purpose, and secure the erection of a building in every way suitable to the exhibition of Provincial productions.—[Leader.

Grand Trunk Freight Rates.—Another change has been made in the rates of freight by the Grand Trunk Railroad. From Toronto to Montreal flour is now taken at 85c per barrel, and wheat 10½c. per bushel, a decrease of 10c on flour, and 4c. on wheat from the former rates.

The Lecture of Major Constable.

Major Constable is a Lecturer of no ordinary celebrity. Wherever he has Lectured, and he has always done so under the patronage of the Mechanics' Institute of the several cities or towns, he has never failed to be received with the heartiest welcome and to have recorded, after his night's labor, a special vote of thanks in his favor. Among other places he lectured in Buffalo, before the Ex-President of the United States, and the elite of that great commercial emporium, and we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our Kingston readers the subjoined testimonial in his favor:

Buffalo, January 29th, 1858.

Major A. G. A. Constable,
Dear Sir,—

Having listened with great pleasure to your highly interesting and instructive Lecture, delivered at Kremlin Hall, on the "Past History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects of the British in India," and believing it to be a production abounding in information highly interesting to our citizens, we earnestly invite you to repeat the same at your earliest convenience, for the benefit of very many who had not the pleasure of listening to your first lecture.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed,] Millard Fillmore, Geo. S. Hazard, S. S. Guthrie, Rev. E. Ingersoll, E. R. Jewett, And Others.

THE ANGUS MURDER.

The following is the evidence of the widow of the man lately murdered at Angus. It was given by her at the late trial of Coulter. It details all the particulars of the murder itself and of the occurrences which immediately led to the commission of the crime. We quote from an excellent report which appeared in the Barrie Advance:—

Mary Coots examined—Am wife of deceased. I live at Angus. Remember the evening of 23rd March, my husband had been in Barrie. Angus is ten miles from this (Barrie). He got home from Barrie at about 7½ o'clock on the evening train. I was in the dining room when he came home. We kept a tavern. Saw him first at the bar door that opens from the hall to the bar room. Asked him what was the news from Barrie. He said that it was none of my business. He then came into the hall and asked why I ate my dinner the day before with Coulter and Mrs McSherry in Barrie. I told him I had done so. Then he followed me into the hall with a cane, and beat me through the hall into the dining room. He then beat me in the dining room and told me to go out of doors. I resisted at first and then he took me by the shoulder and shoved me out of the back door. Then he bolted the door, and I went across the yard and stood by the garden fence. While standing there the servant girl, Elizabeth McFee, and my little daughter came to me. I told my daughter to go into the house lest her father would miss her and whip her. Then I asked Elizabeth where John [the husband] was. She said he was in the bar room. She [Elizabeth] advised me to come into the house and I refused, fearing he would abuse me again. Then Elizabeth went into the house, and I followed after to the kitchen door and stopped there to listen if my husband was inside. I thought I heard his foot in the hall. Then I turned and went round the front way and met Mr Lawrie and my husband at the end of the house. When I got in I went to the dining room, sat down on the rocking chair, and took my youngest child on my knee. He is about two years old. I was sitting there about five minutes. The servant girl was also in the dining-room with the other two children. My husband then came in and asked me what brought me in, and I did not speak. He then drew his fist and struck me in the face. He then gave me a kick in my right jaw and told me to go out of doors again. Then I arose and went into the kitchen and he knocked me down there again with his fist. I was crying and screaming at the time. He gave me several kicks while I was down in the kitchen. The children were also screaming. Then he took me by the left shoulder, opened the door and shoved me out. When he shoved me out he gave me a kick with his foot. When he gave me the shove I saw a figure jump from the corner of the kitchen outside towards my husband. I went, about two steps with the shove and fell on my hands and knees. When I recovered myself I looked back, and I saw my husband lying down and Coulter standing over him. I recovered almost at once. The light was on the table in the kitchen and shining through the window, and reflected on Coulter. The kitchen door was open. I could see him clearly. That is the man [meaning the prisoner in the box.] He had something in his hand and struck him [the deceased] twice before I could reach him. I did not notice what he had in his hand. [Counsel then produced a very small axe, and asked if the weapon he [Coulter] then had in hand was like that one.] Witness said no; it looked heavier and larger. Know the axe now shown, and that it is Coulter's. I have not seen it for as much as two months. He carried it sometimes in his coat pocket, and sometimes in his belt. The axe was usually covered by his coat. [Counsel then showed her another large axe which had been found near the place with blood on it.] I don't know if that was the weapon he used, it looks more like it than the other. There were two axes near the door—one at the right hand side of the door, quite close to where my husband was lying. I saw that axe before. There is blood on it. Coulter hit him twice with the weapon. After I got up I caught him by the arm. After he had hit the second blow, I said for God's sake, Coulter don't murder him. Then he ran away. He did not speak. I did not notice what he did with the weapon. After the occurrence I went into the kitchen and sat down for a short time—for about five minutes. When I got up I went into the bar and there saw William Lambert and the servant and the children. I told William that my husband was lying at the back door, and to go out and help him. He went out then, and the girl, Elizabeth McFee, went with him. They brought him in, and laid him on the floor. His face was all covered with blood. When he was laid down I told the girl to go up stairs and bring down a bolster or pillow to put under his head. Then I told William Lambert to go over for Mr Thompson to come and see him. There is no medical man nearer than Barrie. I got water and washed his face. Afterwards Mr. Thompson, Mr Lawrie and others came in. The occurrence took place about eight o'clock on Saturday night. He died at two o'clock on Sunday. He never spoke but two words after he was hurt. He said, 'Damn you, Annie, come to me,' and 'Damn you men.'

