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 Decor."
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1858.

Letters & Telegrams.

E. C., New York.

St. Johns (N F.), July 5.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 23rd ult., passed Cape Race at 11 yesterday forenoon. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated press which arrived here this evening, with a summary of her news. Her advices are four days later than those by the Arabia from Halifax, but of no special importance.

The London Star gives a rumor that Mr. Dallas has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England in the question of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

A very destructive fire had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousand pounds.

FRANCE.—Rumours were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy to England. It was said that General Pelissier would soon return to France, and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London, M. Drouyne de l'Huys.

There is nothing later from India.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was an increased demand in the London money market for money, but there had been no change in rates.

Consols closed at 95¼ to 95⅝ for account.

R. Spence & Co. report that the weather has been unfavorable for crops. Flour dull; sales unimportant, and quotations nominal; western canal 29s. to 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. to 21s.6d.; Ohio 21s. to 22s. 6d.

Wheat steady; red western 5s 2d a 5s 6d; southern red 5s 10d a 6s 2d; white 7s a 7s 3d. Corn dull; white 33s; mixed and yellow 31s. 6d a 31s 9d.

R. Spence & Co. report beef dull but steady; pork heavy at decline. Lard heavy. Pot and Pearl Ashes 36s for both.

Sugars heavy. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice dull.

London Market—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar generally buoyant for better sorts; for inferior little inquiry. Coffee dull. Tea buoyant. Rye dull.

The Debate on the Militia.

To-day we give the adjourned debate on the Estimates for the Militia in 1858. It was with the utmost difficulty Ministers carried their point. All the arguments and nearly all the speeches were against the continuance of this needless expense, altho' the voting was in favor.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

July 3rd.

The House was again asked to concur in the unadopted portion of the report of the Committee of Supply.

To the item of $17,664 for the maintainance of sixteen troops of cavalry, each 16 days' drill,

Mr. Dorion moved that the following words be added to the resolution, "But that it is the opinion of the House that the paying of the Volunteer Corps ought to be discontinued after the present year."

Attorney General Cartier said the law would expire after the next session, and it would not be well now to change it.

Mr. Dunkin said that if they were to agree to the amendment, the best thing they could do was to bring in a bill to repeal the militia law. To adopt the amendment would be only to stultify itself. They could not expect to support militia without an expenditure of money, looking at the large amount which was expended on the militia force on the other side of the line, it was of importance that the body should be kept up here.

Mr. Brown said the law did not require that money should be paid the force.

Attorney General Macdonald said the 33d clause of the militia law required that a certain portion of the force should be drilled 20 days in the year and another portion 10 days; and 34th clause provided that for each such day on which they were so drilled they should be paid by the Province.

Mr. Mackenzie said that as the Inspector General did not give proper accounts (order, order,) how were they to know that the money voted would be appropriated to the proper purpose. He (Inspector General) had entered in the public accounts £60,000 on account of this sinking fund as having been paid to the Bank of England, which had not. He would move that in the present impoverished state of the country,—money scarce; provisions dear, taxation on the necessaries of life unusually high, it is expedient to discontinue the payment of the clerks, the storekeepers, the sixteen troops of Cavalry and the seven Field Batteries of Artillery of Militia.

Mr. Ferrie—in reference to the statement of Mr. Mackenzie on the £60,000—read an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money at the Bank of England, dated 8th April, 1857.

Mr. Brown desired to know if the amount for the sinking fund for 1856 had been admitted in 1857? It had not been transmitted till May 1858.

Mr. Ferrie said that if they had waited for the whole evidence of the examiner they would have seen the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 1857, stating that at time there had been but £200 in all due on the sinking fund.

Mr. Notman hoped if they took away the payment from the Militia they would not take the arms. But owing to the low state of the finances he would support the reduction of the number for Montreal.

Mr. Brown said the statement of the paymaster for Haldimand, in reference to the sinking fund was perfectly correct. The letter read by the member for Beauce did not refer to the fund for 1856.

Mr. Ferrie—The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury does refer to it.

