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Notice of Birth.....Half a Dollar.
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January 1st, 1853.

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.

"Optimo per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1858.

Letters & Telegrams.

H. S., Montreal; A. & S. N., Toronto; J. M. G., Montreal.

Arrival of the "ARIEL."

St. Johns, N. F., June 28.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel, Capt. Luder, from Bremen via Southampton 16th inst. passed Cape Race, at four P. M., yesterday. On the 25th she was intercepted off the Cape by the News Yacht of the New York Associated Press, which arrived here with a synopsis of her news.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, from Halifax and Boston, had arrived at Liverpool, the date is not mentioned, but probably Sunday or Monday. The news by the Ariel is not of an important nature, but contains some points of interest.

The Paris Moniteur denies explicitly that any extraordinary preparations for war are making in France. The screw steamship New York, which sailed from Glasgow for Newfoundland, on the 12th, was wrecked the same day off the Scottish coast. Passengers and crew all saved.

General Espinasse, who was appointed Minister of the Interior, with the functions of Minister of Police, immediately after the explosion of the Orsini conspiracy, had, as had been anticipated, resigned, receiving in exchange for his office a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Delangle has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

The Canton of Geneva, protests against the expulsion of refugees in Switzerland, and demands that no expulsions should take place.

The Norfolk from Australia with £100,000 in gold, was spoken outside the channel, and would arrive in a few days. About £1,000,000 is known to be on the way from Australia.

The Times containing the articles of French armaments was stopped in France. The sub-marine cable between Reggio and Messina had been successfully submerged.

The Egyptian army is fixed for the year at 15,000 men.

The Emperor of Russia has invited the French ambassador to accompany him on his journey in the Southern Provinces of the Empire.

The enormous expense of the fortifications at Brussels was the topic of comment in the Press.

The United States steam frigate Powhattan was at Hong Kong.

It was rumored at Canton that the Chinese intend to destroy the European dwellings on the Honan side of the river.

It is also reported that Nankin had been captured from the rebels by the Imperial troops.

Bank of British North America.

Yesterday the 22nd yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the office, No. 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopgate street, Mr. Alexander Gillespie in the chair. The Secretary read the following report:—

"The court of directors cannot report on the affairs of the bank for the year ending 31st Decr. last, without adverting not only to the general character of the trade of the provinces of British North America, but also to the effects produced there by the all but unprecedented convulsions felt throughout nearly the entire commercial world during the period.

"In the earlier part of the year a general state of dullness and contraction of trade prevailed in these provinces, which was noticed in the report presented at the last annual meeting. This appeared no unnatural reaction from the activity and prosperity which had resulted from large railway expenditure, and from the high price for colonial produce which existed for some previous years. A somewhat diminished Canadian harvest, however, concurring with favorable harvests in Europe, and a considerable depression in the timber trade, increased this dullness; and, under the circumstances, the monetary crisis, which commenced in the United States and rapidly spread to Europe, found these provinces the less prepared to meet its pressure.

"Failures have taken place and losses have been sustained by the bank, but not to the extent which was at first apprehended. Trade, however, has been still more severely contracted, and the business at all the banks materially curtailed. But it is only due to the mercantile public to state that under these adverse circumstances they have made the most laudable exertions to discharge their obligations; and it is not a little to the honor of our banks in the North American provinces that they have maintained their specie payments at a period when a contrary course was adopted by the banks in the United States.

"The Bank has suffered a considerable and unexpected loss, not at all connected with the circumstances above alluded to; caused by the failure of Messrs. Edward Burstall and Co., who were extensive and highly esteemed customers of the branch in Quebec. Messrs. Burstall had placed assets in the hands of their bankers, Messrs. Harrison, Watson and Co., of Hull, sufficient to meet the whole of their drafts on England, issued in the course of their business. In the confidence felt in the respectability of the parties these bills were freely purchased by this and other banks. The loss which Messrs. Burstall suffered by the failure of Messrs. Harrison and Co., and the consequent return of a large portion of their bills dishonored, rendered their suspension inevitable. Messrs. Burstall have since offered a compromise to their creditors which the bank has accepted.

"The directors have thought it right to state these circumstances as explanatory of the accounts which they now present, which do not enable them to accompany their dividend with a bonus. It will, however, be satisfactory to the proprietors to learn that ample provision has been made to meet those losses, and that the net profit for the year is still sufficient, after making that provision, to enable the directors to pay a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of income tax; and to carry a sum amounting to £4706 17s. 9d. to the rest or balance of undivided profits.

