THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
At the Office of the *British Whig*,
Bagot Street, Kingston, C. W., at Five Dollars Cash, or Six Dollars a year Credit.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
At Two Dollars a year Cash, or Two Dollars and a half a year, Credit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TARIFF OF RATES.

All Advertisements under Fourteen Lines are charged One Dollar for the first insertion, and one quarter of a Dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Other Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight Cents per Line for the first insertion, and Two Cents per Line, for each subsequent insertion; unless when ordered only once a Week in the *Daily British Whig*, when each subsequent insertion will be charged Four Cents per Line.

Special or Business Notices are charged One or Two Dollars each insertion, according to length.

Other Notices in editorial columns, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary or private interests of individuals or Companies, such as Reports of Banks, Insurance Companies, Notices to attend Lectures, Amusements, Meetings, Sermons; Acknowledgements of Donations, &c.,—to be considered advertisements and charged on the same scale and in the same manner as "Special or Business Notices."

Notice of Birth.....Half a Dollar.
Do of Marriage.....One Dollar.
Do of Funeral.....One Dollar.

Special Contracts will be made for Yearly or Half Yearly Advertisements, which are payable at the time of Contract.

January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Deos."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1858.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

T. A. B., and D. L. O., Toronto; C. & R., Montreal; G. T. R. R., do.

Arrival of the "PERSIA."

Troy, June 20.

The extensive flour mill of Bell, Hay & Usher, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, with a large quantity of flour and grain. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $12,000.

Washington, June 21.

The State Department have received despatches from Minister Reed, announcing his intended resignation and return from China.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 21.

The Steam yacht *Victoria*, Capt. Slaughter, boarded the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, yesterday, off Cape Race, and arrived here this morning.

The Atlantic telegraph fleet took its final departure, under sail from Plymouth, on Thursday, the 10th inst. We do not learn that Capt. Judkins passed the fleet near enough to speak to any of the steamers; but the weather is understood to be favorable for the business of submerging the cable. The fleet expected to reach mid-ocean on the 20th inst., and we shall probably hear of the arrival of the Niagara at Trinity Bay on or about the 29th inst.

The *Persia* brings 123 passengers for New York.

The Cagliari affair had been satisfactorily settled.

A week's later news had been received from India. The British had occupied Bareilly, meeting slight resistance. They had entire possession of Rohilcund. Oude was quieter.

A new weekly line of Steamships, of which the Indian Empire, formerly of the United States—is the pioneer, was ready for operations. The Indian Empire, with Colonial and United States mails, would leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday last. She is expected to run from Galway to Halifax in eight days.

The terms upon which the Cagliari affair has been settled are—Naples agrees to compensate the Engineers with £30,000; to place the Cagliari at the disposal of Queen Victoria, and to liberate the Sardinian prisoners forthwith.

The war-like preparations going on in France had attracted the attention of the English Press and Parliament.

In the Commons Mr. D'Israeli repudiated all idea of the danger of a war with France, and said the relations of the two powers were of the most amicable nature.

Mr. Fitzgerald had stated in the House of Commons that Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, labored under great misapprehension in representing England as acquiescing in the free labor movement.

The dates from Bombay, received by telegraph from Malta, are to the 21st May.—The enemy deserted Barielly as the British approached. An attack on Calpee was expected in a few days.

The Bank of France had increased its specie nearly seventy millions of francs in a month.

Spanish journals say that Concha remains Capt. Gen. of Cuba.

A misunderstanding between Austria and France was considered imminent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull but generally steady.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report weather favorable for growing crops.

Flour quiet.—Western Canal 20 al21s: Philadelphia and Baltimore 21 a 21s 6d; Ohio 21s 6d a 22s.

Wheat dull at a decline on Tuesday; red Western 8s 6d a 8s 7d; Southern white 7s a 7s 3d.

Corn quiet at 34s 6d a 34s 9d for yellow.

Provisions generally steady. Beef quiet but steady. Pork firm at last quoted rates. Lard dull.

Ashes quiet at 37s a 38s both sorts.

Tea in improved demand and no change in rates.

Lead in broadsheet tending downwards.

Sugar firm.

Money unchanged. Bullion in Bank had increased £125,000.

Item of News by the Vanderbilt.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on the 7th of June, after some discussion on the late riots in Ireland, the second reading of two bills to amend the Oaths bill, and empower each House of Parliament to modify the form of oath by resolution, was fixed for Friday week.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the following resolution, as part of the bill for the Government of India, was considered:—"That in order to assist such Minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duties, it is expedient that a Council be appointed of not less than 12 nor more than 15 members."