Mr. Pâtie held that when a country was impoverished, and that by maladministration, the remedy should be by retrenchment, and this was the case here. Besides, money was wanted for several important matters to which it was not forthcoming. Education first; then colonization; and lastly the completion of the redemption of the Seigniorial Tenure were urgently demanded. So far there had been nothing effectually done for the people in these directions. As to immigration, the answer always was that the Government had not funds. It was the same thing as to the redemption of the Seigniorial Tenure, and it was so also with respect to the instruction of the people. Model schools were required every where; but the Government professed to teach the people to be bad soldiers rather than to give the children a really useful instruction. There was plenty of talk about economy; but when an easy a mode of economy was proposed, it was sturdily resisted. This was only to undertaxed. There were lots of colonels, majors, and captains of militia, and probably most of these persons were against retrenchment. But for the public nothing of the sort was required. The only war likely to happen would happen from the effects of bad government. As to the United States he did not believe they would attack Canada, and if they did, experience showed that a very short space was sufficient to turn out an army quite capable of meeting them. It was all very well to have young fellows parading the streets in uniform and with music, but for his part he did not think that the interests of the true citizen had ever been advanced two sous by this means. There were respectable men undoubtedly in the militia; but there was also a great crowd of idlers, and among them the scum of the cities. The House refused even £10,000 for a Mirror of Parliament, yet that certainly would have effected more real good than all that could come out of this £40,000. These, therefore, who had voted against the Mirror of Parliament, must, in order to be logical, vote against this grant. If there were really war, no doubt the population of the country would, as heretofore, show its courage, and would probably supply the wants of the country, by taking the place of men who in the time of peace were soldiers only for the miserable trumpery payment granted by the Government. Everybody cried out for economy, yet the way in which both ends were to be made meet was by putting £7000 of taxes on this thing, £10,000 on the other, and so forth. But a better way was by retrenchment, and there was no object to which retrenchment could be better applied than this one. It was said that, to preserve peace we should be prepared for war; but it was ridiculous to talk thus.

Mr. Daly said from the report of the Inspector General of the State of New York, that $150,000 was raised there annually for the support of the Militia. That, too, was raised by a direct tax which would not be quite so palatable here, as the mode adopted. Many officers of the Militia had gone into an expense of £150 for dress, and why should the Parliament now withdraw their support from them? It was said there was no necessity for a Militia force in this country, but surely it had as much necessity for it as the State of New York. He apprehended that at the present time when the Opposition were threatening rebellion, it was very desirable to keep up the force. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said that in his section of the country the Assistant Adjutant generalships were nothing but sinecures, but of course the hon. member for Rouville had a great *esprit de corps* from having long served his country, and at the time this system was inaugurated there was a war fever, so that the House voted £20,000 for the wounded Crimean soldiers, and almost gave 100 acres of land to every soldier who served there. But Sir Allan McNab backed out of that, finding that the movement was not popular. But the Ministry could give no explanations on all these things, and they had to depend on the hon. member for Rouville. He had further to say that there was no sympathy in this country with the militia. How many of the active militia continued through more than two or three drills? And as to the cavalry, they consisted of miserable jaded horses, while their uniforms were growing deficient because the tailors would not trust the officers. In 1812 there was real war, and the militia tilted themselves for the field in three months; but now-a-days men who enrolled themselves would in case of war die off in a short time for want of zeal. Too frequently the militia establishment was a mere excuse for young men getting on a spree. He would vote for this or for any other measure that would retrench a system which he regarded as a humbug. As to the Inspecting Field Officers—the Upper Canadian one had never gone down below Kingston, and he thought it was time that these gentlemen should go back to their occupations, instead of doing nothing for a few years at £400 a year, and then getting a pension. The use of the Commissioners who had contrived this system, was well rewarded for it; another was in the House helping the Ministry; and a gentleman, who had been only a captain in the service, had been promoted to be a colonel, for working a system opposed to all the wishes of the country. In proof of the way in which promotion was given for opposition to the wishes of the people, he mentioned the case of Mr. Spence, put into a snug office in violation of his own civil service act, because he had acted in such a way as to lose the confidence of his constituents.

Mr. Foley called the attention of the Inspector General to the telegraphic despatch which had yesterday been received from Washington that eighteen revenue office employees had received notice of discharge, and that, owing to the depressed state of the revenue, no appointments would be made in their place.

The Inspector General was happy to inform the member for Waterloo that a reduction had been made in seven offices during the last two or three weeks.

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost—yeas, 34; nays 62.

Mr. Hogan moved that it is inexpedient to appropriate $17,664 for sixteen troops of cavalry, but in order to keep up the organization of the force, one day's drill be provided for in each year instead of ten. He made an attempt for about five minutes to be heard, but such a creaking of desks, and other inharmonious sounds were kept up that he could not be heard.

Several members protested against the continuance of such a noise, and the Speaker cried "Order" several times, but still the hon. member could not be heard for several minutes. Having at length gained a hearing,

Mr. Hogan made a few remarks in support of his motion.

