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Notice of Birth.....Half a Dollar.
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January 1st, 1858.

T. MAITLAND & CO.,
TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,
25 *Conduit St.*,
LONDON.
NAVAL, MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC UNIFORM.

R. Maitland, of the above Firm, is now at L'Hoists, in Wellington Street.
Kingston, 25th June, 1858. tf-119

The Daily British Whig.

"Oplfer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1858.

Letters and Telegrams,

H. S., Montreal; D. C., Cincinnati; R. W. C., New York, with remittance.

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

This steamer reached Quebec yesterday morning at eight o'clock, making the passage in less than eleven days, as she left Liverpool on the 16 instant.

The following is a brief summary of the news:—

In the Times "City Article" of June 14, we are told, that "the English Funds continue without the slightest change. The statement in the Moniteur, in confirmation of that made by Mr. Disraeli on Friday, to the effect that France has not recently engaged in any extraordinary naval or military operation, exercised no particular influence, and the news from the United States was not regarded as important.

London, Tuesday afternoon.—The Funds have not been so well maintained to-day, having opened at 96¼ and given way in the course of the morning to 95⅞. Some remains of uneasiness as to the foreign relations of the country is the most probable cause that can be assigned for this depression. Produce markets are tolerably firm.

A discovery of frauds upon the London and Westminister Bank by one of its clerks, who has been in the employment of the establishment for twelve years, has excited attention, particularly since they have been accomplished in a novel and ingenious manner. The charges which the directors, through their solicitors, have brought forward, represent £1,700, but it is understood that the total amount abstracted through the system adopted reaches about £6,000.

Greenock, June 14.—The steamship *New York*, from the Clyde for New York, went ashore on the Mull of Cantyre on the night of the 12th June, and has 10 feet of water in her hold; crew and passengers saved.

The Right Hon. J. Hope, Lord Justice Clerk, (chief judge of the Scotch criminal bench), died suddenly on Monday night, 14th instant.

Corn Harvest.—The British corn markets are beginning to feel the effect of the prevailing magnificent weather, and should it continue for a few weeks longer, we are told, they will feel its influence for many months to come. So far the season has been favorable to crops of every description. The hay grass is fully ripe in the southern and central districts of England, where the hay harvest is now quite general. Yet it is stated in the Times city article, that, notwithstanding the fall of grain in the markets, large purchases seem to be taking place in Russia. According to the last letters from Odessa, the purchase for the week just ended had included 63,000 quarters of wheat and 34,000 of barley, Indian Corn, &c.

COMMERCIAL.

The tenor of business on the Manchester Exchange continues to be seriously affected by the state of the Liverpool cotton market, the recent drooping tendency of which, further influenced by the last advices from America.

The business in the Liverpool market June 15 was confined to 2,000 bales, including 80 Peruvians, 7¼d to 8¾d; 20 Bahias and Maceios, 8d; and 600 Surats, at 4¾ to 6¾d of which 500 bales have been taken for export. The market, as may be judged from the limited nature of the transactions, continues full and inactive, and prices are considered fully ¼ per ℔ lower since Friday.

In the London Produce market, Sugar was flat, except for finer sorts, which maintained their previous value. Coffee steady. Tea was quiet; common congou, 10½d. Rice was steady.

DEATH OF THE COUNCILLOR'S HORSE.

Died on the 25th inst., a Quadruped of the name of Sam, age or pedigree not known. Was in Her Majesty's Service during the Rebellion in '37 and '38, for which a medal and two clasps were awarded him; and afterwards became a Servant of all work to the Citizens of Kingston. His loss will no doubt be severely felt.

P. S.—No doubt, old Sam died loaded with honors, and not by strychnine. The remains of deceased will be interred in the usual form. Friends and Acquaintances are requested to attend his obsequies whenever convenient.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 23rd June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint—

Thomas Ross, Esquire to be his Deputy for signing and authenticating Marriage Licenses in the Province of Canada.

Alexander Wood Strachan, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be County Attorney for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

House of Assembly.

June 25, 1858.

The first item, the sum of $9,958 for six clerks of the Militia department being put.

Mr. Dorion said that this amount was equal to the cost of the whole Militia department in 1854. Now the expenses amounted to $100,000 for paying soldiers.