Mr. Gladstone moved as an amendment, that regard being had to the position of affairs in India, it is expedient to make the Court of Directors, of the East India Company, by an act of the present session, a Council for administering the Government of India in the name of Her Majesty, under the superintendence of such responsible Minister, until the end of the next session of Parliament." After much discussion, the House divided, and the amendment was lost by 265 votes to 116. Mr. Roebuck moved that "Council" be omitted from the resolution, which was negatived.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "and that the first Council of India consist of the present Court of Directors." This amendment was also negatived.

The London Morning Herald gives the following on the authority of a correspondent in India:—

"It is perhaps not generally known that gold is found in all the rivers of the Punjaub, before they leave the lower ranges of the Himalaya at Dekun, on the Sutlej; Nedown on the Beas, and Aknoor on the Chenab, gold washing is carried on to some considerable extent.

The Calcutta Englishman says that the case of the ex-King of Delhi has been forwarded to the Court of Directors for final decision.

The Times of the 8th, argued that the treaties with France and America, as to the slave trade, are not at an end, and it is madness for us (England) to go on asserting pretensions which no strong and independent power is likely to submit to. Enough is known to prove that the practice of searching American vessels under the American flag ought to be brought to an end.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE 100TH REGIMENT.

War Office, Pall-Mall, June 1.

100th Foot—To be Captains, without purchase: Captain and Brevet-Major T. M. L. Weguelin, from half-pay 56th Foot; Capt. B. B. Ingram, from 97th Foot; Capt. P. G. B. Lake, from 2nd West Indian Regiment; Lieut. Henry Cook, from 32nd Foot; Lieut. James Clery, from 32nd Foot, vice Rottenburg, promoted; Lieut. H. G. Browne, from 32nd Foot, vice Robertson, promoted.

To be Lieutenants: Lieut. G. B. Coulson from the 49th Foot; Lieut. John Lee, from 17th Foot, and to be Adjutant; Lieut. James Lamb, from 50th Foot; Lieut. F. W. Benwell, from 33d Foot; Lieut. H. L. Nichols, from 33th Foot; Lieut. Joseph Dooley from 77th Foot; Lieut. R. L. Bayliff, from 33rd Foot; Lieut. G. F. Grant, from 63d Foot; Lieut. C. J. Hampton, from 56th Foot.

THE PLUNDER OF LUCKNOW.

Every day adds to the prize property, and it is estimated that the sales will produce £600,000. At one time a discovery of cash is made, at another plate, silver, and gold are found in some ingenious hiding place, which excites some uneasy foreboding that the army won't "get its fees" then a casket of jewels is revealed, or some soldier is obliged to give up his secret store; the Sikhs—ingenious to such a degree, and versed so far in lootings that it is said one of them can appraise the value of articles in a house by walking past the hall door, and that they can "smell" gold, silver, and precious stones—have lately taken to explore the bottom of the Goomtee, and their labors have been rewarded by the recovery of great quantities of rich arms, swords, pistols, matchlocks, rifles, muskets, and articles of various kinds, and some diving and groping excursions in the tanks have been more or less successful. The town of Cawnpore is said to be full of the plunder of Lucknow, and if the damage done to the public buildings, the destruction of private property, the deterioration in the value of houses and lands, and the results of depopulation could be estimated, it would be found that the capital of Oude had sustained a loss of five or six millions sterling—a loss which it never can by any possibility recover, even if the efforts of our Government were devoted to the resuscitation of the corrupt, vicious, and evil minded inhabitants.

THE FAMILY OF O'CONNELL.

We learn that the "O'Connell Fund" in Ireland is receiving the countenance and support of the public throughout the provinces. A case has been before the Dublin Courts this week, which powerfully explains the pecuniary position of the O'Connell family. A petition had been presented to the Court of Chancery to administer the assets of the late Daniel O'Connell, of Derrymore; and the matter was argued on the 31st. The petitioner's demand was an annuity of £60, and considerable arrears had accrued due, to recover which, the petitioner, who was a nephew of Mr. O'Connell, instituted the present suit. The report of the Master stated certain portions of the property of the deceased came into the hands of his eldest son, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, since deceased, who, although he had paid off some of the claims on it, had not accounted for part of the money at the time of his death; and that other portions of it got into the possession of Mr. John O'Connell, also since deceased, and was not yet accounted for. The present position of the assets was that a sum of £5,300 stock represented the value of leasehold property, which had been sold in the Encumbered Estate Court, while £1500 Government stock, and two sums of £1,000 and £600, together with thirty shares in the National Bank, which had been previously disposed of, formed the residue. It appeared that the trustees of Mr. John O'Connell's marriage settlement had a demand on the assets, and had received portions of it from time to time. A question arose upon the frame of the decree as to whether a sufficient sum should not be set apart to secure the payment of the petitioner's annuity. The matter remains over for the Chancellor's consideration. So that, as the correspondent of the *Times* remarks, the recipient of almost countless tributes—commencing at £50,000, and scarcely ever falling below £10,000 annually—died in straitened circumstances. The gross amount of the assets is not equal to two years of Mr. O'Connell's income while a practitioner at the bar.

