A good-looking friend of ours, who is on the wrong 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. 252

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 out 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.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A. W., New York; S. M. P., New York.

Death of Henry William Herbert.

Mr. H. W. Herbert, better known by his writings as "Frank Forester," committed suicide about 2 o'clock this morning, as his room in the Stevens House, Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green.

He had, it appears, for some weeks been very depressed in spirits owing to his separation from his wife, to whom he had but a short time been married. What caused the separation is not known, further than that some woman had made mischief between them, as is alleged in a letter from the deceased.

Yesterday, Mr. Herbert sent for his friend, Mr. Anthon, and requested him to remain with him as long as possible, as he was lonely and depressed. He told Mr. Anthon that he intended to commit suicide, and had the matter all arranged. He first thought of committing the act over the grave of his first wife, in the cemetery at Newark, but altered his intention in that respect.

Mr. Anthon remained with him sitting up with him till 2 A. M., trying to prevail upon him not to commit the rash act, but he seemed determined. While they were in Mr. Herbert's parlor, together, at the above mentioned hour, Mr. Herbert retired (apparently for a moment) to the bedroom adjoining, when Mr. Anthon heard the discharge of a pistol.

In another moment Mr. Herbert came reeling out of the room, exclaiming, "I told you I would do it," and fell upon the floor. The charge having entered his breast and passed through his lungs, he died in few minutes of hemorrhage.

VERDICT.

That Henry William Herbert came to his death by suicide, by shooting himself with a pistol, May 17th, 1858.

We learn from "Men of the Time," that William Henry Herbert was born in London, England, April 7, 1807. He was the eldest son of the honorable and very reverend William Herbert, dean of Manchester, eminent as a man of science, a poet, and a liberal politician, and was paternally descended from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy. He was sent to Eton at the age of 13, and graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1829.

In the spring of 1830, Mr. Herbert met with a severe pecuniary reverse, which suddenly reduced him from affluence, and he resolved to try his fortune in the United States. He arrived in this country in December, 1831, and for eight years thereafter, until July, 1839, he officiated as principal Greek teacher in Mr. Huddart's large classical school.

During this period, in addition to his classical studies, he had already begun to turn his attention to authorship, and from 1833 to 1836, edited the American Monthly Magazine, besides writing largely for the various illustrated periodicals.

In 1835, he published "The Brothers, a tale of the Fronde," and in 1837, "Oliver Cromwell." In 1839, he quitted the profession of teaching, and devoted himself wholly to literature.

In 1842, Mr. Herbert published a third historical novel, "Marmaduke Wyvil," and in 1846, "The Roman Traitor," a romance found on Cataline's conspiracy.

Besides these, he was the author of two text books, on sporting and natural history, "The Field Sports," and the "Fish and Fishing of North America," by "Frank Forester;" with many sporting sketches under the same nom de plume; several translations from the French, and a great number of contributions to different magazines.

In 1848, he published a poetical translation of the "Prometheus" and "Agamemnon" of Æschylus.—In 1851 he commenced a series of historical works by the publication of "The Captains of the Old World as compared with great modern Strategists." This was followed by "The Cavaliers of England," "The Knights of England, Scotland, and France," and "The Cavaliers of France."

But his most voluminous work is the great book on "the Horse and Horsemanship of America," published recently by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend.

His residence was at a place called "The Cedars," near Newark, N J.

To THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Before going to my account, I would say few words to the Press of America and to its conductors, as to men among whom I have, for many years been more or less associated.

I have my faults, my failings; I have done my share of evil in my life, as all men have done; perhaps I have done my share of good likewise.

Of my private history few men know anything—fewer still know much; no one knows the whole. It cannot concern the public to know anything. As a writer let me be judged; as a man, let my God judge me.