"The directors will add an expression of their belief that the period of commercial depression they have alluded to is now passing away, and they look forward to a gradual return of prosperity throughout the provinces.

"The directors have now to announce to the proprietors that a half yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of income tax, will be payable on the 5th July next.

LIABILITIES.

Capital		£1,000,000 0 0
Circulation		292,626 15 0
Deposits		367,921 8 6
Bills payable and other liabilities (on the same principle as reported in former statements)	£16,941 10 9	
Less amount reserved to meet bad & doubtful debts, included in above sum	57,551 19 7	
		559,389 11 1
Reserve to meet bad & doubtful debts, as above		57,551 19 7
Reserve for Xmas dividend		23,000 0 9
Undivided net profit		120,768 6 1
		£2,428,258 0 4

ASSETS.

Specie and cash at bankers		£294,775 19 7
Bills receivable & other securities		2,086,482 0 9
Bank premises		47,000 0 0
		£2,428,258 0 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCT. TO DEC. 31 1857.

Dividends declared as follows:—		
At Midsummer, 1857, payable July, 1857	£30,000	
At Christmas, 1857, payable January, 1858	30,000	
		£60,000 0 0
Balance in hand, being undivided net profit to Dec. 31, 1857		120,768 6 1
		£180,768 6 1
Balance of undivided net profit to Decr. 31, 1857	£116,061 8 4	
Less bonus paid in July, 1857	30,000 0 0	
		£116,061 8 4
Net profit for the year 1857, after deduction of all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts		64,700 17 9
		£180,768 6 1

The Frazer River Gold Mines.

The accounts from the gold mines continue to be very favorable. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Fort Langley, on Frazer river, May 25, thus writes:—

I have been up above Fort Yale as far as it was possible to get up in a canoe. I left Fort Hope on the 12th, and arrived at Hill's bar one mile below Fort Yale, and fifteen miles from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about five hundred yards in length, and about sixty men were working on it, the claims being each 25 feet front.

The river from Fort Hope to Fort Yale presents no difficulties whatever to a canoe ascending, except in one place, where there is a rapid, which, however, is no great obstacle, as close to the shore, in the eddy, a canoe is easily towed past it. But, about one half mile above Fort Yale, the river, finds its passage between huge rocks—the sides almost perpendicular—and a canoe cannot be taken any further. From thence all goods have to be packed. Now and then a stretch or so is found, where the canoe can be of service.

Some 200 Indians, with their squaws, were at work on the bar when I arrived, and they were nowise particular in seizing on the dirt which the miners were digging up for their own washing. The whites were trying to promote good feeling with them.

The morning I arrived, two men (Kerrison & Co.) cleaned up 5½ ounces from one rocker, the product of half a day's work. Myself and partner staked off two claims, and set to work making rockers; and no boards being on the bar, we had, perforce, to go in the woods and fell and hew out our timber. Kerrison & Co., the next day cleaned up 10½ ounces, from two rockers, which I saw myself weighed. This bar is acknowledged to be one of the richest ever seen. Old California miners say they never saw so rich diggings. The average result per day to the man was, twenty dollars—some much more. The gold is very fine, so much so that it was impossible to save more than two-thirds of what went through the rockers. There is no quicksilver to be had. One man went down to Fort Langley and bought one pound, paying $15 for it.

Numbers of canoes were arriving every day; and by the time I left to come down here, they were scattered all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising steadily, at the rate of about a foot a day; and when I left on the 23d, the bars were nearly covered with water. By this time all river mining must have ceased. The miners were building cabins &c., when I left.

Rocker Irons were in great demand, but few having brought them with them. Nails brought from $1 to $1.50 a pound. One lot of a dozen pounds brought $3—or two bits a nail. A few days before, a canoe arrived bringing a small supply.

A trader came up with a lot of provisions, and three bbls. of whiskey, and one of brandy, and in ten minutes afterward, the bar was in commotion. He drew his revolver on some drunken Indians, who were at the tent, and instantly the Indians ran to their tents and brought out their muskets, and things looked very serious for a few moments; not a miner offered to go to the trader's help, however, but one of a party of boatmen from San Francisco, who were working claims here, walked up with an axe over his arm, and another rolled the casks out, while he smashed their heads in—an operation which met with unanimous approval of all the white men on the bar. The miners called a meeting and passed some laws. One of these laws prohibited any liquor at all coming on the bar, and any person found either selling or giving the Indians any, was to not only forfeit his goods and his claim, if he had one, but be sent down the river in a canoe without any paddles.