Mr. Gowan said though he never took part in making a noise to prevent members speaking, yet the proceedings of the opposition were sufficient to make a saint rage to it. (Hear.) The estimates had passed the Committee after lengthy discussion, and now when it came up for adoption, the same course of opposition was raised. He very believed it was for an other cause than that of obstruction.

Mr. Mackenzie rose to a question of order. The member for Leeds had Grenville should not impute dishonest to improper motives to hon. gentlemen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gowan said if there was the member more than another who should call him to order, it should not be the member for Haldimand, who never rose to make a motion without attacking the character of every member in the House. (Hear.) He (Mr. Gowan) had no doubt that the opposition think they could drive the House into their factious course? Does after another they can, proposed amendment after amendment to this item, all having the same end in view—to entirely defeat the Militia Force. He himself had always supported that force. He was not now prepared to support those several items which were brought forward, not for patriotic purposes, but solely for factious and obstructive purposes. (Hear.)

Mr. Patrick thought if there was one item they should oppose, it was that of the Militia. (Hear.)

Col. Fletcher read a report on the Militia of the State of New York, recommending that a million should be appropriated for the purpose alone of arming and fitting out the Militia. (Hear.)

Attorney General Macdonald had only to say that the amendment proposed to give one dollar to those who had already fifty. That was somewhat absurd.

Mr. Macdougall said it was perfectly preposterous to suppose that £4,000 men would be able to do anything in the shape of defence. Why then retain them?

Mr. Robinson said if there was one thing Great Britain regretted at the time of the Crimean war it was that they had neglected their Militia. Any one who would read the speeches in the House of Commons at that time would see the regret which had been there expressed and the acknowledgement that millions of money had been lost, from their negligence of the force. At every great crisis in this country, the Militia had always performed their duty well, and they were therefore deserving of their gratitude and support. Why, they had heard in Opposition prints the other day that we were on the eve of a rebellion. In such a course the force would be very valuable.

Mr. Foley—What did the argument of the late Speaker—that in the rebellion of 1777, in the war of 1812, and the rebellion of 1837, the Militia had acted bravely, prove. Why, at that time, without the expenditure of money or organization as at present, they had acted well and nobly in defence of their country. The Opposition had been accused of moving amendments at the present time, but that was the suggestion of the Attorney General West. Why, then, accuse them of obstruction? When the item had passed the Committee not one third of the members had been present.

Mr. Beaubien said the militia was not sustained by the Province, but by special funds given for the purpose by the Imperial authorities. He therefore thought no objections ought to be made to the supplies for the object. He said that the militia were needed, as a certain event even in Toronto, had proved.

Mr. Chapais thought we ought to be proud that England had conferred on us the right of defending ourselves. (Hear.) We ought to organize ourselves as a people, as a nation, and this must cost us something. He regarded the efforts of the Opposition to do away with the militia expenditure as a means merely of embarrassing the Government, a course unworthy of encouragement.

Mr. Powell, Mr. Laberge and other members having addressed the House, the amendment was lost on a division, and the main motion being put, was carried:—Yeas, 64 Nays, 30.

At two o'clock Mr. Piche moved an adjournment, but withdrew it.

One or two items having been passed the House divided on the item appropriating $37,640 for the maintenance of the drill of 16 troops of Cavalry, 17 field batteries of artillery, 5 companies of foot artillery, and 50 companies of infantry.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment that the militia items should be allowed, provided that no part of the militia expenses shall be paid out of the proceeds of the tax on customs duties now levied on tea and coffee.

The amendment was lost on a division, Yeas 9; Nays, 57; and the Militia items carried.

On the item of $33,000 for salary of Speaker of Legislative Council

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment—Provided that all enactments by authority of which the pecuniary qualification required from persons who may be elected to the Legislative Council, ought in the opinion of this House to be repealed.

The amendment was lost by a large majority. Yeas 5; Nays 48.

Some other amendments have been voted down the House adjourned at 20 minutes past two.

The Tariff.

From the Globe.

That the proposed Tariff does not meet the views nor satisfy the wishes of the protectionists, is abundantly proved by the course taken in reference thereto by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, the chief protectionist of that party. We understand that the honorable gentleman addressed a letter yesterday evening to the Attorney General Hincks, in which he would not continue the support he had hitherto given to the Government, while Mr. Cayley continued to pursue his present policy, and he also based the following circular to members of the Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, July 3, 1858.