I implore, not peace, not a favorable construction; I implore silence. For what I have to account with God, let me account with God, and not with man who may uncertainly perceive and distinguish facts, not certainly; cannot perceive causes of divine motives and intentions. I do not now ask charity; I only implore silence. Let the good that I have done, if any, be interred with my bones; let the evil also. For the evil, I can say positively, is such as can do no evil after me. I have taught, I have inculcated, I have put forth nothing which I did believe to be false or evil, nor anything which I did not believe to be good and true. In all my life I have written no line of which I am ashamed; no word which I desire to blot. I have done many things wrongly, many things of which I am ashamed, many things of which I have sincerely repented, many things under the pressure and temptation of poverty and necessity, to which I am not accustomed by my education, which I hope, I should not do again, under any temptation. I am very sorry I have been weak at times, and have fallen—who has not done so?

For justice sake, for charity's sake, for God's sake, let me rest. I bear an honorable name; I have striven hard, in great trial, in great temptation, in a foreign country, in a false position, among those who did not—perhaps could not—sympathise with me to keep it honorable. As you would have your own name honored, and your sons preserve them to you, I charge you do not dishonor me.

You will miss me when I am gone; probably none lament me. So be it! Only, I implore you, do not misrepresent and malign me.

Having said this, I have said nearly all—one word more only, if, as I presume will be the case, my earnest and hopeful appeal for repose be disregarded; if the vultures of the press pounce on my cold remains, to tear through them the heart-strings of my living relatives—to blazon forth all my misdeeds in unblushing colors to the sun—let none of my friends—if I have a friend—stand forth to defend me. Defence only provokes bitterer attack, and gives a keener tooth to scandal.

I do forgiving every man who has wronged me, asking forgiveness of every man I have wronged. I have atoned so far as I know, or can atone, for every wrong I have done. I leave the means, I believe, if they be carefully managed, to pay everything that I owe, and perhaps to leave a small surplus. I never shrank while I was alive from meeting the consequences of my deeds face to face. I never said a word to a man's back which I would not or did not say to his face.

Remember now, all you that would assail me, that my back is turned forever; that henceforth, forever I can disprove no slander, that is spoken of me; that with me no witness can be ever more confronted; that from no accusation, how false so ever, can I prove myself not guilty. Of all confidence, the most base and cruel is to strike the dead, who can make no defence or answer.

I ask no praise—do not praise me—probably I deserve none. I deserve reproach doubtless, for I am mortal and have sinned—say so then of me, if you say anything, and let my sins go with my mortality to His judgment who can tell, not only when and where, but where they are committed, and how far they have palliation—how far they deserve pardon.

Remember also when you judge me that of all lives mine has been almost the most unhappy. No counsellors, no friends, no country have been mine for six and twenty years. Every hope has broken down under my feet as soon as it touched it. Every spark of happiness has been quenched as soon as it has been kindled.

If I have owed much and borrowed much, I have also loved much—more perhaps than I have either sinned or sorrowed. It is the last drop that overflows the golden bowl, the last tension that breaks the silver chord. My last hope is gone—my last love and my life go together, and so good night to

HENRY HERBERT.

May 18, 1858.

LETTER TO THE CORONER.

Tuesday May 18, 1858.

(Three months since the happiest day of of my life.)

To avoid all trouble and simplify your duty, I have to state that I have taken my own life by a pistol shot, no one being privy to my doing so or to my design.

My reason for this act consists in no remorse for anything I have done or left undone, from no pecuniary pressure, from no inability or fear of inability to support myself, from no weak fear of public opinion, least of all public opinion of Newark, which I do now, as I always have done, utterly disregard and despise; from no embarrassment, arising from any indebtedness.

I have abundance of employment, and the prospect of much more—had the people of Newark, whom I forgive from the bottom of my heart, suffered me to live harmlessly and happily in my humble home, and to amend my life, where it was an error, in a new sphere, which I was honestly prepared to do, I might have paid off all my debts, and lived many years among you, an honest, useful and happy man. My debts will be paid from my assets, to the last dollar.

It was not, however, so to be; my blood and the guilt of it, is upon those women and men of Newark who first sowed suspicion, distrust and dissension between myself and the sweetest creature God ever gave, and man took away from an unhappy sinner. My own unhappy temper did the rest.