At "Sailor Diggings," above Fort Yale, they are doing very well, averaging from $5 to $25 per day to the man. The water was rising fast on them, however, and they must soon be at a stand still.

From the best authority I could get, I find that the river will be at the height about the middle of June—say the 20th—and about the 15th of July will commence falling.

Flour was selling at $100 per bbl, or $50 a hundred at Sailor Diggings. It was selling for $15 at Hill's bar when I was there. Bacon was $1 per lb. At Fort Hope there was nothing but dried Salmon, at a bit a piece, a little flour, and some tea for sale.

I left Fort Yale after breakfast, and arrived here, stopping at Fort Hope on the way, before sundown. It took me five days to go up the river over the same ground, so you can form some idea of the current. Here I found the Company's steamer Otter at anchor, which had arrived from Victoria a few days ago, with the launch of the war steamer Satellite astern armed with a brass 12 pounder, and manned with a crew of some thirty marines and sailors, with lots of rifles, &c. I also learned that the Satellite was anchored off the mouth of the river, and no goods or provisions were to be allowed to enter the river for the purpose of trading. Miners were free to go and come, with their tools and provisions only.

The miners were in great commotion about a proclamation which appeared on the gates of the Fort, a copy of which I inclose to you, prohibiting the bringing of any goods or in fact, attempting in any way to trade on this river, or in this territory. The Hudson's Bay Company claims the sole right to all trade and jurisdiction over this country, by right of their charter from the English Government, and subsequent acts of Parliament. This clapped a stopper on ten out of eleven persons who were hurrying off to the Sound and San Francisco for the purpose of bringing in goods, etc. Their visions of fortune and "piles" were dissolved like snow in warm water.

The license to work in the diggings is to be $5 per month, but will not be demanded I believe, until the Company are enabled to give the miners some protection in return, either through soldiers, whose arrival, it is rumored, is daily expected on the Havana, a British ship-of-war, or through a local police.

The Governor is about starting up to visit the mining regions. He has been visited by great numbers of the miners, and has, as far as I can learn from them, evinced every desire to supply the mines immediately with goods and provisions, whilst he is determined to enforce the rights of the Company. It is understood that the Company will send immediate supplies up, and will furnish them to miners at reasonable rates.

I have been informed by a friend in the Company's service, that arrangements have been nearly concluded with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run a line of steamers to Victoria, V. I., from San Francisco, the Hudson's Bay Company to have control of the line, so far that only their freight is to be brought up in them. Passengers, on their arrival in Victoria, are to be charged $2 per head. The Company intend immediately to place a steamer on from Victoria to the river, running up as far as Fort Yuba.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency James Douglas, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same:—

WHEREAS, It is commonly reported that certain boats and other vessels have entered Frazer River for trade, and whereas there is reason to apprehend that other persons are preparing and fitting out boats and vessels for the same purpose;

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons that such acts are contrary to law and infringements upon the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are legally entitled to the trade with Indians in the British possessions on the Northwest coast of America, to the exclusion of all other persons, whether British or foreign.

And also, that after 14 days from the date of this, my proclamation, all ships, boats and vessels, together with the goods laden on board, found in Frazer River, or in any of the bays, river or creeks of the said British possessions on the Northwest coast of America, not having a license from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a sufferance from the proper officers of customs at Victoria, shall be liable to forfeiture and will be seized and condemned according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of Government House, Victoria, this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1858, and in the 21st year of Her Majesty's reign.

JAMES DOUGLASS, Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
RICHARD GOLLEDGE,
Secretary.

God save the Queen!

From the Puget Sound Herald, May 14

By the arrival at this place this morning, of the steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Connor, from Bellingham Bay, we have later and very important intelligence from the Thompson's and Frazer's river gold mines, which will be found in detail below.

The Sea Bird reports the arrival of the mail steamer Panama at Port Townsend, from San Francisco, on Sunday, at 8 P. M., with a full load of passengers and freight.

The Sea Bird landed some 35 passengers, and 20 head of stock from Whatcom. The stock is intended for packing through to the mines. The owners intend starting immediately, and will endeavor to get through by land all the way.

The Whatcom people intend running the new trail directly through to the mines, without striking the river at any point.

A miner at or near the forks of Thompson's River, writes to a friend at Seattle that he is making $35 a day.