Rumour reports another attempt upon the life of the Emperor of the French. The alarming intelligence is said to have gained so much credit in Paris, that it was considered advisable to give it an official denial. A piece of true news from the French capital is, that the trial of Proudhon the novelist for publishing about "subversion of morality," had resulted in a verdict of guilty, to the sentence was attached a fine of 4000 francs, and three years imprisonment. The literary victim of the Military, M. de Pene still lives, and is said to be better, but meanwhile all comments on the disgraceful affair which savour of sympathy in the ruffian "sub lieutenants" are anxiously prevented being published. The Times containing an article upon it was strictly prohibited from being circulated. Another duel has taken place this week between two military men, and is said one of them was killed on the spot.

To the Editor of the Daily British Whig:

DEAR SIR,—In your Police Report of yesterday's date, you will please correct "Patrick Buckley and James Moore," for breaking the windows of one McGarvey. It should be Patrick Murphy, and in justice to me, I being the only person of the same name in Kingston, perhaps my friends (and they are legion) may very likely think that I was the person who committed the act. See yesterday's *News* of a correct report before the police magistrate, as I do not wish my name to appear in public, (undeserved) before that functionary of the law. By complying with my request, you will oblige

Yours sincerely,
P. J. BUCKLEY.

Kingston, June 22, 1858.

Orange Soiree at London.

Abridged from the Prototype June 18.

A soiree was held in the Orange Hall on Wednesday evening, his worship the mayor in the chair. In consequence of the business of the Grand Lodge being in course of procedure at the time the soiree commenced, several gentlemen were rather late in their attendance at the ball. About nine o'clock, however, the following gentlemen were present on the platform:—G. L. Allen, Grand Master, O. B. Gowan, ex-Grand Master, M. P. P., Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, Caldicll, N. Gowan, and Hill, and G. Burton, M. P. P., W. F. Powell, M. P. P., and M. Talbot, M. P. P.

The chairman having called upon Mr. Talbot to address the meeting, that gentleman proceeded to do so. He dwelt upon the present existence of Orangeism in Canada, its tendency as a defensive, Protestant, and loyal association, and contended that it should be purely conservative in its character. He instanced the change tone of the clear Grit press as evidence of the hypocritical designs of that party at the recent elections. That party had endeavored, by questioning the Protestantism of Conservatives, and making high pretentions upon that score themselves, to have all other characteristics of the order ignored. Mr. Talbot then read an extract from a London newspaper, whose editor professed to have the most friendly relations to Orangemen at the recent election, but who now denounced the society as a pest and a nuisance. It was now the fashion for these journals to misrepresent Orangeism; but those who were well-informed of the principles of the order knew that they dictated the extension of civil and religious liberty to all men, and were antagonistic to all bigotry and sectarian innovation. Mr. Talbot concluded his remarks by an appeal to Orangemen as to whether they could support a party which recommended a rebellion as a panacea for their imaginary ills.

The worthy Grand Master followed. He dwelt in eloquent terms upon the principles of the order, and spoke of the power and adaptability of the organization at all times to maintain British connection. In the course of his remarks he observed that Orangemen knew that the best way to maintain the principles of civil and religious liberty to themselves was to extend them to their neighbors, and that, as a body, they showed a disposition to do so.

The Rev. Dr. Lee then briefly addressed the meeting upon the principles of the order, and was frequently applauded during his remarks.

The Rev. Nelson Gowan said,—The tone of our order is loyal to Britain, her constitution and her usages. Some say that the spirit of our order is anti-monarchy, violent and proscriptive. I can say that such an idea could only be formed by one utterly ignorant of our constitution and laws. An Orangeman is one who, aware that the best way to protect his own rights, is to honor the rights of others, will never allow any one to rob him of his proper immunities, nor attempt to deprive any one, whether Romanist or otherwise, of his just and laudable privileges. In a word, the tone of our order is loyalty to heaven, and loyalty to our virtually sole king.