The reason for this act, then, is single. My life, long, sad, solitary, and weary, and without an object, has been utterly hopeless, hateful and insupportable.

A hope had been kindled in my heart again—my home had got a light in it brighter than sunshine; my life had a purpose; I loved her unutterably. I was immeasurably happy; all this has been dashed down, all is lost forever—home, hope, sunshine, she. Let life go, likewise, since hence orth it is but another word for torture.

I would not deny falsely one fault of which I am conscious, especially at this last moment; I would not deny that I erred towards her whom this day shows I loved more than life.

I did err, but it was hastily, in rash act or rash word; never, so may God deal with me, in thought or insinuation. I never had a word with her about money matters, nor cared, nor scarcely knew whether she had or had not money. I never laid a hand or finger on her in wrath in my life. What I said or did wrongfully I repented on the instant, and have endeavored to atone for ever since. I die for it this day.

I think, I hope I deserve pity more than blame, but I know I shall not find it, least of all in Newark. I can say truly, with my last breath, I never wronged a man or woman in my life with premeditation, or failed to ask pardon and atonement when I could do so. I never bore malice in my life; I repent of all my faults and sins, and have endeavored to amend them. I die in perfect peace and charity with all men.

I beg forgiveness of all those against whom I have sinned; I forgive all those who have sinned against me; even the woman who called at my own house, and set my wife's thoughts first against me. In proof it I am sure I know her, but do not name her name; I beg God to forgive me, as I forgive all my enemies. I die in perfect faith and trust in my Redeemer, and believe that in Him I shall have eternal life.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

Separation of the United Counties.

Mr. Roblin, M. P. P., for Lennox and Addington, has slipped a Bill into the House of Assembly, that has had its Second Reading, separating Lennox and Addington from Frontenac. Now, considering the recent expense of building so large a Court House and Jail, this separation appears to us to be totally out of time and place. It certainly will not advance the interests of any of the United Counties, while it will most assuredly damage those of Frontenac and the City of Kingston. It is high time therefore to be up and stirring. The Premier is Member for the City, and to him should be forthwith entrusted the Petition and earnest remonstrances of the people of both city and country. Something must be done, and that soon.

*** A Public Meeting is called by the Mayor for Saturday. See Advertisement.

Newly Found Animals.

New York, May 18.

On board of the clipper ship "Hiawatha," from Australia, are four small animals of a kind hitherto unknown to Naturalists. They have been brought to America by an enterprising son of Connecticut for exhibition.—One is to go South, one to New England, one to Cincinnati and the West, and one to Northern New York and Canada. The animal has been named the "Wusser," and is of the size of a smallish pig, but like several other beasts of the Continent, resembles as much the fox and the rabbit as the hog.

The Lecture this Evening.

Our readers will bear in mind the Lecture by Major Constable at the Merchants Reading Room this evening—on "the Domestic Life and Habits of the Hindoos."

Those who heard the introductory lecture on Thursday last will not require any further recommendation, but to those who were not present on that occasion, we can only say that an opportunity is now afforded of not only listening to a most eloquent and interesting discourse, but of acquiring in little over an hour more curious information about the natives and institutions of India than could be obtained by years of reading.

The Queen's Birth Day.

Monday next is Her Majesty's Birth Day, and which day will be celebrated as a General Holiday. We are happy to think that no public money will be granted by the City Council for the useless purpose of burning women's dresses. There will be some kind of a Review on Barriefield Parade Ground, but whether all the Active Force will turn out is more than we can tell. The Public Offices will be closed, as well as the Printing Offices; and the Grand Trunk Railroad will run Special Trains at one fare, to and from Toronto.

THE YOUNG CRUSOES.—Three young lads were out in a skiff in Kingston Harbor on Sunday last, when a sudden squall came on, and they were carried down the St. Lawrence, to parts unknown—to their parents. Yesterday, (Tuesday) Mr. Blondheim and one of the fathers, went in search of them, and after some trouble, found them safe on one of the Thousand Isles, about nine miles down. Their boat had been stoved and rendered useless, and there the boys were alone. But they made the best of their condition, raised a fire and a tent in the woods, and having a loaf of bread with them, managed to do until help came in the persons of Mr. Blondheim and one of the fathers.

