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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TARIFF OF RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1858.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald.

The London Illustrated News of the 3rd July, contains a Half Length Portrait of Canada's Premier, a very fair likeness, tho' somewhat less sharp about the nose and mouth than nature. This is a compliment justly paid to one of Canada's greatest men. The portrait is accompanied with a short biographical notice, as befits the News to give. It tells the world who and what Mr. Macdonald is, and is the very best refutation of the most base and infamous falsehoods so grossly circulated by the renegade Colonist.

From the Illustrated News.

THE HON. J. A. MACDONALD, PREMIER OF CANADA.

John Alexander Macdonald, the present Attorney-General for Western Canada, and leader of the Administration, was born at Glasgow in 1815. He is the eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, (a member of a respectable family in Sutherlandshire, and for many years a manufacturer in Glasgow,) who, with his family, emigrated to Canada in 1820. The subject of our memoir received his early education at the Royal Grammar School at Kingston, under the care of Dr. Wilson, Fellow of Oxford, and Mr. Baxter, his successor; and, having chosen the bar for his profession, was admitted at Osgoode Hall in 1836.

Early distinguished for great quickness and talent and happy address, he became a general favourite with the profession and those frequenting the courts. In 1838 he successfully defended a large number of prisoners implicated in the rebellion of 1837-8; and again, in 1839, his professional services were engaged for the defence of the so-called General Von Schultz, a prominent leader of a numerous band of American sympathisers, who, with ten of his misguided followers, paid the forfeit of their lives for their insane attempt to revolutionise Canada. In 1844 Mr. Macdonald entered political life as member for Kingston, under the auspices and leadership of Mr. Draper, C. B., the present Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Canada West, and two years afterwards accepted office as Receiver-General. He was then transferred to the Crown Lands Department, where his valuable services were suddenly brought to a close by the change of Government in 1848, when the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration came in. From that time to the autumn of 1854 he sat on the Opposition benches, taking a prominent part in the debates, and exhibiting his varied powers of argument and sarcasm, ever happy in presenting the subject under discussion in some new and unexpected light, taking it it out of the beaten track, and enriching it with classic and historical allusions. In 1854, on a change of Administration, Mr. Macdonald accepted the office of Attorney-General under Sir Allan N. M'Nab, Bart., and continued to hold the post when Sir Allan resigned, and was succeeded by the Hon. T. E. Tache, until the autumn of 1857, when he was called upon, on the retirement of the latter, to form the Administration of which he is now the leader. During the whole of this period—not the least eventful in the constitutional history of the province—the chief conduct of the business of the House devolved on him, and he was, in fact, the animating spirit and chief moving power of those Administrations.

The vexed question of state endowment, of the seignorial tenure, and of the reconstruction of the Legislative Council upon the elective principle, were amongst the prominent subjects which marked the legislation of the day. His powers as a debater are of a high order, and nowhere has he been more successful or more in his element than in the Parliamentary arena, where his varied knowledge, combined with profound acquaintance with constitutional law, and singular perspicuity and ingenuity, have left him without a rival.

THE CROPS ON THE OTTAWA.—Accounts from nearly all parts of the country, in regard to the growing crops are very favorable. During the heavy rains in the early part of this month, fears were entertained that the crops on low lands would suffer greatly, but the recent hot weather has had the effect of bringing them out of danger, except in a few places, and we now hear from all parts of this country, and of the province generally, the gratifying intelligence that the crops of 1858 are equal in promise to that of any season for a number of years. The wheat is in splendid condition, and the same may be said of grass. Potatoes also look well, and Indian corn, where on high land, is said to be a fair crop, but is damaged in low places by the late heavy rains, which are always particularly injurious to that staple article of Canadian growth.—*Gazette.*

We have been requested to call attention to the fact, that according to the amendment passed last session to the Game act, woodcocks must not be killed before the 1st of August, instead of the 10th July as formerly; also wild ducks must not be shot before the 1st of September, instead of the 15th of August. For the infraction of this law, a fine of $20 can be inflicted.—*Pilot.*

PARLIAMENTARY.