Mr. G. G. Curay, of the Cayuga Sentinel, said the sort of alloted to him was the "Prosperity of the order;" the very one he would have chosen, because it was the easiest to speak on—it was so manifest—it was seen everywhere. In the year 1830 the first lodge was established in Canada. The order was then in its infancy, and required nursing, particularly because it was roundly opposed and attacked by almost every influential political and priest of the press. But notwithstanding all this, in the space of twenty-eight years, the order had arrived at its present position. (At this N. Gowan had left, and just a few days ago he (Curay) had the pleasure of assisting to open No. 220. He did not know how many numbers No. 1 was opened with (O. B. Gowan, Esq., said some ten or twelve.) The father and founder of the order in Canada said some ten or twelve members, and now they number about one hundred thousand. If this continued for another twenty-eight years, what would the order be? He then spoke of the grand procession which had that day taken place in this city, and closed with a compliment to the ladies of London—a goodly number of whom were present. It was said that one lady had as much influence as thirteen men, and upon that principal he expected to see Orangeism spread very rapidly about London. The speaker sat down amid great applause.

Mr. O. B. Gowan spoke at considerable length, and in a witty and forcible manner. He characterised the Protestantism of the clear Grits as that which was damned as a fashionable garment suitable to the hour, but which was flung aside when the policy of using it had passed by. Such a grasp, however, was all the more dangerous, because so treacherous. Mr. Gowan was frequently and loudly applauded during his discourse.

His Worship the Mayor in concluding the speeches, expressed his pleasure at the high honor conferred upon him in placing him in the chair, and complimented the Orangemen upon their orderly and respectable demeanor during their stay in the city.

The tables were then moved away, and the young people present, of which there was a goodly number of both sexes, tripped it on the light fantastic toe, until daylight did appear.

A Secular View of a Religious Question.

Two religious bodies are at this moment, as our last issue showed, discussing the question of a union of their respective churches. The oldest of the bodies is the United Presbyterian Church—which boasts of a history extending over a century and a half. The other is the Presbyterian Church of Canada—similar, we believe, to the Free Church of Scotland, in discipline and organization. The date of its constitution, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, runs back only as far as 1843. Previous to that time its ministers and members formed part of the Established Kirk; and as the great question of dissent in this case was not one denying the principle or the policy of endowments, but simply a difference on the subject of patronage, the last named body still clings so far to the old doctrine of the duty of the Civil Magistrate to look after the religious habits of the people. Between the two parties now negotiating, therefore, there is this difficulty about what the Civil Magistrate should do and what he has no right to do. The elder body would be in a certain sense untrue to its traditions were it to invest the Civil Magistrate with the powers of a religious censor. And the Free Kirk folks are still so bound up in the established form of faith, that they have almost equal difficulty in yielding.

From what we have published on the subject so far, it appears that the United Presbyterian, or the oldest of the two bodies, has made a partial step towards compromise—as properly became the elder born. Its authorities say they will admit the right of the Civil Magistrate to look to the Bibles being introduced into the public schools.—Beyond this they do not at present propose to go. Whereas the less yielding of the Free Kirk puts beside a further acknowledgment of the religious duties appertaining to the civil power. And at this dead lock the negotiations will doubtless rest for a while. We have no desire to interfere in the matter, beyond expressing the conviction that to the outside world it does appear strange that two bodies of Christians, professing as their great mission the evangelization of the community, should expend so much labor—so much argument and so much learning—on what is mere theory. The Civil Magistrate in Canada will interfere nothing more and nothing less, than he does at this moment, after the discussion on this question has been settled between the contending parties. It is simply the old story of squaring shares; and if the authorities wish to be esteemed sincere, they will settle it, and set to work as a united party for the spread of knowledge and religion.—*Colonist.*

[*From the Spectator.*]

The Trip of M. P. P'S over the Great Western.

London, June 19th.

A number of members and their friends—chiefly of the Lower House and from Lower Canada—left Toronto, this morning, in the excursions to Niagara Falls and Detroit. The first express train—that for Detroit—travelled from Toronto to Hamilton, 39 miles in exactly an hour; probably the fastest travelling ever witnessed in America. The arrangements were soon made for the change of trains at Hamilton, and the transit from Hamilton to London—78 miles—was performed in two hours and five minutes, which, considering that the road is an up grade most of the way, is not so bad.—Woodstock was the only place where trains stopped. Most of the members in the cars had never been in this part of the Province before, and were consequently much struck with its beauty and richness. They especially admired the valley in which Dundas lies, and that picturesque town itself, while the gently rolling white clay hills all along the line, covered with luxuriant crops delighted them not a little. Mr. Brydges and Mr. Reynolds, Directors of the Company, as well as several Upper Canada members, were busy pointing out the peculiar features of the scene. The tedium of the route was also enlivened by some excellent singing, in which our jovial friend Piche, did more than his share. Arrived at London, there was an excellent dinner ready in the spacious dining saloon at the Station; about 100 sat down to the spread. A capital band played a selection of airs, and the Marseillaise, performed even in Canada West, was appreciated with scarcely less fervour than by the French of old France, by the Canadians of French extraction. After the substantials, as well as the delicacies, such as strawberries and champagne, had been disposed of, Mr. Laberge rose to propose the health of the Manager and other Directors of the road. The toast was heartily received, after which Mr. Brydges, being called on to reply, said, he had thought it not indelicate, and by no means an affront to the Legislature, after the bill affecting the Great Western Railway Company had been passed through the Railway Committee, to invite the members of both Houses to an excursion over the line. He had been glad of an opportunity of shewing them "the garden of Canada," so that they might observe how important a part of the Province the railway had assisted in developing.—Nor was the time inappropriate, when the railway was asking powers to enable it to repay the Provincial advances, to shew to the representatives of various constituencies the works which the Provincial aid had enabled the Co. to finish. (Hear, hear). The railway was much indebted to the Province and the Legislature, which had come forward at a critical time to enable it to carry on works which it could not otherwise have built, and he was not sorry of this opportunity of testifying his sense of obligation. He thanked Mr. Laberge and the whole of the company for the way in which they had drunk his health. (Cheers.)