THE R. C. BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

To-day about 3 o'clock, P. M., the newly consecrated R. C. Bishop of Kingston is to make his public entry into the chief town of his See. He is to arrive by the afternoon train from Montreal, and is to be met and welcomed at the Station by his Clergy, by the leading members of his Church, by the St. Patrick's Society, and probably by the Second Company of Rifles. A procession will thence be formed into Kingston.

CITY COUNCIL.—May 17th.

At a Special Meeting, and a full Council a good deal of business was transacted.

The appropriation of £2200 for School purposes was re-considered, and finally adopted.

Mr. Wilmot brought up the Report of the Market Committee, recommending alterations to be made in the fish-market; that the street upon the north-west side of the City Buildings be levelled and graded; and that a number of posts be erected at the extreme end of said street, for the purpose of tieing the butchers' horses to. He (Coun. W.) stated that the committee had examined the fish-market, where much more space was required. There were only nine stalls in it, and it was considered that nine more would be required; and that part of the street should also be graded. The Council had sent part of the market to the other side of the city buildings, and persons were complaining that they had as much toll to pay, with inferior accommodation, as they formerly paid on the other side. A number of posts were also required for the butchers to tie their horses to.

Mr. Allen brought in a By-law to repeal a By-law giving liberty to the Grand Trunk Railway to cross the streets. Read the first time—yeas 13, nays 5.

Mr. Harty brought up the report of the committee on railways and improvements, recommending a sum of £25 additional to be paid to Mr. Rowan, surveyor, for a survey he made of the line of railway in March last—Passed.

Report of the Superintendent of Streets reporting the dangerous state of King st., and especially the plank walk thereon opposite the City Park.—Referred to committee on streets, to report.

Mr. Allan brought up the report of the committee on streets and improvements, which recommended a sum of £925 to be laid out upon the several wards of the city; and also amongst other things recommended that the tender of David Harold for planking the sidewalks of the city with black ash be accepted.

Mr. Bowes said that the report was out of order. The Council had agreed to take up the report of the committee on salaries, which should have taken precedence of the business going on. It seemed to be the wish of the Council to postpone the discussion of that report, which had been ready for some time; he moved that the clauses recommending the appropriation be adopted, and no more money expended without the special authority of the Council.—Carried.

It was then moved that the report as amended be received and adopted.—Carried.

Mr. Loan moved that the broken stones be appropriated equally amongst the wards of the city.—Carried.

THE CLERGY RESERVE COMMUTATION MONEY.

A return to an address of the Assembly has been furnished by the financial agent of the various religious bodies interested in the Clergy Reserve Commutation Act of 1854. From Hon. Mr Hillyard Cameron's statement it does not fully appear how the entire proceeds of the share awarded to the Church of England have been invested. But the clergy of the Church, no doubt, understand the exact state of the account. Mr Cameron, it appears, does not act as the agent of the Church, but, as he states in his communication to the Provincial Secretary, acts under power of Attorney from the Clergy individually—and in this character he is not, of course, bound to furnish Parliament with the details of the financial business entrusted to him. The Church account, then, as presented by Mr Cameron, stands thus:—

Total amount received,		
Currency	£275881 5 2	
Total amount invested		
Sty. Government of Canada, five per cents	£117950	
Do. do., 6 per cents	101300	
		£222250 0 0

The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada, it appears, empowered Mr Ridout of the Bank of Upper Canada to act as their agent; and, since the Commutation Act was passed, Mr Ridout says he has received, in cash, from the Receiver-General of the Province, £14,817 10s 11d and in Provincial Debentures the farther sum of £6,930—amounting in all to £21,747 10s 11d. The manner in which the sum received in cash has been appropriated is shown in a tabular statement which Mr Ridout appends to his report:—

Dr.