SIR,—Both among those members who, like myself, are anxious, if possible, to sustain the present ministry, and among those who supposed that a better ministry, on a matter of individuals, could be formed, there are, I believe, a great majority of intelligent men who view the subject of the ways and means of the people, as a politically more vital consideration than the ways and means of any Government, and whose principle led them to insist on Canadian home manufactures being sustained and extended. Why, then, should we not unite and form, whatever Government it is, or may be in power, the adoption in Canada of the Tariff of the United States, so as to work it as nearly as our own circumstances admit of, as a country? There is unparalleled distress in the Province, which, we also, can never be relieved, but by our keeping in the country some portion of the money which we will pay from the coming harvest. We are driven, therefore, to look, not altogether to considerations of revenue, but to wood-supporting foreign labour, in the shape of commodities, to the greatest possible extent. We must at once begin to lay the foundations of the introduction from Europe and the United States, into this Province, or within the confines of the country, long of Canada, of manufacturing capitalists, with their capital, hands, and machinery, this being the only means to great general employment to all classes, and a home market for our agricultural productions. How get such manufacturing capitalists or known, to be ready to come to Canada? They were thinking, in my opinion, by the Tariff proposed, to do it, or encourage Canadian industry, to put duties on manufactures. I propose, in order to be fair to Mr. Cayley, and to retain, to keep place in administration, I propose that he should be left to carry out his own idea of protection, to have a section, to take effect each alternate year, in the circumstances may seem called for.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ISAAC BUCHANAN.

P. S.—I send you herewith a paper which expresses pretty nearly the course I intend to pursue. The following extracts, from Mr. J. Lancaster Cooper's Address to Freemen in 1856, seems to me to express well the right and wrong policy of the Imperial Government:—"Which, at the time, I believed was perfectly in the King, Lords Philippe, and others of by the advocates, I, I repeat, said to Chile, that the very well and proper when a people, in any particular case, in their opinion, more use than the rest, in the particular place; but, as to a political policy, always taking a middle course, under the, I, one of both, is a fatal error, to be followed by a, in a short time, down the precipice of ruin. Let us have a home market, and a fair, giving our, you are sure, by time, will make you advantages, the remedy for the, and a system should be only temporary, to advance, and ultimately to abolish—duties and free trade."

Mr. Cayley's Tariff will bring him no friends from any quarter. He has not practised what the great advocates have said, he and his party, disappointed the majority of those who recently met in convention, but at the same time, he has introduced enough of protectionism to bring upon himself the condemnation of the advocates of free trade. The imposition of 10 per cent upon ready made clothing is one of the most objectionable items of increase which could have been inserted. Whatever makes Canada an expensive country to the mechanic or labourer, tends to its injury; and we know no point upon which the labouring classes are more apt to institute a comparison between Canada and the United States, than the high price of clothing in this country. And yet Mr. Cayley proposes to add the evil by additional duty! The only persons benefited by this impost are a very, very small class of our population in the cities. The town population of Canada can never be very large, nor can there be the same necessity for extraordinary exertions in providing employment for females which prevails in countries which are densely peopled. An addition to the duty on clothing is, therefore, a heavy burden on the poor, without any corresponding advantage as compensation. The increased duty on cabinet ware and furniture is a direct attack upon the principles of free trade which has been so happy introduced into the commercial intercourse between this Province and the United States. The course of legislation has tended towards a free interchange of all products of the two countries; and this proposal is the first check given to a system which has been fraught with benefit both to ourselves and our neighbours. Mr. Cayley has commenced a career which, if persisted in, will assuredly end in disaster. He had it in his power to inaugurate a distinct policy of protection against the American tariff on manufactured articles, with a view of eventually reducing thereon, there might be some ground for proceeding, but Mr. Cayley goes to work in the usual half-and-half way, levying an extra duty on one article, while he permits others of an equally important character to remain untouched. What possible reason can there be that manufactures in wood should be more highly protected than manufactures of wool and cotton?

But the great objection which a free-trader will make to the proposed Tariff is that it increases the duties to so high a rate as to offer a premium on smuggling. So long as the Tariff is limited to 15 per cent, few attempts are made to evade the law, but raise the duties to 20 per cent, and a motive is supplied for counteracting the preventive officers, the profits derived from smuggling at that rate being amply sufficient to cover risks incurred. Then, too, Mr. Cayley has chosen to lay light duties upon a number of articles which are more easily smuggled than any others. Silks, lace, military furs, jewelry, and goods of like valuable and portable character are to pay 20 per cent—though all experienced mercantile men concur in saying that the money will never be collected. Canadians a frontier of extraordinary length, and being contiguous to and easily accessible from a foreign country, an army of preventive officers will be necessary to check the contrabandists' trade. Fraudulent invoices and every other species of trick which the ingenuity of dishonest and cunning men have devised for the purpose of deceiving the officers of the Customs, in consequence of excessive imposts, will be brought into requisition, and the result will be that a larger amount of duty will be raised under the 20 per cent tariff than under the 15. The revenue will not be augmented, but a demoralizing agitation will follow the Inspector General's hot schemes.