The guests then—at 2:10, re-entered the cars, and were whirled off at a rapid rate of speed towards Detroit, which they intended to reach about six o'clock. Mr. Brydges accompanied them throughout.

The Temperance Demonstration

To-day the Grand Temperance Demonstration, under the auspices of the Grand Division, takes place. The concourse will be unusually large, for, in addition to the entire Divisions from this and the adjacent Towns, Villages, &c., Representatives from nearly every Division in the Province will also take part in the proceedings, and help to make the Procession something like what a Procession should be. The Conversazione in the City Hall this evening, will be the crowning feature of the demonstration, as every effort has been made to give the affair more than the usual brilliancy attending such entertainments. It is expected that the Hall will be crowded. See the Programme in another column.

St. Lawrence Ward Election.

FIRST DAY.

Mr. Bibby.....99
Mr. Hyland.....22

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The holding of the Horticultural Show has been postponed from the 6th to the 8th July, in consequence of the occupation of the City Hall for Court purposes on the former date.

Police Court.

Tuesday, 22nd June.

Before T. W. Robison Esq., P. M.

Michael McDonnell was again brought up on remand from yesterday, on charge of stealing money from toll house on the Bath Road.

Prisoner brought forward a witness, who on being sworn, declared that he was in company with prisoner till two hours after the time of the alleged robbery, that he had reason to think he was an honest man altho' a stranger to him.

The Magistrate said the evidence against prisoner was strongly suspicious, but that he was willing to take bail for his appearance at the next Quarter Sessions. Prisoner was accordingly removed.

Mayor's Court.

Tuesday, June 22.

Before His Worship the Mayor.

James MacMillan, a stranger, of respectable appearance and address was charged with being in a state of intoxication, excused himself on the plea of sickness, which was in some measure indicated by his appearance.

There being no charge against him of improper or disorderly conduct, he was discharged.

Shanahan vs. Butler.—This was in continuation of a charge brought up yesterday, in which Mrs. Butler was accused of throwing water upon Plaintiff and otherwise treating her with great indignity.

Edward Casey sworn.—Was present at the beginning of the fray, but saw no water thrown, neither did he hear any bad language.

Thomas Daly, heard the two women jawing and prudently retired.

From the Plaintiff's own statement, however, his Worship considered the charge fully proved, and accordingly fined Mrs. Butler in the sum of $4 and costs to be paid instanter.

Mrs. Butler's turn next came. She at once brought a counter charge against Mrs. Shanahan, of not abusive language only, but assault. Her flow of eloquence was such that, accompanied as it was by a running commentary from her opponent, it was nearly impossible to follow her argument. It appeared, however, that Mrs. S. had not only violently abused Mrs. B., and accused her of practising and encouraging proceedings which should not be mentioned to ears polite, but she actually knocked her down and seized her by the throat. Mrs. S. indignantly denied the charge but His Worship seeing how matters really stood warned both parties to be careful, and fined Mrs. S. as he had done Mrs. B., $2 and costs, cash down.

John Dixon was charged by Mr. Channonhouse with having caused a shocking nuisance on Johnston Street. Mr. D. admitted that he had employed two persons accustomed to such work, to clean out his yard, and to remove the contents, promising to pay them for the work.

Several witnesses, however, declared that the parties so employed had done the work so badly that the whole neighborhood was disgusted with the mess left by them upon the street, and that there it still remained.

The Mayor directed that the two men named should be summoned to appear to-morrow, and that in the meantime the rubbish or whatsoever it was, should be removed at Mr. Dixon's expense.

PIGS! PIGS!!

John Berry, was charged with allowing his pigs, two in number, to run at large. Second time this misfortune has occurred, and been complained of, and as before, Mr. B. was fined $2 and costs.

Mr. McLear, charged with allowing his pigs to run at large. Denied the charge, his pigs had not been out for 10 days.