1856.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 7.	To Bishop Charbonnel, for the Diocese of Toronto	4611	17	10½
"	To Bishop Charbonnel, for the Diocese of Ottawa	2294	0	0
"	To Bishop Phelan for the Kingston Diocese	3560	9	8
" 18.	To Bishop Charbonnel, for the Diocese of Toronto	[illegible]	9	11
"	To Bishop Charbonnel, for the Diocese of Ottawa	137	12	9
"	To Bishop Phelan for the Kingston Diocese	219	2	11
Nov. 7.	To do. do.	3713	3	10
		£14817	10	11

Cr.

1856.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 7.	By Warrant 5731	10166	7	6
" 18.	By do 614, for Interest	627	10	7
Nov. 7.	By Warrant 9289	3536	7	6
	By Warrant 9203	176	16	4
		£14817	10	11

The Wesleyan authorities, in reply to the Provincial Secretary, do not say how much they have received. They merely state through Mr Enoch Wood, the General Superintendant of their Missions, that the "principal part" of the amount paid to them has been invested in mortgage security.—To which very explicit statement is added the gratuitous remark, that the salaries of the missionaries are paid out of the current funds of the society—a piece of information about as pertinent to the address of the House as if Mr Wood had transmitted a few controversial tracts for the use of members.

The Church of Scotland has invested in all £117,121 17s. 1d.—the net proceeds of the debentures received as payment of its share (after paying stipends due while the investment was being made), chiefly in bank stock—with the exception of £19,313 16s. 5d., which is invested in Montreal debentures. The banks selected by the Secretary of the Church, Mr. Hugh Allan, are the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank, and the Commercial Bank. And the interest accruing from the investments Mr Allan tells us, is paid semi annually to the ministers of the church.

The return, from which we have quoted, winds up with the following literary curiosity from the Vicar General of Quebec:—

ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE.
Quebec, 12th April, 1858.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter of 26th March last, requesting a Statement in detail of the mode in which the portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund received by the Catholic Church in Lower Canada, under the Act 18 Victoria, cap 2, has been expended.

On this subject I have to invite your attention to the fact that the Catholic Church in Lower Canada has never received any portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund, did not claim any share thereof, when the above Act was passed, and not having received her share, cannot have expended it.

It follows as a natural result that the Church has no statement to make to the Legislature, relative to the Clergy Reserve Fund.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) C. F. CAZEAU.
Vic. Gen.

Hon. T. J. J. Loranger,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

PARLIAMENTARY RETROSPECT.

TORONTO, May 19.

In the Council, yesterday, the Receiver General gave satisfactory explanations in regard to alleged trafficking in Debentures by a clerk in his office. A return was ordered in relation to certain Debentures.—Col. Prince's Petty Trespasses' bill was taken up. It excited much discussion, but the second reading was ultimately carried, and the bill referred to a committee.

The Assembly was busy, from the beginning to the end of the sitting. Mr Dorion's bill to authorize the Community of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal to sell and alienate their fiefs and seignories was read a third time, and passed. An amendment of Mr Hartman, to the effect that these ladies should not be allowed to buy lands in Upper Canada, received a close vote, but Mr Brown's amendments and motions on the subject were negatived by considerable majorities.

The naturalization laws were then again discussed, and Mr. Terrill's bill was passed to reduce the period after which aliens can claim the rights of British subjects from five to three. Mr. Brown headed but seven dissentients, and among them was not William Macdougall.

The bill to amend the laws relating to emigration was advanced a stage, as was that to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbor of Quebec.—The bills to incorporate the villages of Renfrew and Southampton, were also read a second time.

Mr. Sicotte's fishery act was then discussed. The Commissioner of Crown Lands expounded the principle of his measure, which is both to encourage the fisheries and protect them. The value of the fisheries was dwelt upon, and the advantages of cultivating them. As an instance of their value, it was mentioned that the Hudson's Bay Company derive an annual income of £5000 from the salmon fisheries alone, which they hold at the King's Posts. Mr. McGee made an effective speech to establish the advantages of good fisheries, tracing in an interesting manner the history of the pursuit in various States.