We learn from Samuel McCaw, Esq., who came passenger in the Sea Bird, and who recently left Fort Yale, that miners in that locality were making from $5 to $16 a day each. Some fifty or more are at work a few miles above Fort Yale.

Mr McCaw ascended the river some 20 miles above Fort Yale, and assures us that the diggings are rich along the whole of that distance; the mines yielding an average of not less than $12 per day per man. The gold is found on and within six inches of the surface.

Mr. McCaw brings fifty ounces of the gold with him, the largest pieces of which are worth three or four dollars. He received this in trade with the Indians.

Provisions are reported in abundance at the various trading posts on the river.

The Indians are friendly, and will continue so as long as they remain unmolested.

The Hudson Bay Co.'s officials are said to be very accommodating, and furnish every facility to miners to reach their destination, with a view to promoting immigration.

The water in Frazer's river has risen upward of twenty feet within the past fortnight and at last accounts was steadily rising at the rate of two feet per day.

The new town of "Sehome" had been laid out, and lots were taken up quite rapidly by business men from various parts of the Sound. Sehome is about one mile South of Whatcom.

The steamer Constitution arrived at Bellingham Bay yesterday with 170 passengers, 150 of whom were landed at Whatcom. She brings a very heavy freight list.

The Horticultural Show.

To-morrow, in the City Hall, the first show of the year will take place, when it is to be hoped that the attendance will be as good as heretofore. Everypains have been taken to make it a good show.

Case of Stabbing.

A serious case of stabbing occurred last night about twelve o'clock, in the house of a woman named Phillips, recently in jail for keeping a brothel. She and a man named Hurst, (an omnibus driver) are severely wounded, presumed to be by a man named Jones, now in custody. Hurst is in hospital, but the woman Phillips is at her own home. At eleven o'clock to-day, the case will be investigated by the Police Magistrate.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

St. Johns, N. F., June 29, 10 A. M.—The weather is cloudy, with a West-South-West wind. H. B. M. steamer Porcupine, which is to pilot the Niagara into Trinity Bay, arrived here yesterday, and leaves to-day for the bay of Bull's Arm, the head of Trinity Bay. The Porcupine left Cork on the 9th inst.

Mayor's Court.

Wednesday, June 30.

Before His Worship the Mayor.

The business before His Worship this morning was almost entirely confined to a few cases of drunk, disorderly and vagrant, the unfortunate parties being respectively sent to gaol for a spell, or admonished and discharged, as the worthy Mayor in his wisdom deemed fitting and proper—no fines exacted or paid.

Police Court.

Wednesday, June 28.

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

A sailor applied for a Warrant against another sailor for stealing his pocket book containing money—granted.

James Stevenson, charged with disorderly conduct on Sunday last; admitted the charge and apologised, was admonished and discharged on paying costs.

Items of News.

A law has recently been passed by the California Legislature prohibiting the immigration of Chinese into that State. After the 1st of October next, any persons landing emigrants from China will be punishable with a fine of $600, or with imprisonment from three to twelve months for every emigrant landed.

NEW BISHOPRICS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Her Majesty's Government have given a formal assent to the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand and the creation of a new bishopric, the seat of which shall be at Wellington. The Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, D. D., former y fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master at Eton College, will be the first Bisnop of Wellington. He is well known as the active colleague of the estimable Bishop Selwyn. The Rev. gentleman is now in England, and will be consecrated as soon as the formal preliminaries can be arranged. He preached at St. John's Church, Eaton, yesterday (Sunday) in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The New Zealand meeting, as it is called, will also be held in the same place of worship on Thursday next, St. Barnabas's day, when it is probable that the Archdeacon of Waitamati and Bishop Designate of Wellington will again deliver a discourse. Two other new bishoprics are to be formed in New Zealand—one at Nelson, the other at Tauranga. New Zealand will then be a province over which Bishop Selwyn will be metropolitan.

The New Colonial Minister.