Attorney General Macdonald defended the Militia system. An immensely valuable property in land and barracks had been given the department, and a most efficient force, particularly in the arm of artillery, was created.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron spoke against the system as being needless. In his neighborhood at least the creation of a militia force had a most demoralizing effect.

Mr. Dorion contended that the present militia was entirely useless. He did not wish to disparage the efficiency of the corps, but it was too expensive, and unneeded.

Mr. Powell thought the militia body most serviceable and efficient. They ought always to be prepared for an outbreak, and when they saw the organ of a prominent member of that House, threatening war, surely that was no time to talk of abolishing the system. (Laughter.)

He said that the Rideau Canal was assumed before the militia bill was passed, and must be kept open whether there was any militia system or not?

Col. Playfair was in favour of keeping up the British flag as well as the stars and stripes.

Mr. Brown was quite of the same opinion as the hon. member for Lambton. He thought it was ruining many respectable young men. In the cities it no doubt had a certain popularity, and there had been many very respectable young men who had joined these corps; but many of these were getting tired of it.

Mr. Short moved to fix the salaries as follows:—1st clerk $1200; 2nd at $900; three at $600; one at $550; and the messenger $300. He thought these were as high as were paid in this city for duties quite as arduous. Lost. The original motion was then carried.

The second item of $3,200 for two inspecting field officers was carried.

The third item for Provincial Aide-de-Camp, $1,600 was also carried.

Mr. McGee said though he fully approved of the expediency of maintaining a militia in time of peace, these 19 officers were, he had been informed, only in one another's way. He was inclined to move that the number be reduced to two.

Mr. Dorion said he would oppose this large sum of money for people playing at soldiers.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald thought the hon. gentleman could not be serious. The country had pledged itself to the Imperial Government, which was already being used for just it reformation at Isle aux Trotx, and several other places.

Hon M. Cameron would certainly vote against the item, he always had been opposed to it, and always would vote against it. It did no good, and it was ruinous to crowds of the most promising young men in the country. They never heard that there was any contract with the Imperial Government.

Mr. Dorion said the Attorney General's speech would do very well, if it was heard for the first time; but every year it was the same thing. The Ordnance lands were to pay the cost. Now among these lands were the Rideau Canal, which cost £10,000 a year, and the management of the lands had cost £5000 more than was received. There were, therefore, £15,000 of cost out of these lands to be set against the profits, of which not a farthing had yet been received.

Col. Playfair advocated the system.

Mr. Brown quite agreed with the hon member for Lambton that the system had a most demoralising effect. It was, in fact, looked on as a perfect humbug and a burden to the country. As for the ordnance lands their value was not, he believed as had been spoken of. The item was carried.

The next item of $7,000 for two inspecting field officers of militia for Upper and Lower Canada was carried.

The following items were also carried.

Salary of the Provincial Aide-Camp, $1,600.

Eight store keepers of armories at $300 each, $2,400.

On the item of $1,233 for 12 Assistant Adjutant Generals at $120 each.

Several items of the Estimates having been agreed to, and an intention having been expressed by the ministry to push through the whole of them before the House rose, the members of the Opposition determined to resist so high-handed a proceeding. The sitting therefore, was protracted through the whole night, without any progress being allowed to be made.

DOMESTIC.

Death of Mr. Scatcherd.—Many of our readers will no doubt learn with regret of the death of John Scatcherd, Esq., M. P. P. for the West Riding of Middlesex. It appears he had been in rather feeble health during last autumn, and that the excitement and fatigue consequent upon the late general election tended still further to impair his bodily energy. Even when the House met, he was not so far recovered as to render his attendance safe; but, impelled by a strong sense of duty, he attended the call and continued at his post until nature gave way and rendered his so doing impossible. Mr. Scatcherd and Dr. Church were great personal friends, although holding different views on political subjects. They lodged together, and if from fatigue or illness one or other was unable to attend the House, they usually "paired off" together. As it will be remembered, Dr. Church, at the time of his death, was engaged in writing a letter to his family, and singular to say, the first subject he began to write upon, after an introductory sentence, was Mr. Scatcherd's illness "I fear," wrote the Doctor, "that poor Scatcherd will not last out another year—"; he could no conclude the word "year," which he had begun, for vitality had fled!—When Mr. Scatcherd found that his old friend had died suddenly in his chair, and while in the act of predicting his own proximate death, he was greatly moved, and from that moment may be said to have commenced the fatal phase of his disease. After remaining at Toronto for a few days, in a state of great danger, he was removed to his residence in Nissouri, where he lingered till the time of his death on the 15th inst., being then in his fifty-ninth year. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis.