The new Tariff differs materially from the old one in its want of simplicity and ease of working. All dry goods have hitherto been included in one class, and no matter how many different descriptions of texture a package contained, it was only necessary to show the invoice in order to ascertain at once the proper entry to be made. Now, however, distinctions will have to be observed. Any article which happens to have a thread of silk running through it will require a separate entry, and every case will have to be opened in order to classify the different descriptions of goods. More officers will be necessary for this as well as for the preventive service, and the result, judging from recent events, Mr. Cayley will not deplore.

The Inspector General set out by stating that he would not raise the duties, which the result has proved to have been a delusion. The duties are raised under the new tariff, but he hopefully, that the revenue will receive benefit from it. The Inspector General said he would relieve the burdens of the poor; but we find that what he has taken off (viz. he puts on clothing, furniture, and a number of articles which are used by the poor. He said the new tariff would afford incidental protection, but only a few manufactures are favoured. The tariff is not what Mr. Cayley proposed it—it is not even that which he intended it to be. He meant by it to benefit the revenue; but the scheme is so badly constructed that it will fail to accomplish the desired end.

It is a jumble of shreds and patches which will satisfy nobody—exactly such a tariff as might be expected from Mr. Cayley.

The Proposed New Tariff.

GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

		5 ctc.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, per gal.	0	8
Ale, Beer and Porter, in quart bottles, per doz. bottles	0	2 5
Ale, Beer and Porter, in pint bottles, per doz. bottles	0	12½
(On the Bottles, 15 per cent ad valorem.)		
Almonds and Filberts, per lb	0	3
Corn Brooms, per dozen	0	50
do Whisks, do	0	15
Cheese, per lb	0	30
Chicory, raw and kiln-dried, do	0	1
do, roasted and ground, do	0	1
Coffee, green, do	0	4
do roasted do	0	4
do ground, do	0	4
Confitats, per gallon	1	00
Currants, per lb	0	3
Dried Fruits, do	0	3
Figs, do	0	3
Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, unground do	0	6
Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, ground do	0	6
Honeycomb and Vermicelli, do	0	5
Mustard, do	0	5
Molasses, per gallon	0	4
Nuts, per lb	0	3
Nutmegs, do	0	25
Nuts not specially mentd., except Cocoa Nuts do	0	1
Spirits and Strong Waters of all sorts for every gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength or less quantity than a gallon, viz:		
Brandy	1	00
Gin	0	60
Rum	0	60
Whiskey	0	50
Spirits and strong Waters, including liquors of like and kind not enumerated, of the growth, production or manufacture of any country, beyond the seas, which may be imported into Canada, per gallon	0	80
Sperm, unbleached and other sperm oils, per lb	0	7
Do bleached do do do	0	7½
Starch and all preparations of starch	0	3
Sugar, refined, whether in loaves or lumps; candied, crystallized, powdered or granulated, or in any other form; White Imitation Sugar, or other Sugar equal to refined in quality, per cwt	2	00
Do, white clayed sugar, or other Sugar equal to white clayed sugar in quality to white clayed sugar, per cwt	2	00
Do, brown clay'd sugar, Muscovado or raw sugar of any kind, not equal to white clayed sugar, per cwt	1	40
Do, syrup of sugar, Molasses or raw sugar of any kind, not equal to the sugars last named, per cwt	1	40
Sugar candy, not refined or otherwise prepared, and not within 20 per cent. of the value of the best clayed sugar, per cwt	1	60
Tea, not exceeding in value 18 cents per lb, per lb	0	7
Do, exceeding 18 cents lb, do	0	8
Tobacco, manufactured, not exceeding 18 cents per lb, do	0	3
Do, exceeding 18 and not exceeding 40 cents per lb, do	0	7½
Do, over 40 cents per lb, do	0	10
Snuff, per lb	0	10
Vinegar, per gallon	0	4
Wine, in wood, not exceeding 40 per cent of 125 gallons, per gallon	0	20
In wood, over 40 and not exceeding $60 per pipe of 126 galls., per gal	0	30
" in wood, over $60 per pipe of 126 galls., per gal	0	40
" in quart bottles, not exceeding $4 in value per dozen bottles	1	50
" in pint bottles, in proportion, do	0	75
" in quart bottles, exceeding $4, and not exceeding $8, do	2	00
" in pint bottles, in proportion, do	1	00
" in quart do, exceeding $8, do	2	50
" in pint do, in proportion, do	1	25

Notes—Duty of 15 per cent. ad val. to be charged on the bottles.