Mr. Cauchon argued that the revenue derived from leasing out rivers would more than cover the bounties to be given, for £1000 had been offered to him, while in the Government, for the exclusive right of fishing in a single river. Mr. Brown, of course, opposed the bill, and was replied to by Attorney General Macdonald, after which, Mr. Gale, Mr. Cayley and others continued the discussion until, on the motion to read the bill a second time, a point of order was raised by Mr. Brown, whether, on a question affecting trade or revenue, a bill could be introduced, not founded on resolutions passed in committee of the whole. The object of raising the point of order was clearly to delay the passing of the measure, but the strict rules had to be adhered to; faction was for once triumphant, and the second reading of the bill was put off for a day or two.

The House then at a quarter past twelve adjourned.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The resolutions laid before the house yesterday by Mr Loranger, the Provincial Secretary, vindicate the Administration from the aspersions that have been cast upon it in connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, and the course of the Imperial Government. To all accusations of indifference or treachery—to all insinuations touching partiality to the monopoly, and faithlessness to Canadian interests—these resolutions are a sufficient answer. They prove that the Provincial rights have been duly considered by Mr Macdonald and his colleagues, who are prepared to do all that can be done to secure for Canada the full benefit of the intercourse with the North-West, and the full enjoyment in that vast territory.

Mr. Loranger, it will be seen, is prepared to affirm the expediency of testing the validity of the Company's charter,—to define unreservedly the boundary of Canada on the north and west—to assert the rights of Canada in reference to both of these points—to insist upon the opening of the territories for the purposes of trade and colonization—and to deny the claim put forward by the Company for compensation for such portions of the territory as Canada may assume. Will the wholesale villifiers of the Government tell us what more can be done, or ought to be done, by the Government at this stage of the question?

The bold position taken by the Government will not be without its effect upon the Imperial Parliament. We are not of those who think that Mr Labouchere evinced antagonism to Canadian rights, or dealt unfairly with the Canadian representative, Mr. Justice Draper; but it is certain that any remissness on the part of the Province would be attended with consequences the reverse of beneficial. Mr Loranger shows, not only that he is ready to contend for all that we have a right to demand, but that he understands exactly the points where pressure is most needed to bring out the results desired by the people of this Province.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

May 17th.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Mr. Patton moved for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between His Excellency and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Senate of the University of London; and also between the Senate of the University of Toronto and the Government, or any other parties, on the subject of the recognition of the University of Toronto, and the Royal Charter lately granted to the University of London; also for a copy of such charter, if in the possession of the Government. The hon. gentleman said it might have been noticed in the public newspapers, that the University of Toronto had been placed on the same footing in regard to the Universities, of the mother country as the Universities of Great Britain themselves; and the same privilege had been extended to the University of Sydney. The object of the motion was to obtain authentic information respecting the privileges which had been granted to the Toronto University, and also to cause the charter, if in the possession of the Government, to be laid before Parliament. Agreed to.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

Col. Prince gave notice that he should, on Friday next enquire of the Ministry whether it was their intention, during the present session, to introduce any measure on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory with a view to promote the interests of Canada therein, as referred to by His Excellency in the Speech from the Throne.

ENGLISH SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Col. Prince introduced a Bill to amend the law for the admission of English Solicitors and Attorneys to practice in the Canadian Courts of law and equity. He said a Bill had been passed by the Imperial Parliament authorising any Canadian lawyers to practice in England after passing the necessary examination; but the operation of the Act was suspended until the Parliament of this country passed a measure allowing English Solicitors and Attorneys to come to Canada and practice on the same terms. The Bill which he had introduced was intended to carry out the intentions of the Imperial Parliament in this respect, and he might fairly call it an Act of Reciprocity.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading on Friday.

NORTH LEEDS,

May 19th.