West Middlesex Election.—We have the addresses of four candidates for the representation of this constituency, the Rev. W. Wilkinson, the Rev. Mr. C. Gowan, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Moyle. The first is exceedingly brief, but explicit withal, for there is no mistaking the fact that he wishes to be considered the nominee of the Grits. Mr. Gowan's address is a curious medley. It starts out with a few observations on the uncertainty of human life, and in the next sentence informs the electors that the vacancy created by Mr. Scatcherd's death requires to be filled up, and he (Mr. Gowan) has been called upon to supply the vacancy. He goes the full Clear Grit ticket, and will not bind himself to any party. "Measures not men" is his motto; and we dare say he considers himself just the man to represent West Middlesex. The candidature of this brace of religious teachers presents a deplorable and degrading state of things. We can scarcely think it possible that they will receive much countenance. Mr Macdonald does not waste words in his address, but comes to the point at once and like Mr. Gowan takes up the Clear Grit platform as his guide. Mr. Moyle comes forward as a thorough Conservative, and declares his intention of giving an independent support to the Ministry.

A most heart rending event occurred in the Haldimand grist mill, on the 14th instant. Mr John Moore the head miller had his little boy with him playing in the mill, a child two years old. While Mr. Moore was conversing with a farmer at the mill door, the child ran into a race near the wheel that drive the machinery, his clothes caught and he was drawn into the wheel, and before the mill could be shut down the cogs of the wheel had done their work. The flesh of the whole body was cut and mangled shockingly, although no bones were broken. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but the child only survived one hour after the accident.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No. 88.

The July Magazines and other Periodicals are coming in daily, but the weather is getting too hot to read, even the lightest of all literature. We have on Our Table the undementioned:—

The Atlantic Monthly for July. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. $3 a year.

This new magazine is holding its own with a very even hand; the little puffing that all fresh periodicals kindly expect, has now subsided, and it has to stand on its own merits, which are now confessedly of no small order. In this No. 'The Catacombs of Rome' is concluded:—we never liked the article, and are not sorry to see its end—a good deal of literary labor thown away on a very ungrateful subject. 'The Kinlock Estate' is here commenced—it promises well; it is a very pretty picture of Yankee Domestic Life, and reminds one greatly of 'Twice Married,' the gem of 'Putnam's.' The 'Atlantic' essays out boldly on the Slavery Question—a very doubtful procedure, judging from the peculiar temper of the American public. The 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' continues his pleasing essays on men and manners.

Blackwood's Magazine for June. Reprint of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, John Creighton, Kingston. $3 a year.

The piracy of "Harper's Weekly" despoils old Ebony of its most attractive feature, the continuation of Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with it?" for since everybody reads the "Weekly," they are forestalled in dribblets of this most pleasing narrative. But "Blackwood" does not depend alone upon fiction—fact has its many admirers, and "Blackwood" is always full of fact.—The present No., in addition to a part of the novel, contains No. 4 of "The Poorbeah Mutiny," "Blood," "Religious Memories," "1st Bengal Fusileers," "The Cost of Whig Government," "May Day," and "The Defeat of the Factions."

The Knickerbocker for July. John A. Gray, New York. $3 a year.

If 'Knickerbocker' came more regularly to us, we should like it all the better, for it ever has been an old favorite with us. The articles are usually above mediocrity, and never fall to the level of the pure American taste, as exhibited in the 'New York Ledger,' 'Golden Prize,' and other like popular publications. In fact if 'Knickerbocker' came to us as duly as the 'Atlantic,' we might regard it with equally favorable eyes.

The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist for June. B. Dawson, Montreal.—$3 a year.

Does 'Bi-Monthly' mean twice a month or every two months? The publishers evidently construe its meaning with the latter, for the 'Naturalist and Geologist' for June appears just two months after the April No. —quite often enough for a periodical purely of a scientific nature. As might be expected this No. contains an article on "Coal in Canada," and as might be expected, most scientifically proves that coal cannot be found here. The article is from the pen of Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, and is ably written; for while it almost ridicules the discovery at Bowmanville, it holds out a faint possibility that Canadian Geologists may be in error. The following are the deductions:—

First, Geologists do not assert that no coal can exist in Canada. They only maintain that all the facts hitherto known to them afford no indication that it does occur.