Sir E. B. Lytton was on Tuesday re-elected for Hertfordshire without opposition. Eschewing irritating party questions, the new Colonial Secretary explained why it was that he did not accept office when Lord Derby's Government first came into power. On the evening of the day upon which he consented to join the Administration, he received an intimation that his re-election would be hotly contested; and being of opinion that the Government of Lord Derby in the peculiar position in which it was placed, ought not to be exposed to the slightest risk of losing a single seat on its first appeal to the country, he consented to forego the high appointment that had been offered to him.—Since that time the circumstances were entirely altered; he had become acquainted with the state of public feeling in the county; and certainly the fact that there was no contest was not the result of any compromise with Captain Grosvenor or his friends. After expressing a hope that the supporters of temperate progress would continue to give the Derby Government its support, he alluded to some of the measures which undoubtedly must be brought forward by the Government. The first subject was law reform, and he assured the electors that the Government had every disposition to make the law comprehensive, and to carry out every practical and safe measure of reform in connection with it. The important measure of a new bankruptcy law would be one of the earliest questions submitted to the House of Commons. It would be the most anxious object of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry out every retrenchment compatible with the efficiency of the public service, but we must maintain our national defences, and by economy in time of peace the country would be better prepared for making extraordinary exertion in time of war. All must desire to see the church-rate question settled, but no man could be so sanguine as to expect that the House of Lords would pass a bill for the abolition of church rates unless it was accompanied by some provision for the support of the fabric of the church. He earnestly hoped, however, that some means might be devised to effect that object, and thus put an end to a discussion equally painful to churchmen as to Dissenters. With regard to Parliamentary reform, Sir Edward said that in 1842, when he first came before the county, he stated in a letter to one of his supporters that, although he had modified his opinions with regard to the details, still as to the general questions as to the necessity of improving the Reform Bill, and the extension of the franchise, his opinion was the same as ever, and he would venture to say that it was reserved for the Government of Lord Derby to settle this question, which had never been settled by the Whigs. It would remain to be seen whether this prediction would be verified. With regard to the pacification of India, they must begin by satisfying the Indian people that rebellion was hopeless; and having done this, they must gradually introduce improvements and reforms, not by shaking their prejudices, but by improving their mutual interests. Human nature was the same everywhere, and kindness and conciliation were ever found to be the most effectual means of taming the most violently disposed.

The House on Monday.

From the Globe.

After the third readings has been finished, according to rule of the House, the next order was the adjourned debate on Representation by Population. The ministry made a strenuous effort to postpone the question, Mr. Scotte attempted to show that another order should be taken up; and Mr. Dunkin again doing the work of Mr. Ferres, made a motion to that effect. He was speedily made aware that the House would not stand it. Mr. Malcolm Cameron insisted strongly on the matter being taken up, and Mr. Dunkin asked leave to withdraw his resolution. Mr. Robinson pledged himself at the election to vote for Representation by Population; but as on previous occasions, he showed himself the tool of the Lower Canada party. He refused to allow Mr. Dunkin to withdraw his motion. The feeling of the House was so entirely against delay, however, that Mr Robinson was compelled to withdraw his objection, the amendments were set aside, and the debate commenced. Mr. Malcom Cameron made some remarks; and was followed by Mr. John Cameron, in moving his amendment to put off Representation by Population, till after the census in 1861. Then came Mr. Sidney Smith, with the most shameful speech ever delivered in Parliament, so far as consistency is concerned. Mr. Smith may deny it as often as he pleases, but he was elected on both the last occasions as an opponent of Lower Canada domination, as a supporter of Representation by Population, Unsectarian Education, the Orange lodges, and other things of the same kind. No doubt he made humbugging exceptions about some of these things, which he now makes use of as excuses for going the whole hog with the Lower Canada party. But his general position was as we have stated. He declaimed against French domination, called the Roman Catholics "damned dogans," became an Orangeman, and got resolutions of the Lodges in his favour. In his speech last night, he turned right round and declared that he had gone to his constituents advocating justice to Lower Canada, supporting the Sectarian Schools, and, although pledged to Representation by Population, in doing something very different from the interpretation put on that phrase by Mr. Brown. If the good folks of Northumberland, so many of whom were humbugged by him last February, could only have heard him, many would have been the exclamations of wonder and indignation. He actually made them believe that he was going into the Government to revolutionize it, and that if it did not go for Representation by Population he would leave it like an overcharge of powder from a rusty gun, scattering destruction on every side. The unfortunate Postmaster General evidently felt his position keenly, and his excuses for his conduct only drew laughter from the Opposition they were so absurd. He was forced to oppose principles which he had advocated, and his broad declarations against them were worthy of "stand and deliver Smith," but he grew weak when he began to think of his pledges. He has not the flint like face of Spence, and in that as in other matters, is not fit for the place which Macdonald gave him. He was the best that could be got, however.