The election in this County commenced yesterday but we have only heard from one end of it. South Gower gave Mr. Smith a majority of 20, Kemptville gave Gowan 12 and Oxford 100. The remaining townships to be heard from are, Soute Emsley, Kitley and Wolford. The first is believed to be favorable to Mr. Smith, the second gave the Opposition candidate a majority at last election, and the third is Mr Smith's own township. Still, the polling in the places heard from were rather more favourable to Gowan than we were led to expect, and the probabilities are on the side of his election, though it is not certain.

From the Montreal Argus of Yesterday.

We take the following from L'Ere Nouvelle, of Three Rivers, of Monday last:—

SUICIDE.—The Coroner has just left this town to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Marchildon, ex Member of Parliament for the County of Champlain, who destroyed himself this morning by throwing himself into his well.

LOSS OF THE DREDGE & SCOW.

Hamilton, May 19th.

We learn that the Dredge and Scows have drifted ashore. Nothing, however, has been seen or heard of the men. It is feared that they have been washed off the Dredge by the waves and met a watery grave.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED—CREW SUPPOSED LOST.—The propeller Wisconsin, which passed down on Monday, and was driven to Cleveland through stress of weather, reports that during the gale on Tuesday morning, she saw a schooner capsized between the O. Point, or Round Eun and the Island. Her crew of seven men were seen clinging to her, and it is supposed they were all lost. The vessel was painted black. The gale was so furious that the Wisconsin could render her no assistance.—Det. Ad.

Arrival of the "Niagara."

New York, May 19.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax at 10:30 A.M.

Flour and Wheat dull and drooping. Corn active and firm. Pork and Lard firm. Beef heavy. Consols 97½ to 97¾.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT OF YESTERDAY.

New York, May 19, 1858.

Flour easier; States $3,90 to $4. Wheat 1-2c better; Red Indiana $1. Corn firm; White 71c to 73c; Yellow 72c to 75c. Oats lower; 40c to 42c. Barley at 60c to 63c. Pork dull; Mess $17,60; Prime $14,20. Lard firmer, at 14 1-4c.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIA.

New York, May 18.

By the steamship Austria we have London papers to the 4th inst.

The shipping of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was progressing favorably up to May 1st. All had been coiled on board the two ships excepting about 500 miles, which was hourly expected to arrive.

Much disappointment was manifested in Paris, in consequence of the refusal of the Directors of the Credit Mobilier to declare a dividend on last years operations.

The Paris Univers has another bitter article on England, which says, "Let us renounce the alliance with perfidious, insolent England—this alliance which has never been cordial, and which can never be relied on. An insulated position would be even more satisfactory. A rupture would be preferable. No war with England, however disastrous, could ever destroy dynasties in France. The alliance on English conditions is more menacing to them. The tomb of St Helena is empty, and from it issued not only the Emperor but the Empire. The cordial alliance did not prevent Louis Phillipe from expiting at Claremount, and that tomb will remain closed."

SAWED TIMBER AND DEALS.—Mr. Dubord has given notice of a motion of an Address to Her Majesty, representing that by the existing Tariff of Great Britain, sawed Timber and Deals manufactured in the British Colonies of America, when shipped to the United Kingdom are subject to duty, but when imported to Australia or other parts abroad are not entitled to drawback, while foreign Deals so imported are; that the duty so imposed is equal to 7s. 6d. per St. Petersburg standard, thus giving to sawed lumber in the Baltic, which can be shipped to Great Britain at far less cost of freight than North American lumber, a decided advantage on the Colonial lumber; and praying relief in that respect, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join in such Address.

The Des Jardins Bridge disaster has already cost the Great Western Railway over one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, and there are still three or four unsettled cases.

A FEW WORDS TO MOTHERS.