Secondly, The occurrence of coal in any locality or geological formation not known to contain the mineral, would not effect theoretical geology. It would only extend the amount of facts available for the construction of the theory of science.

Thirdly, Geologists hold no "theory" depending on the non-occurrence of coal in Canada or in the Lower Silurian rocks; and in respect to the latter, they would be very glad to obtain so interesting a fact as the evidence of terrestrial vegetation in that period.

Fourthly, Should coal be found in any of the Silurian districts of Canada, the fact would be one of those comparatively rare cases to be accounted for in some of the ways stated above; but geologists will be slow to credit it, unless accompanied by evidence of the presence of some of the usual accompaniments of coal, either in its ordinary relations, or in some other of the more rare circumstances above stated.

Fifthly, Boring operations are so very liable to fraud or error, that they cannot be considered as establishing any fact otherwise improbable, without the further evidence of such inspection as can be made by actual opening up the deposit, or of corroborative facts obtained from surface indications. It is principally the entire want of such facts, and the substitution of irrelevent statements, in the reports now before the public, that causes us at present to doubt, what otherwise would be a most welcome discovery whether in a scientific or practical point of view.

The Cosmopolitan Art Journal. Nos. 2 and 3, for March and June. C. L. Derby, New York. $2.

The above is a double number of the periodical published by the N. Y. Cosmopolitan Art Association, and issued to all its subscribers. It is solely devoted to Art in its various forms, and makes a pleasing addition to the Center Table. Subscribers have sundry other advantages besides the receipt of the Art Journal. Mr. Brown, Advocate of Montreal, is the Agent for Canada.

Littell's Living Age. No. 735. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

The Lady's Book for July. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3 a year.

We have again to thank our kind friends, the publishers, for the continued receipt of these excellent publications. The former we could not possibly "want," to use a Hibernicism, and as for the latter, without it, our womankind would grow mented.

The Railway and Steamboat Routes in Canada, with a Map. John Lovell, Montreal, et Wm. C. F. Cavendish; Toronto. $1,25.

A very clever and useful little book; very well got up indeed—and cheap, for the Map of T. C. Keefer, Esq., is worth the whole price. Just such a book was wanted in Canada, and being so wanted, who but John Lovell to get it up? It is not a mere road scheme for travellers and tourists, tho' none of these should be without it, but it is useful at home as a book of reference daily called for. In addition to its other merits, it is well printed and otherwise well got up. But that's of course, coming from the press of John Lovell.

The Annual Catalogue of Washington Seminary, or Fort Edward Institute. Weld, Parsons & Co., Albany. 12mo., pp. 40.

This is a small pamphlet setting forth the advantages of Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., as a Collegiate Seminary for both Ladies and Gentlemen. See Advertisement.

Report on Indian Affairs. Derbyshire & Desbarats. Toronto. 8vo., pp. 294.

This is a Parliamentary Blue Book, and contains a Report of the Proceedings and Investigations of the Special Commissioners, Messrs. Pennefather, Talfourd and Worthington, appointed in 1856 to investigate the Indian affairs. The Report is a heavy affair, and smells very much of a job. It is nearly two years since the Commissioners were appointed, and if, in addition to their other public emoluments, they each receive $10 per diem, the Report must have cost the country no trifling sum. By the time that Government has finally determined what to do with the Indians and their Lands, the former will have died out, and the latter be all squatted on!

Mayor's Court.

Monday, June 28.

Before His Worship the Mayor.

An unusual number of drunk and disorderly cases were brought up this morning, but as before remarked, such cases generally form the staple of the Police Court on a Monday morning, the absence of them being the exception to the rule.

Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, one-half of what might, could, would, or should have been said for and against the parties charged, is no doubt omitted by consent; the other half is willingly spared in like manner. Here are the facts!

John McDonald, drunk, fined 10s. or ten days.

Richard Wright, do., fined 10s. or twenty days.

Hugh McGurk, drunk and disorderly, fined 10s.

John Murphy, do. do., fined $5 and costs, or 30 days.

Robert Seymour, do., do., fined $5 and costs, or 30 days.

Elizabeth Jackson, disorderly, fined 10s. or 30 days.

Edward Jackson, vagrant, fined 10s. or 30 days.