Charge withdrawn upon payment of costs, 3s 9d.

Mr. Alderman Dunn, charged with allowing his pigs, 5 in number, to run about the streets, to the damage and annoyance of his neighbors. Mr. D. stated that he took every pains to keep the animals within bounds, but that he would sell them right off, and hoped His Worship would let him off this time.

His Worship however explained to Mr. Dunn that he could not make a difference betwixt one and another, and that Mr. Dunn must submit to the law. Fined $5 and costs.

City Council.

Monday, June 21, 1858.

A meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening and there were present,

His Worship the Mayor in the Chair,

Aldermen—Allen, Baker, Chown, De De l'Armitage, Duff, Dunn, Flanigan, Harty, Loan, O'Loughlin, Shaw.

Councillor—Bowes, Bowman, Brown, Campbell, Carson, Draper, Little, McCammon, Pidgeon, Robinson, Rogers, Snook, Wilmot.

Minutes of last meeting having been read, the Clerk read the following communications:—

From Messrs. O'Reilly & Macarow, stating that J. Boyd had refused to sign Bond for Carting Stones.—Referred to Street Committee.

From Sarah McKenzie, of Montreal, respecting Taxes on her property.

From John Paton, Commissioner of the Trust and Loan Company, complaining of state of Arch street.—Referred to members for Ward.

From Andrew Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject of North street.

From Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in reply to petitions received from Rev. E. Ryerson, stating apportionment of School Grant for the City of Kingston, to be $1,520.

From E. W. Linton, praying compensation for loss sustained in being appointed Assessor, and not allowed to act.—Referred to Finance Committee.

From Rev. E. Ryerson, relating to Model Grammar School.

From J. O'Reilly, Esq., City Solicitor, relating to codification of By-Laws.

From Secretary to Horticultural Society, for use of City Hall on the occasion of their show.—Granted.

Mr. Wilmot then moved, seconded by Mr. Draper, that Mr. James Agnew be appointed City Solicitor, in place of Mr. O'Reilly, about to leave for Ottawa.

Considerable discussion arose as to the propriety of receiving this motion until such time as the present incumbent had formally resigned and the office been declared vacant.

Mr. De l'Armitage objected to the motion on the ground that no resignation had been given in, and consequently no vacancy existed, he besides deprecating the bringing up of this question until all Mr. O'Reilly's friends should be present.

Mr. Pidgeon spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Chown thought the regular business ought first to be disposed of.

Mr. Wilmot pressed his motion in an earnest and forcible speech.

Mr. De l'Armitage could not understand the zeal and new born enthusiasm of the last speaker, and recommended the Council to pause ere committing themselves by taking up the motion. Mr. D. A. spoke warmly and made use of some expressions which called forth a rebuke from more than one member.

Mr. Bowes made a very effective speech, condemning however, office seekers, and their too earnest supporters.

Mr. O'Loughlin spoke strongly in support of the motion, and in favor of Mr. Agnew's claims to the respect of his fellow Citizens, as an honorable man and an excellent lawyer; was of opinion that as it was notorious from circumstances well known to all that Mr. O'Reilly had left or was about to leave Kingston, no letter of resignation was necessary,—citing the cases of Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Parke, as instances. Mr. O'L. would never support anything savouring of "absenteeism," which had been one of the greatest evils of his native Country.

Mr. Pidgeon spoke in favor of delay.

Mr. Wilmot declared himself an admirer of Mr. O'Reilly, but thought it would be unjust to retain him longer as the paid servant of the City, while others resident therein and equally competent, could be found, he therefore insisted on the motion being put, and as the "Opposition" seemed to be speaking against time, he would give them till half past nine and no longer.

Mr. De l'Armitage in a forcible and eloquent manner, advocated the propriety of rejecting the motion, and proposed as a substitute for it another motion complimentary to Mr. O'Reilly, expressing the regret of the Council at the prospect of his departure, and requesting him to retain office for 3 months longer, until such time as a successor could be appointed.

Several other members spoke for and against the motion, when as the time-piece showed the half hour, Mr. Wilmot claimed the vote.

The motion was accordingly put from the Chair and decided as follows:—

Ayes.....12
Nays.....9.

Majority in favor of the motion 4.

Several excellent speeches were delivered, but our space will not admit of more than a mere allusion to them. Shortly after the above decision, the Council adjourned.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—A petition is in course of signature in Toronto, setting forth the facilities possessed by the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad for promoting Western Trade and praying Parliament "to grant relief" to the Company by passing the bill now before the House, that this important route may be maintained and made available for the public service." A large number of signatures have already been obtained.

Parliamentary Retrospect.

Toronto, Tuesday, June 22.