Printed, Lithographed or Copper plate Bills, Bill heads—Cheques, Receipts, Drafts, Posters, Cards, Labels of every description, Advertising Pictures or printed Show Bills, or Cards. For every hundred Cards or Sheets of	1	00
Advertising Pamphlets per hundred	1	00

Parliamentary Retrospect.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Toronto, 30th June, 1858.

This day, at half past three o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being summoned, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and then, the House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:

An Act to confer additional powers to the Trinity House of Montreal.

An Act to make better provision for the maintenance of funds committed to Trustees, Bankers, and other persons interested with property.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to extend the right of Appeal in Criminal Cases in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the laws relating to admission to the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec Warehouse Company.

An Act to amend the Naturalization Laws of this Province.

An Act to amend the law relating to Railroad grants.

An Act to authorize the community of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, known as the Grey Nuns, to sell or alienate their lands and tenements, and other property therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate the St. James' Club of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Village of Renfrew, in the County of Renfrew.

An Act to facilitate the proof in Lower Canada of certain Instruments executed without the limits of the Province.

An Act to authorize Henry Ratten to suspend certain grants of Lands Patent, and to take a subdivisional grant.

An Act to consolidate Foreign Executors, Administrators and Corporations, to be sued in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Act intituled, An Act to enlarge the Representation of the people of this province in Parliament, in so far as it relates to the Township of Arnaud.

An Act to annex certain new Townships to the Counties of Victoria and Peterborough and the North Riding of the County of Hastings.

An Act to make valid a certain conveyance of Land to the Excelsior Flour Manufacturing Company, and to enable them to convey and sell the same.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the College of L'Assomption.

An Act to legalize certain By-Laws and Debentures of the Town Council of Cobourg, and to amend the Act vesting the Cobourg Harbor in the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Cobourg, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Mountain Benevolent Company.

An Act further to amend the Judicature Acts of Lower Canada.

An Act further to amend the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank.

An Act to amend an Act passed last Session, intituled, An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, 1856, and to facilitate the transaction of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Mr. Robinson moved the third reading of the Bill to separate the Counties of Lennox and Addington from the County of Frontenac, for Judicial purposes, and explained its purpose.

Attorney General Macdonald said he thought it was not in the interest of the majority of the people of the Counties, and would only lead to expense from the establishment of Judicial Districts every more that too bill to read this day six months.

Mr. Robinson contended that all the Houses of Addington, except two, were in favor of the Bill. Under the Municipal Act they were entitled to a separate Court in the counties.

Mr. Wood—What is the population of the County of Frontenac?

Mr. Robinson—Forty or fifty thousand.

The amendment was lost, and the bill read a third time and passed.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Resolutions to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Cayley in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cayley moves as follows:

1. That it be expedient to impose an excise duty of one cent per gallon, Imperial Measure, on beer, Ale, Porter and Malt Liquors, manufactured in this Province, and a specific duty of ten dollars per annum on every brewer or manufacturer of such Beer, Ale, Porter, or Malt Liquors.

2. That it be expedient to impose a Provincial duty on each Hotel, Tavern or other house or place licensed to sell spirituous Liquors to be drunk on the premises, according to the following rates:—On houses kept in cities, towns or incorporated villages, of the first class, within the Municipal Bounds of any incorporated Town, the annual duty to be twenty dollars; within the second class, fifteen dollars; within the third class, the annual duty to be twelve dollars; in any City or Town, the annual duty to be twenty dollars.

3. That it be expedient to impose a Provincial duty on each Hotel, Tavern or other house or place licensed to sell spirituous Liquors to be drunk on the premises, according to the following rates:—On houses kept in cities, towns or incorporated villages, of the first class, within the Municipal Bounds of any City, the annual duty to be twenty dollars; within the second class, fifteen dollars; within the third class, the annual duty to be twelve dollars; in any City or Town, the annual duty to be twenty dollars.