Emily Buchanan, do., fined 10s. or 30 days.

John Tushell, drunk and disorderly, 30 days.

Police Court.

Monday, June 28.

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

Hugh Mellon was charged with throwing stones, to the risk and damage of person and property.

W. Newman, sworn,—was sitting quietly at his dinner, when a stone came flying through the window, breaking the same; run out and saw the accused with stones in his hand.

Isaac Harris, sworn,—was sent upon an errand to Barrack St., on Friday last, several persons, among whom was the accused, asked him in a menacing manner to what party he belonged; he wished to get away, and took to his heels; the persons aforesaid threw stones at him, and he took refuge in a house. On leaving therefrom, shortly afterwards, he was again assailed by the same persons, but was saved from their violence by the fidelity of his dog, which happened to be at hand.

The charge seemed to be fully proved against Mellon, and he was fined $5 and costs; stated his determination to appeal to a higher Court.

William McCarty was charged by Mrs. James Anderson, with abusive language and calling her ugly names. After stating her case, complainant called Benjamin Watson, who being sworn, stated that he was present on the occasion in question, and that McCarty assaulted Mrs. Anderson with the most foul epithets he had ever heard applied to any decent woman, not once or twice, but a dozen times; in addition to which he challenged the husband of complainant (who has had the misfortune to break his arm) to fight, and that he would break his other arm. &c.

Accused denied the charge, and called —— Fowler, who declared that he saw and heard nothing to speak of—admitted that McCarty did "rage about some." Fined $2 and costs.

John Hilliard, charged on complaint of Mr. MacPherson with putting up a wooden building contrary to law, postponed for want of proof till to-morrow.

John Carter, charged by Mr. Toland, pound-keeper, with allowing sundry and various hogs to run at large, contrary to the by-law in that case made and provided. No evidence; case dismissed.

John Hanratty applied for a summons against Mrs. Collins for assaulting and wounding him with a knife; granted.

Some applicant also demanded a summons against John Troy for threatening to take his life, to chop off his head with an axe, and with consequently placing him in a very uncomfortable state of bodily fear; granted.

These two cases will probably be reported in Wednesday's *Whig*.

Toronto, June 28.

The House adjourned on Saturday, at nine o'clock in the morning, after an unparalleled sitting extending over upwards of forty-two hours! All the various items having been gone through, with the exception of those relating to the indemnity of members, education, and a few others, the Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress. The report was received, and leave was then given that the Committee sit again on Thursday next.

Toronto Races.—The Spring Races over the Newmarket Course, three miles east of the city, commence to-day, and are to be continued on Wednesday and Thursday.—Several horses are here from the States, and more are to arrive. Some of the best horses on our own side are also entered.—The races are likely to be contested with a good deal of spirit, and it is expected that some good time will be made. The purses are liberal, and the track is in good condition.

Commercial Bank of Canada.

General Statement as on 12th June, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up		$2,741,200	
Canada Register			
London Register		1,059,500	$3,790,600 0 0
Bank Notes in circulation		1,174,112 0 0	
Dividend No. 50, 4 per cent, payable 1st July		151,200 0 0	
Former dividends unclaimed		7,260 0 0	
Balances due to other Banks & Foreign Agents		140,323 26	
Balances due to other Banks & Foreign Agents		600,000 0 0	
Reserved Fund		41,551 64	
Profit and Loss Account		1,180,612 87	
Deposits:			
Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in vaults		£945,000 0 0	
Notes and Cheques of other Banks		265,528 0 0	
Government Securities		37,800 0 0	
Balances due by other Banks & Foreign Agents		1,822 5 5	
Real Estate		37,005 1 5	
Notes discounted and all other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads		150,900 0 0	
		11,137 18 3	
		297,403 4 4	
	$7,055,965 88	£1,773,996 9 5	

ASSETS.

Coin		$196,943 15	
Bank Notes and other Cash Items		128,613 15	
Notes and Bills discounted		600,000 00	
Debts secured by Mortgage		120,843 22	
Debts secured by Stock		167,050 08	
Debts secured by Government Security			
Debts secured by Bond			
Debts secured by Bond and Mortgage			
Debts secured by Bond and Stock			
Debts secured by Bond and Government Security			
Debts secured by Bond, Mortgage and Stock			
Debts secured by Bond, Mortgage and Government Security			
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