The Legislative Council sat for a short time, yesterday and adjourned after passing two bills, reading one a first and one a second time.

The Assembly narrowly escaped a count-out, many of the members being at Detroit or Niagara, enjoying the excursion for which the Great Western Railway Company paid. There was but a very small House when the Speaker, at the usual hour, took the chair. The corridors were rummaged through. The library and the newsroom was searched, and just nineteen members were at length gathered together who, with the Speaker, exactly made up the quorum.

Business then began in earnest. Private bills being the order of the day, a very large number of them were advanced a stage, all the more rapidly from the paucity of legislators in attendance. In the evening Mr. Malcom Cameron's Representation by Population act was expected to come up. But he himself was absent, and the measure was fixed as the first order of the day for Wednesday. Expressions of opinion—brief but pointed—were, however, obtained from several members. Mr. J. S. Macdonald thought that although there were not members enough to make it worth while to debate the question, there were enough to vote upon it and "kill the monster" at once. Several others were of the same opinion. The conclusion we have mentioned, was, however, arrived at, and Mr. J. S. Macdonald's "monster" yet drags its slow existence along.

The bill to change the name of the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation Company then passed through committee. The essential principle of the measure is, that power shall be given to the Government and the Company to exchange, at will, the size of the alternate block—out of the millions of acres—of land to be appropriated under the Act of last session. The intention of this is to prevent injustice being done to squatters and owners of timber limits by the Company's taking their lands; for, by the contemplated bill their property may be passed over. Mr. J. S. Macdonald, who opposes everything, opposed this too, in the House, as he had done on the railway committee, but to no purpose.

Mr. Roblin will evidently be the next Premier, for he last night beat the leader of the Government, the leader of the Opposition, and even the Speaker himself. The bill for the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac county, was stoutly opposed by all these, but more successfully supported by Mr. Roblin, who carried his bill through committee by a handsome majority, composed chiefly of the members from country constituencies, and from both sides of the House.

Various other measures, of less public importance, were afterwards discussed, and, after a short, but hard day's work, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

June 21.

SEPARATION OF THE COUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. Roblin,

The House went into Committee on the Bill to separate the counties of Lennox and Addington from the county of Frontenac, for judicial, municipal, and other purposes.

The Speaker opposed the Bill, and expressed his surprise that the Government, one of whose members had declared himself opposed to the Bill in principle, should have allowed it to pass a second reading. Its object was to build up the little village of Napanee into a rival to the city of Kingston, and to create a number of offices. The mover, he presumed, expected to be made Sheriff. There was a sufficient amount neither of territory nor of population to justify a separation. He moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. Roblin spoke in defence of his Bill.

The motion was lost, and the Bill then passed through the Committee without amendment.

DOMESTIC.

The Sheriff of Montreal has received official intimation that His Excellency the Governor General has not seen fit to exercise his prerogative in commuting the sentence of death passed upon Jean Baptiste Desforges and Marie Anne Crispin, tried and found guilty of the murder of Catherine Prevost, wife of Antoine Desforges, in January last. The execution is to take place on Friday, the 25th instant. We believe His Excellency has not found anything in this case to induce him to intervene between the Court of Law and the prisoners, to set aside the sentence pronounced.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A sale of Crown Lands in the townships of Brooke, Enniskillen, Plympton and Warwick, took place yesterday in the office of Alex. Scott, Esq., Crown Land Agent for the County. The upset price for the whole was $5 per acre. In Brooke only one lot was advertised, and this was not sold. In Enniskillen, 14,000 acres were advertised; four lots were withdrawn, and the remaining 1000 acres were purchased by H. Glass, Esq., for Hon. M. Cameron, at the upset price, with the exception of one lot, which brought $5 20. In Plympton, three lots were sold at the upset price, and one withdrawn, it being understood a party was in occupation. In Warwick three lots were sold at the upset price, another at $5 20, and the third was withdrawn. The terms were one fifth down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments.—Sarnia Observer.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.—From the Kemptville Progressionist we learn that Mr. Robert Bell, of Ottawa, is about to be requested to become a candidate for the Legislative Council for the St. Lawrence Division. Those who know Mr. Bell will join the Progressionist in the hope that he will accept the overtures to be made to him, and that he will enter the field the representative of moderate men of all parties. His business habits and large and varied experience qualify him to represent efficiently the interests of the division in question; whilst his known strength of will and energy must render him a very formidable competitor to any man who may enter the lists against him.