Mr. Smith stopped about 11 o'clock, and then the Government fully developed their plan for avoiding a vote on the question. To-day is the Catholic feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and, of course the holiday began at 12 o'clock last night, beyond which time no good Catholic could transact business. The plan, therefore, was to speak till 12, so that no vote could be taken on that occasion at least. Mr. Langevin spoke till about five minutes to 12, in French and English, getting over the time very comfortably and without distress. The Government talk of the Opposition wasting the sittings of the House, but they can speak against time themselves when it suits their purpose. The only difference is that they speak to prevent the popular will being expressed, the Opposition to further its fulfilment. Mr. Langevin was speaking of the desire of Lower Canadians to do justice to Upper Canada, when he was brought up all standing, by Mr. McDougall asking him whether it was doing justice to Upper Canada to throw out such a bill as the Marmora and Prescott Isle Railway Charter by Lower Canadian votes, when the division in Upper Canada showed 32 in favour of the bill, and only 15 against it. Mr. Langevin was non-plussed, and could only stammer out something about doing justice to Belleville. The fact is beyond all question, that Mr. Clark's bill, though a purely local Upper Canada measure was rejected by Lower Canada, in opposition to a very large majority from the western section. The Lower Canadians never thought of Belleville in the matter. Sidney Smith is their ally, or rather their servant, and part of his wages is legislating in Upper Canadian matters as suits him. The Brigadier people opposed his election, and he desires to oppose their bill, to say nothing of the branch of the Cobourg and Peterboro' road to Marmora, so all the *mouton*s come to the help of their present tool.

Domestic.

HO FOR RED RIVER!—Captain Dick has purchased a steamer to run from Collingwood to Fort William, which will be placed on the line immediately! The trips are intended to be tri-monthly.

THE USURY LAWS.—Great anxiety exists throughout the country in reference to the Usury Laws; and it is to be regretted that the Government are showing in the matter their utter lack of fitness for the places which they hold. They have virtually abandoned Mr. Rose's Bill and permitted that the Hon. Mr. Boulton to pass the Upper House and to be introduced into the Assembly. They know perfectly well that no great improvement in the Usury Laws can be effected save by their being dealt with by the Government, and their abandonment of their Bill is not in the slightest degree made better by the adoption of Mr. Boulton's bantling. A measure on the Usury Laws is one of the acts of legislation which the people of Upper Canada desire most, and the pusillanimous conduct of the Government will meet with universal condemnation.

We regret sincerely to announce that W. F. Smith, Esq., advocate, of Montreal has died at the early age of 30 years. His death was caused by coup de soleil. Mr. Smith ably defended, at the last Criminal Term, the convicts Belisle and Desforges,—who were executed on Friday last,—and was highly complimented by Judge Aylwin for his brilliant effort on that occasion.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CANADA.—Under the Reciprocity Treaty our trade with Canada has become important. In the year 1857 the importations of Canada by sea amounted to $16,164,000, and the importations through and from the United States to $28,646,881. In the same year the exports from Canada to the United States were $16,386,530, of which one-half nearly consisted of agricultural productions. The exports of Canada to Great Britain in the same period amounted to $19,490,516. The aggregate exports of Canada to and the aggregate imports from all other countries but little exceed one million per annum. Two circumstances chiefly contribute to cause so large a trade between us and Canada. One is the free intercourse existing under the Reciprocity Treaty, and the other our near neighborhood.—New York Times.

THE CROPS IN HASTINGS.—We regret to learn that the Midge has already commenced its fearful ravages in this County. The prospect of the Wheat crop was excellent until its appearance. Now there is every prospect of a partial if not a total destruction. The wet weather in the Spring was very damaging to the Spring crops. Many farmers were prevented by it from sowing the usual quantity of grain until it was too late in the season. The grain which had been sown before the long series of rains commenced was in many cases drowned out, and all Spring crops were kept in a backward state. The suddenness of transition from wet to dry weather and the long continuation of the latter has nearly completed the damage, and if rain does not fall soon the Spring crops will be beyond restoration. The only crops which are certain, are the rye and hay crops. So the prospects for farmers are anything but encouraging at present.

Some persons, we find, are laboring under the delusion that Mr. Powell, in his speech of Friday night, made an unprovoked attack upon the elder Brown. The true statement of the matter is that Mr. Powell had abundance of provocation, and that he did not attack the elder Brown, but reflected severely upon what he called his "degenerate son" for hugging to his bosom the man who had assailed the reputation of his father. Mr. Powell had been grossly attacked by Mr. George Brown, and did not, under the circumstances, exceed the limits which the most fastidious would seek to prescribe. True, it was alleged that Mr. Macdougall had recanted his former statements; but of this Mr. Powell was totally unaware; and he was perfectly justified in reading the extracts from the North American and commenting upon them as he did.—[Leader.