4. That it be expedient to impose a Provincial duty on each Hotel, Tavern or other house or place licensed to sell spirituous Liquors to be drunk on the premises, according to the following rates:—On houses kept in cities, towns or incorporated villages, of the first class, within the Municipal Bounds of any City, the annual duty to be twenty dollars; within the second class, fifteen dollars; within the third class, the annual duty to be twelve dollars; in any City or Town, the annual duty to be twenty dollars.

A Silver Epergne.

The Gas Company is one of the successful institutions of Kingston. It is not only of great utility, but has always paid a good dividend. Mr. Walsh, the president, has been the Pacificator since the formation, and to his able management, to great more so in the success of the company. At the Annual Meeting in March the stockholders testified their sense of his conduct by voting him a Testimonial. That Testimonial, in the shape of a Silver Epergne, manufactured in London, has arrived and will be shortly presented to their president. It is a massive silver ornament, containing nearly one hundred ounces of pure silver, and cost upwards of Five Hundred Dollars.

FIRE ON YONGE STREET.—Mr. Wilson's tavern on Yonge street, about ten miles from Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night. The entirely burnt of wood, it was consumed with such rapidity that it was almost impossible to save any portion of the furniture or effects. The barn and stabling which were on a very extensive scale, were also destroyed.

FIRE ON THE KINGSTON ROAD.—About nine o'clock last Friday evening a destructive fire broke out at Nelson Gale's hotel, on the Kingston Road, about ten miles east of Toronto. The main building was entirely destroyed, and of the out-houses only one barn is now left standing. But very little property was saved.

Recorder's Court.

This Court commenced its labors for the present term yesterday morning.

On the Bench were Mr. Alderman Davidson, presiding as acting Recorder, in consequence of the Mayor being a special witness in cases to come before the Court. Associates, His worship the Mayor and Mr. Alderman Shaw.

The usual formalities having been gone through, the Grand Jury were duly sworn in and took their seats, Mr. John Rowlands being appointed their foreman.

Alderman Davidson addressed the Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Owing to circumstances which I need not detail, my brother Aldermen have relieved his Worship the Mayor at his own request, for this Court, and delegates the duty of presiding here upon me.

I regret to say that the Docket, usually so light, is on this occasion very heavy. There are no fewer than twenty indictments to be laid before you—many of them, as you are probably aware, arising from the unfortunate disturbances which so seriously threatened the peace of this City—happily ere now peace now prevail, and let us trust such will long continue to be the case.

These indictments, as I have said, will be laid before you, and it will be your duty, from the evidence which will be brought before you, to say whether the parties indicted are so far implicated as to warrant you in sending them before a Petit Jury for trial. You are not called upon to pronounce upon their innocence or guilt. That can only be done after hearing the evidence on both sides.

Gentlemen, the peace of the City must be maintained at whatever cost. Security of life and property, the birth-right of every British subject, must be preserved; and the peaceable, the orderly, and the industrious amongst the Citizens of Kingston look to you to maintain them in the full enjoyment of these inestimable blessings; and I feel confident they will not be disappointed.

You are aware that since 1st January last an alteration has been made in the law relating to this Court. You will be furnished by the prepon officers in attendance with every assistance and information upon these and all other points upon which you may require such.

I am in hopes that we shall get through the business before us by to-morrow evening, when your arduous labors, on this occasion, Gentlemen, will terminate.

The Grand Jury having returned the following True Bills, viz:—

John James	Larceny.
Catherine Lyons	do.
James Maloney	do.

John James was placed at the bar, charged with stealing, on the night of the 25th June last, a quantity of wearing apparel, a watch and chain, the property of James Collett, residing near the Railway Depot. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bethune, Q. C. addressed the Jury, stating the charge, and called

Ellen Nolan, who being duly sworn stated as follows:—Lives at her mother-in-law's, Collett's house, the other side of the Depot; prisoner came there on the night named, represented himself as a Catholic Priest, said from Judge Malloy that he was going to Kingston to see the Catholic Bishop; handed her two goods to lay by for him; called the other Mary, wished her to eat and talk; she had not time for that; he desired lodgings for the night; she gave him his supper, and put him well up. Witness' daughter shortly afterwards came to her and said she had seen prisoner taking something out of a drawer. Next morning prisoner took his departure between 4 and 5 o'clock; witness then, on examination, missed the articles mentioned in the indictment, including the watch. (The articles of wearing apparel were here produced in Court, and identified, the watch and chain her son loan.)

Mary, wife her mother-in-law, immediately went in pursuit, found prisoner at Malloy's Tavern; accosted him of the theft, and on searching his carpet-bag, found said articles of apparel; had nothing to say for himself, except that now she had got her things she had better let him go.