THE MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN

American mothers know, to their sorrow, that cholera infantum or summer complaint, is one of the most destructive diseases of our climate. There is probably no country in the world where the mortality among children bears so large a proportion to the sum total of deaths as in the United States. About one third of the weekly interments registered in the city of New-York may be classed under the head of infant mortality, and from May to November the majority of the young children who die are swept off by diseases of the bowels. We do not wish to speak harshly, but it cannot be concealed that much of this wholesale destruction is caused by carelessness, over-indulgence and improper treatment. Unripe fruit and other unwholesome aliment, is generally the primary cause of summer complaint, and the administration of drastic purgatives and other pernicious drugs too often lead to fatal results. Under these circumstances we shall make no apology for expressing the belief, that any case of cholera infantum or diarrhea in the adult stage of life, however violent in its nature, or whatever its origin, can be radically cured by the use of Holloway's Pills.

In saying this we are merely repeating, it is true, the general opinion of the world; but in adding our personal declaration to the great mass of testimony which has been accumulating during twenty years, we may perchance more immediately interest our own circle of readers, than if we confined ourselves to outside evidence. If but one mother acts upon the suggestion, and one child's life is thereby saved, we shall not have written in vain.

The rapidity with which favorable results follow the exhibition of this remedy, in all affections of the stomach and bowels, are justly considered phenomena in medical practice. The scientific explanation of these phenomena belongs rather to the medical professor than the editor of a newspaper, and it has been fully given by the distinguished inventor himself. Cholera Infantum and its kindred diseases are caused, immediately, by undue irritation of the sensitive membrance, which lines the bowels, and upon that coating the pills exercise a most soothing and healing influence, carrying off, by their mild, laxative action, the acrid and pungent matter which produces and aggravates the disease and invigorating the intestinal vessels as well as assuaging their excited action.

The season when this class of disorders is most prevalent is commencing! "forewarned is forearmed," says the proverb, and should our article induce parents to pay more strict attention to the diet of their children, and to adopt the most certain means of cure, in cases where bowel complaint has actually set in, we shall at least have accomplished some good. "Dr. Diet and Dr. Regimen," says a quaint writer, "are the best physicians in the world"; but we must beg leave to place Dr. Holloway in the same category and to recommend his pills as the best and safest medicine, for a complaint which annually, leaves as a token of its ravages, so many vacant places by the domestic hearth.—N. O. "True Delta."

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 18th.

Mr. Henry, Montreal; A. Wilson, Belleville; F. W. Alport, Belleville; R Evans, Belleville; G. L. Allen, Toronto; W. Kissock, wife and child, Toronto; Miss Rousseaux, Toronto; W. H. Snell, Montreal.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

May 18, 1858.

Per Schr Star of Hope, Chicago, 15,000 bushels wheat, William Rees.

Per Str Champion, Toronto, 175 barrels flour, Jos Doyle.

Per Str Highlander, Cape Vincent, 6 bbls oil 40 boxes soap, Owner; 3 bbls blacking 40 bxs chocolate 1 case, Thomas Hendry, 25 chests tea, Gillespie & Co; 1 box, Jas Grange; 5 bbls soap, Owner; 4 cases hats, Gibson & Co; 10 bbls Sugar, Hugh Fraser; 1 pckg, E Barrowes; 1 box J Hart, 1 box, A W Murdoch; 1 pckg, T W Robison; 1 pckg, B Harrison; 1 pckg, E Fair; 1 box, T B Pearson; 1 box oysters, J Winters.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—May 16.

Brig Promise, Wilkinson, 16th April, St. Nazaire, H Burstall, ballast.

Steamship North American, Grange, 5th May, Liverpool, G B Symes & Co. general cargo, 190 cabin and 910 steerage passengers.

Ship Canada Herbert, 19th April, Cork, G E Levey & Co. general cargo, 5 cabin passengers.

Bark Currency, Gibson, 9th April, Whitehaven, order, ballast.

—— Hope, Christopher, 10th April, St. Ives, order, ballast.

—— Claud, Chissell, 24th March, London, order, ballast.

—— Lanarkshire, Sampson, 16th April, London, H Fry, ballast.

Brig Eagle, Bligt, 12th April, Penzance, G B Symes & Co. ballast.