"We are well pleased to learn that it is the intention of a large number of influential electors in the St. Lawrence Division to request Robert Bell, Esq., of Ottawa, to come forward as a candidate at the approaching election for the Legislative Council. From the well known character and energy of Mr. Bell, we anticipate he would far distance all the other competitors. If Mr. Bell would consent to allow himself to be nominated, we believe there would be a union of all parties in his favor, as he is moderate in his politics, and, if elected, would be most admirably calculated to advance the interests of the Division. In the meantime, until Mr. Bell decides, the electors should not be hasty in giving their promises to other candidates."

SUICIDE.—Toussaint Tetreau dit Ducharme, aged 43 years, destroyed himself at St. Hyonthe, by suspending himself from a beam in the garret of his house. He had been of feeble mind for some years past, and took advantage of the absence of his wife and two children to commit the act.

BURGLARY AT MONTREAL.—The premises of Mr. Benjamin Upholsterer, Notre Dame Street, were entered on Thursday night, and robbed of $500 in money. The keys of Mr. Benjamin's store are left at night in that of Mr. Henderson, Furrier, and were removed thence, the store and safe opened and the money taken. The cash-box was found empty on the wharf. The storeman in the latter establishment has been arrested on suspicion.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST MIDDLESEX.—The Rev. Nassau C. Gowan has consented to contest the Riding now vacant by the decease of Thomas Scatcherd, Esq., the late member.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

June 21st.

Mrs. Truman, Picton; Mr. Pearson, Peterboro; A. W. Wallbridge, Belleville; H. A. Nelson, Montreal; Mr. Hooper & Lady, Newburgh; J. A. Simpson, New York; C. McKim, do.; J. A. Breck, Garden Island; J. Warner, Wilton; J. Burnham, Brewer's Mills; A. Barker, Clayton; J. Doyle, Gananoque; J. Lemming, Toronto; W. W. Renwick, Newcastle.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

June 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. Mingnge, Toronto; Sheriff Moodie, Belleville; Chas. Stanton, Toronto; H. B. Williams, Boston; W. Kirwin, Quebec; Mr. Henesey, Oswego; G. Henderson, Port Hope; O. Wright, Coburg; J. Steel, do.; T. J. Stanton, Simcoe.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

June 21st.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—360 dry hides, H Hamilton; 1 parcel, C Wright; 1 box, R Dugdale; 1 parcel books, J Ferris; 1 bbl fish, Geo Worthy.

Huron Railway, Collingwood.—53 bales hemp, 10 bales tow, James Cooper; 5 bbls beef, 5 bbls tallow, 5 tierces hams, 174 bbls flour, J Carruthers & Co.

Str Highlander, Cape Vincent.—17 bbls plaster, G M Kinghorn.

June 22nd.

Str Ontario, Ogdensburgh.—1 steam pump, owners.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—280 dry hides, H Hamilton; 11 bdls, 44 iron tubes, owners; 10 bxs tobacco, J Carruthers & Co; 16 chests tea, G M Wilkinson & Co; 12 chests tea, W Martin; 1 bdl bags, C T Staples; 4 bdls hardware, John Baker; 3 bxs fruit, 2 bbls corn, Geo Shanks; 30 boxes oranges & lemons, Jno Winter; 9 bxs fruit, J D Elmer; 1 bx casting, owner; 2 cases mittens & gloves, A Thrall; 1 pkge small wares, A Wrug; 1 parcel, M Blonger; 1 bx, A Grant; 1 parcel, C Haight; 1 parcel, G Harrison 2 pkgs books, J Duff; 1 pkge, T W Robison; 1 parcel, D Doolan.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—June 17.

Schr Nettle, Whitman, 11 days, Canso, for Montreal, fish.

ARRIVED.—June 18.

Bark Christiania, Fredericksen, 11th May, Christiania, order, ballast, 170 passengers.

June 19.

—— Dorthea, Christophersen, 13th April, Alicante, do, do.

Brig Gulterus, McKinley, 31st May, Boston, C. & J. Sharples & Co., do.

Schr Marie Adele, Langlaid, 10 days, Antigonish, for Montreal, plaster.

—— Clara, Bernier, 13th June, do, order, do.

June 20.

Schr. Abeille, Roderique, 8 days, Antigonish, order, plaster.

—— Fly, Dain, 11 days, Paspebiac, Ph. Roblin, fish & oil, &c.

Bark Lady Perry,—from Newhaven, we believe—arrived here last Saturday night.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In cases of sickness, well-meaning but too officious friends suggest a variety of remedies. Beware of tampering with the beginnings of disease. Reject everything like experimental treatment. Rely upon Holloway's Pills, the medicine of one-fourth of the human race, civilized and savage, which has the sanction of the most profound scientific men in Europe, and has been under trial for a quarter of a century without a single failure.—All diseases which affect the stomach, the bowels, the liver or the lungs, either directly or by sympathy, are cured by this great remedy without enfeebling the system by over purgation. The Pills contain no mineral or corrosive ingredient