Coulter was subsequently tried for stealing harness and found guilty, and sentenced to two years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary, along with A. M. Sample and Patrick McSherry.

DOMESTIC.

Highway Robbery at Belleville.—We noted in our issue of the 5th inst., an attempt at Highway robbery on Monday night last, and we are sorry to relate a continuance of lawless acts on the night thereafter. When Mr. John Kerr, having paid a visit to his brother on the east side of the river, was on his return to his own residence on the west side, he was stopped near Coleman's mill by a desperado, who, presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money or his life. Mr. Kerr being a powerful man, and not easily to be frightened, collared his assailant, who forthwith fired a pistol, and wounded Kerr in the right breast; the wound, fortunately, proved of no great consequence. The villain thereupon attempting to decamp, Kerr followed in spite of the wound, but was finally stopped by a second shot aimed at him. The same night several others were attacked in various parts of the town, none of whom, however, faced their assailant. On the contrary, considering discretion the better part of valor, they made the best use imaginable of their legs. Since Tuesday night the town has been perfectly quiet, and we are inclined to think that Mr. highwayman, singular or plural, must have found Belleville rather meagre sport, and set out for more lucrative quarters.—[Independent.

Departure of the 17th Regiment.—The head quarters division of the 17th Regiment left in the steamer 'Quebec,' yesterday afternoon, for Montreal where the left wing of that corps has been stationed since last Fall.

Port Hope Harbor.—The pecuniary prospect is brightening somewhat. In the new harbor there is an immense raft of different descriptions of timber, all of the best quality, got out by these enterprising men of business, Messrs. Edsall & Wilson, and in the old harbor, there are several vessels taking in wheat, flour, peas, and so forth, while others are discharging cargoes of stuffs from Chicago, Kingston, and other places. One vessel is of 500 tons burthen. The Sarah S Marsh, commanded by Captain Janes, is a lake clipper, which might circumnavigate the globe. Her appearance is odd enough. Having three masts, she is yet neither a barque nor a brig as, assuredly, she is not a pollywog. The foremast is square-rigged, after the manner of a brig or ship, while the main and mizen masts are schooner rigged. Her appearance is very good, her capacity considerable, and she is that which it is very desirable every vessel should be—both wind and water tight. With two or three more of such craft, Port Hope would obtain credit for enterprise.—[Atlas.