THE CUMMING APPEAL CASE.—On Saturday last the Court of Appeals decided on reversing the decision of the Court of Queen's bench. The judgement of Saturday last was to the effect that the conviction of Cumming was contrary to law, and that he was entitled to an acquittal. Two of the Judges in Appeal dissented from this judgment, namely, the chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Burns. The Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who had given the judgment in the Queen's Bench affirming the conviction, after hearing the argument in the Court of Appeals, was of opinion that the prisoner ought not to have been convicted. It is said that the Grand Jury, before whom the bill was preferred, and a part of the Petit Jury, petitioned the Government for the discharge of Mr. Cumming.

For the British Whig.

Friendship's Offering.

I strike the numbers of an humble lute,
That but for Friendship's breath had still been mute;
No noble song my harp hath gift to bring,
But friendship's anthems at her shrine would sing.
Friendship! Ah! phantom-like doth flee,
How seldom found! yet I have found in thee,
In thee, unpurchased, priceless as the light
That glads the soul and pales the brow of night;
High o'er earth's treasures mounts its wealth above
The life of hope, the eloquence of love,
Then judge me not presumptuous, when I pay
This humble tribute of an humble lay,
E'en though the world with lofty scorn regard
The fameless offering of an obscure bard;
Perhaps the rich some nobler gift might bring,
Than is the song a bard's wild harp would sing.
Some prouder gift might tell of their respect.
Some gaudy gem that beauty's breast hath deck'd,
Some glittering prize disbursed from art's array,
Wealth might delight, to worth an homage pay;
But mine adorned thus may not appear,
Yet still believe the tribute is sincere.
Accept then, then, a bard's untutored lay,
Who hath no gift of nobler worth to pay;—
Would that I had! that fame had been more kind,
And o'er my brow one laurel wreath had twined;
Not for myself I'd pray her smile to see,
But then my song were worthier of thee.
Accept it, and perchance when years have sped,
When thou art old and my frail spirit fled,
Some line may then recall, without regret,
Those hours when we in Friendship's temple met;
Perchance awhile thou mayest delight to dwell
With all the charms of memory's magic spell,
Upon the numbers of a fameless bard,
Whom thou hast blest with brother's fond regard.
And o'er his urn thou too, perchance, may'st shed
One tear—a tribute to the spirit fled.
'Tis all I ask from fame with such as thee,
That Friendship's shrine my monument should be;
Thus blessed, my shade, (if shades approach that shrine,)
Would hover near, expectantly for thine,
And thus would I this ode to Friendship prove
A votive offering to eternal love;
And with new life endow my feeble lay,
Then might I tune my harp for thee once more
In magic song, to sing the days of yore,
And taught by thee in Friendship's holy art,
Sing of the deathless love of Friendship's heart.

A. R. McD.

Kingston, June 24, 1858.

The Road to Immortality.

WHAT WE BELIEVE AND WHY.

It was the remark of a distinguished physician of the last century, that the man who should discover a specific for physicial pain, as certain in its neutralizing effects as water when applied to fire, would rank in the estimation of posterity, next to the inspired writers. Professor Holloway, the founder of that simple yet profound system of medical treatment, which has traversed with such wonderful rapidity both the old world, and the new, appears to have accomplished this grand desideratum and something more. It is alleged by those who have tested the properties of his celebrated Pills and Ointment in their own cases, that they not only alleviate the agony attendant upon all internal and external disorders, but permanently eradicate them. That these remedies are among the wonder-working agents of an age of wonders, cannot be questioned. Those who believe that the science of medicine is close monopoly, and that there is no medical skill beyond the circle of the "Faculty," who look upon a diploma as a sort of "firman" to which every man should bow in homage, will of course prefer being conventionally killed to being irregularly cured, such is not our taste. We care little for names, nothing for big words and oracular shakes of the head. What we see and know we believe; and really the proofs of the unvarying efficacy of Holloway's remedies are so numerous, so consistent, so incontrovertible, that our common sense, despite the leaning that we have in common with most men, toward time-sactioned system, compels us, nolens volens, to attach full credit to them.