Prisoner here asked witness several searching questions, in a very peremptory manner, which at first seemed to confound the old lady, but failed to shake her testimony in the slightest degree, excepting that she had counted to date the last at his lodging paid for his supper, ale and lodgings, the sum of 15 pence.

James Collett, sworn—Saw prisoner at his house on return from work; prisoner said he had represented himself as a Priest, and that he had assisted to stop that night. Next morning he was told of the missing articles; prisoner along with his mother-in-law and her daughter, as stated by former witness, at Maloney's identified his wearing apparel, the witness stated; could not swear to the other things; could answer for his own necessary days; but left the women to look after their own things; knew nothing about them; was charge of prisoner, who asked him to let him go (Scoggin hard now-town.

Prisoner put questions to the Glass and Jury; stated that he left Liverpool in March last; has many friends in Kingston; was of Catholic persuasion; has been very drunk, and has no recollection of putting these things into his carpet-bag; [illegible] at half to the highest [illegible] of the City.

The prisoner Magistrate addressed the Jury, merely referring to the testimony of the witnesses, and told them that if they believed that testimony they could bring in no other than a verdict of guilty.

The Jury retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty."

The Court then adjourned till Friday at ten o'clock.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No. 89.

A POOR FELLOW. A RELIGIOUS NOVEL. By the Author of "Which? The Right or the Left?" 12mo. 480 pp. Price $1 25.

When an author makes one great sensation he naturally sets to work to bring about another. A novel showing up false religion and dignifying the true, was published not long ago, and made one of the greatest "demonstrations" ever heard of. Even those who were "hit" by it were constrained to acknowledge that the author was an individual of keen perceptions, historic judgment, and scholarly ability. Well, that author has presented to the world another novel, entitled "A Poor Fellow." It, also, comes from the Press of Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann Street, New York. It is one of the most remarkable books we ever perused. Although in the closest acceptation of the phrase, a Novel, it is as different from the namby-pambyisms of fiction scattered broadcast, as gold is from pinchbeck. No whining sentiment, no drivel, no unnatural scenes, no monstrosities defile its pages. But, withal, we defy any one to point out a tale that enchains the attention more thoroughly and unremittingly, or is better calculated for the eminent amusement of all kinds of readers. Are you "A Poor Fellow," young man? Are you, old gentleman? You may be, albeit you imagine yourself a paragon of happiness, virtue, and wealth. Get this book, and learn the truth! While you glean information you will also receive a goodly amount of enjoyment. "A Poor Fellow" is decidedly original and unequivocally excellent. Can be had at the City Book Store.

THE CANADIAN MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for June. Wm. Weir & Co., Toronto. $4 a year.

This useful magazine continues its onward course, we hope with prosperity, tho' we fear that the tightness of the times affects it as well as all other periodicals. The main articles are on Bankruptcy, Home Manufactures, British manufactures, The New Tariff, Insolvency Legislation, and Accommodation Bills. It also contains its monthly comments on Mercantile Law, Banking, Currency, Finance, Insurance, Trade, Navigation, Railway Returns, Commerce, and a hundred other commercial items. This magazine should be on every merchant and trader's desk.

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, for July. P. C. Brown, Cincinnati. $1 a year.

The original contributions in this No. are 'The Modern Treatment of Aneurism,' 'On Mercury,' 'On Cancers and Asthma,' 'Apoplexy,' 'Gleet,' 'The Cerebral Circulation,' 'Fractures of the Knee,' 'Absorbents and Absorption,' 'Simplicity in Practice,' and 'An Odd Case' by Dr. Thompson. Also, an able editorial on The Medical Profession, together with an infinity of Book Notices, and a variety of Editorial Abstracts.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S MAGAZINE for July. J. A. Nash, New York. $2 a year.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for July. Orange Judd, New York. $1 a year.

We have again to thank the kind publishers for the continued receipt of the above interesting publications, and regret that we have no space to devote to their useful contents.

The Annual Report of Pierre Petin, Esq., Magistrate in command of the Schooner Canadienne, for the Protection of the Fisheries in 1857. John Lovell, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 24.

This is a Blue Book, and contains a pompous egotistical account of the sayings and doings of that vainglorious man, 'yclept 'Admiral Petin.' It is bad enough for the Province to employ and pay such an animal, but it is too bad to print his bushings at the public expense.

THE UPPER CANADA LAW JOURNAL for July. Mc