A Load from Canada.—By the death of Lord Aylmer, the honors of the peerage have fallen upon a worthy Canadian farmer forty years of age, his nephew, who sailed in the Indian, from Portland, on Saturday week, to take possession of his inheritance, sect 14.

A number of Irish Roman Catholics consider themselves sold by Mr. McGee in the matter of the New Era. One of them states in the Pilot that after great efforts money was subscribed to start the paper. Mr. McGee was invited at his own request, to come to Canada and edit it. The paper he owned in New York, the Celt, was sold to Messrs. Sadlier, and its name changed to the New York Tablet. Mr McGee goes to Parliament, and the New Era is discontinued, and its subscribers who had paid are informed that the N. Y. Tablet will be sent to them for the balance of their subscription. Was it in prospect of this change that the Tablet has been so extensively placarded on our walls during the winter?

The Mercer Affair.—The Opposition journals were loud in their denunciations against the Government the other day, on the alleged discovery of evidence in support of the allegation that Mr. Mercer had effected a bargain and sale with Mr. Ralpege for the Shrievalty of Norfolk; but they have not had a word to say since Mr. Mercer declared in evidence, before the Committee, that the Premier had no knowledge of the arrangement entered into for the purchase of the office. This is characteristic of the general conduct of the Opposition. It appears that Dr. Connor, a distinguished member of the Opposition, gave it as his legal opinion that there was a thing corrupt in the arrangement between Mr. Mercer and Mr. Ralpegs, but the organs have not a word of censure for the hon. gentleman; they appear to be too intent on inculpating the Ministry, but they are not likely to succeed in the attempt.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 9th.

J M Ross, Chippewa; A I Paterson Montreal; A B Moore, Buffalo; J G Kennedy, Dundas; D C Morison, Quebec; Wm Lindsay, Montreal.

May 10th.

Capt. E Lumley, S. S. T., Toronto; J Parker, Jefferson Co.; L Barrows, Sackett's Harbor; Jas Moodie, Toronto; Jas W Dexter, Boston; R. Watson, Brockville; H Gillett, Port Hope.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

May 10th.

Brig Liverpool, St. Clair—12,000 feet square oak timber, S Booth.

Str Brownsville, Ogdensburgh—110 bxs scythe stones, Fraser & George; 53 bdls steel, Thomas Drummond & Co

Schr Fulton, Milwaukie—16,700 bush wheat, Jas Doyle & Co.

Do White Pigeon, Oswego—30 tons coal, J P Miller & Co.

Do St Albans, Chicago—15,089 bush wheat, Jas Doyle & Co

Do G D Dousman, do.—16,560 bush wheat, E Herr & Co.

Grand Trunk Montreal—5 cases midge E Stacey; 30 bbls bottled Beer, J Carruthers & Co.

Str Highlander, Cape Vincent.—6 bxs, 3 bales goods, 9 pkgs paper, 4 bags hair, 7 bales moss, 12 bale Jas Morton; 2 bxs clocks, J Delaney; 10 bbls syrup, 15 hhds sugar, H Friesz; 118 chests tea, 8 hhds sugar, 10 bbls currants, 100 boxes raisins J Carruthers & Co; 29 chests tea, B & H; 20 sacks corn meal, W R Meline; 1 box eagles, S H Merrick; 1 pkg goods, owner; 1 pkge, E S Winnin; 1 pkge, T Banfield; 1 trunk, H Lowder; 1 pkg, H J McDonald; 1 pkg, J M Domer; 1 bx, J H Rector.

The St. Lawrence Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company.

In calling public attention to the above establishment, we cannot do better than quote from the printed prospectus lately issued, the preface to which sets forth that

"This Company is established at South Quebec, for the purpose of connecting the Transit Commerce of the Port of Quebec, and the Grand Trunk Railway, with Ocean Steamers, and the important and increasing Ocean, Lake, and River Steam traffic.

"The Company provides deep water Wharves for Ocean Ships and Lake and River Craft, with suitable Storage for Flour Grain, Ashes, Timber, Iron, Coals, Salt, &c; &c, &c., in immediate communication with the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Point Levi.