It may be weakness to be guided by our own perceptions and the testimony of honest witnesses, in preference to receiving as Gospel what the interested advocates of a very fallable system would have us believe; but we claim a right to the independent use of our faculties, and must state our convictions. The science of medicine, as practiced by a large proportion of its grave professors, is merely a round of stereotyped prescriptions, which every sane man knows do not, one time out of ten, answer the desired purpose. Holloway's remedies, as far as we can judge, do not fail once out of ten times to effect a cure. This is our answer, founded on observation and inquiry, to all who may arraign our judgment for according to those extraordinary preparations what we conceive to be a just mead of praise.—[Cincinnati Columbian.

Further by the "Arabia."

New York, June 29.

The elections in Spain are fixed to take place in October.

The Russian Imperial paper currency, to the amount of 32,000,000 silver roubles, had been publicly burnt at St. Petersburg, with the view of stimulating public confidence.

Two Turkish steamers landed nearly 1,200 troops at the Bay of Barasa on the 13th of June.

A Russian war steamer was anchored off Tengusa. The Montenegrins are said to have retired to the mountains from Grahovo.

A letter of a compromising character from Sefer Pasha to the Russian commander had been intercepted and sent to Constantinople.

A Vienna letter positively contradicts the statement that a Convention had been concluded between Austria and Turkey, relative to Montenegro.

A doubtful rumour, was current that the Duke de Malakoff would soon return to France, and Count de Persigny resume the mission to England.

The Moniteur advises another reduction of interest on the French Treasury Bonds. The rates now range from 2¼ to 3¼ per cent, according to the time.

The harvest reports of France are generally encouraging. In the South the yield is expected to be one-fourth, if not one-third, more than a last year.

It is positively affirmed that the nomination of Prince Napoleon for the Governorship of Algiers is abandoned.

Napoleon will open the Camp of Chalons, with great pomp, on the 15th of July.

The French Mediterranean fleet ordered to Brest, to be present during the Emperor's visit, will consist of 12 line-of-battle ships, five frigates, 4 corvettes, and a certain number of small steamers.

NEW YORK MARKETS—June 29.

Flour dull and unchanged.
Wheat dull, and 1 a 2 cents lower.
Corn heavy and drooping, no sales.
Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady.
Stocks dull and steady.
Sterling Exchange 109½ a 109¾.
Nothing in groceries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Second Division of Profits in 1859.

To secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profits Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Agencies at home or abroad, on or before the 25th May next.

TWO YEARS' BONUS will be secured at the Division of Profits in 1859 by Policies opened before the close of the Books for the present year.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh and Montreal.
MANAGER—James G. Dickson.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES—W. M. Ramsay.
Local Board of Directors at Kingston.
The Hon. John A. Macdonald, M. P. P. Chairman.
James Morton Esq. J. R. Forsyth Esq. Barrister.
Thos. A. Corbett Esq. A. Campbell Esq. Barrister.
John Mowat Esq. C. S. Gildersleeve Esq. do.
MEDICAL ADVISERS, Dr. Sewart.
Agent & Secretary to the Board W. Geo. Draper

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Mary Jane Johnston, in the 59th year of her age.

In Belleville, on the 23rd inst., Hugh McGinnis, Esq., J. P., aged 70 years.

On the 29th inst., at his residence, Montreal, the Hon. William Morris, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, in the 72nd year of his age.

A CARD.

MR. HENRY BENARY, our only authorized Agent and Tuner, will be in Kingston on the 12th of July, stopping at the British American. Mr. Benary will take orders for Chickering's, Stodart's and Dunham's Piano Fortes, for the same price we sell them at our Warehouses at Toronto and Montreal. Orders for Tuning, &c., left at the Hotel, or at Mr. Murdoch's Music Store, will be punctually attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.
Toronto, June 30, 1858. 123

BOOK-KEEPER.

A GENTLEMAN, who is a practical Book-keeper, has several hours in the afternoon unemployed, and would be happy to occupy them by keeping the books of a Merchant or Trader—on very reasonable terms—or would accept of a permanent situation. For address, apply at the British Whig Office.
Kingston, June 29 1858. 122

Office to Let.

THREE ROOMS, very convenient for an Office, for an Attorney or other Professional man, to Let, situated in the very best part of the city. Apply to Mrs. Lynch, Princess Street.
Kingston, June 29, 1858. 122

RECORDER'S COURT.

City of Kingston, } TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given, that the July sittings of the Recorder's Court of the City of Kingston, will be holden at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday, the fifth day of July next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and others