"The Establishment is situated between the Passenger and Goods Depots of that Railway, affording all the security of enclosed Docks and Warehouses.

"The Company have four thousand feet River frontage, with a Timber Cove capable of holding six millions of feet in the Raft; where Vessels of any class can moor in safety out of the influence of the strong tides, sheltered from the effects of those periodical Easterly gales, which so frequently cause damage to shipping on the North side of the St. Lawrence.

"The site is so commodious as to leave no reasonable doubt that the undertaking will yield a high remunerative return."

From the facilities which the Company appears to possess for the loading and discharging of vessels and for carrying on the forwarding business, the admirable situation of their cove docks and warehouses, and the character of the parties engaged in the enterprise, it seems evident that, while the public will have their business done in a safe expeditious and economical manner, the shareholders will receive a fair return for the investment of their capital.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th May, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Joseph Motherstill, M. D.
Alfred P. Toulmin, and
John H. Campbell, M. D., Esquires, to be associate Coroners for the County of Lambton.

George Henry Boultee, Esquire, M.D., to be associate Coroner for the County of Hastings.

Joseph Cartier, Esquire, M. D., to be associate Coroner for the County of Essex.

Norman Baker, Esquire, M. D., to be associate Coroner for the United Counties of York and Peel.

Henry Bentall Evans, Esquire, M. D., to be associate Coroner for the County of Prince Edward.

William D. Ardagh, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe, under the Act 20 Vict. cap. 58, sect 14.

James William Taylor of Niagara, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

John Ormiston, of Prescott, Gentleman, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Military District Number Three, Upper Canada.

First Battalion, Frontenac.

To be Major:
Captain James A. Henderson, vice H. W. Benson, left the Province.

To be Captains:
Lieut. John Fraser,
" Robert Chanenhouse, vice D. Prentice, permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants:
Lieutenant Jeremiah Meagher, from 2d Frontenac.
Ensign James Agnew, from 3rd Frontenac,
Thomas Clark, Gentleman, vice W. P. Wilson, left limits.
Daniel Macarow, Gentleman, vice H. Bartliff, left limits.

To be Ensigns:

Michael Flanagan,	Gentleman.
Samuel T. Drennan,	"
Thomas F. S. Kirkpatrick,	"
John Creighton,	"
George W. Yarker,	"
Daniel Hickey,	"
Archibald Livingston,	"
Andrew Deacon,	"
Henry M. Briggs,	"
James O. Ireland,	"

To be Adjutant:
Lieutenant James Agnew.

To be Quarter-Master:
Samuel Smyth, Gentleman, vice J. Bruce, permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

*** We congratulate Coroner Flanagan on his promotion, though in somewhat an Irish way, from Lieut. of Foot Artillery to Ensign of the Bloody First. Doubtless he thinks as all in Kingston do, that to hold any Commission in so gallant a regiment is far better than to be promoted, as he ought to have been, to a Company in the Artillery.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VANDERBILT."

New York, May 10, 1858.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived here at 9, A. M.

Parliament discussing India Bill.

The Stamp duty on bankers' cheques passed without debate.

The election in Paris resulted in the return of two Goverement and one Opposition member to the Legislature

Sardinia passed the Conspiracy Bill.

A dispute has arisen between England and Prussia regarding Afghanistan.

MARKETS.

Flour dull but firm; Wheat ditto. Corn held higher, but buyers demand a reduction. Mixed Corn at Liverpool, 34s 6d to 35s.—No quotations given for ewer at London.—Sugar and Coffee steady. Tallow firm.—Accounts from China report Trade advancing.

Consols advanced to 97¼ for money, and 97¼ to 97½ for June. Money Market unchanged.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—May 6.

Ship Primrose, Cunnion, 5th April, Limerick, order ballast

May 7.

Ship Lady Seymour, England, 2d April, Liverpool, Henry Fry, salt

Bark Lorne, Lindegreen, 2n April, Leith, J. White coal and bricks.

Schr Maria Louise, Tremblay, with goods from the wreck of the Pride of Canada.