Speech of the Premier on the Double Majority Question.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, July 17.

Attorney General Macdonald did not intend to say anything on this question, were it not for the remarks of the last speaker. He (Mr. Brown) could not make a speech which was not unparliamentary, and which in no way helped the debater. If the hon. gentleman chose that vituperative course, they should submit and leave the decision to the House. He (Attorney General Macdonald) had listened patiently to the arguments of the last speaker, and though he declared the Double Majority was demoralizing, unconstitutional, and improper, yet they, on the treasury benches, were devoid of honor because they pursued the very course upheld by the hon. member. He (Attorney General Macdonald) could not understand such a line of argument. The very course he pressed upon the Government he declared he would not himself carry it out. Pretty argument truly! Would the gentleman say that he was going, in case that he was called upon to form a new Government, to carry out the very principle he himself declared to be immoral. He thought not. With regard to what the gentleman said about the government measures, he denied that they were not prepared to bring forward their measures. It was true that day after day they had been met in the legislation by a most unexampled Opposition; it was true that the member for Haldimand had spent his three hours, and the member for Toronto his four hours in useless talk, but they had to obey the rules of Parliament. By a preconcerted, well arranged Opposition, they had wasted to the country thousands of pounds. For a time they seemed to be ashamed of their conduct; but the demon of destruction again took hold of them, and they were as destructive as ever. The Government had brought down their measures as early as possible, but the Opposition so talked the time away—three hours to the government's one—that the measures were yet unpassed. He (Mr. Brown) said he believed that for twenty years there was no such indignation against any government. But he (Attorney General Macdonald) denied it: there was no evidence for such a charge: the contrary was the fact. True, a temporary prejudice had been got up, but the country was returning to its sober senses. Since the general election they had the election of Russell, which returned a member for the Administration. Then again the election for Northumberland, where a full-fledged 'Grit' was brought out, with the certificate, too, of the member for Toronto. But what was the result? Notwithstanding the Opposition of the member for Toronto, the Post-Master General was re-elected by a triumphant majority. Then there were two other elections—one in North Ontario, and another in Leeds and Grenville, which returned Mr. Gowan. So that out of four elections since the General election, three had been in favor of the Government. What of the meeting in Toronto a few days ago? (Hear.) Notwithstanding all the drumming up of the member and his friend, and the great threats which had previously been issued against the Government, that meeting passed not resolutions in favor of the Opposition. Although it might suit the member to designate a respectable person of this city, 'Capting Moodie,' yet he could not deny that that person had returned the member to Parliament. How he endeavored to prevent him coming to the meeting! With what language he endeavored to keep him away! 'Don't come to the meeting, Bob: keep away and we will make you comfortable for life.' But he did go and denounce the member for Toronto and his conduct. And he was not alone. Several other respectable inhabitants of the city also went there and denounced the gentleman opposite; and yet he stands up here in the House, and said there was never such indignation against an Administration as at present existed in the country. With reference to the Double Majority, he had to say he held the principles of Responsible Government, and he believed these principles were the only ones that could be successfully carried out. (Hear.) He believed the Double Majority was opposed in every respect to the principles of Responsible Government, and as such he would always vote against it. The resolution which the gentleman (Mr. Brown) had read in reference to his (Attorney General Macdonald's) view on this question some years ago, expressed exactly his opinion of what their course on this matter should be. His opinions were that they should govern the country by a majority of the representatives of the people in Parliament. (Hear.) An Administration was principally occupied in the discussion of a legislation of a provincial importance, equally applying to both sections of the country. The whole, or nearly the whole of the measures of any great importance equally affected the east and the west. And the only way in which this country could be governed on constitutional principles was by a government who agreed on these great questions, and had the confidence of the people to carry out their legislation. If it were contended that an Administration should be divided into sections each having local interests, one for the east and one for the west, constitutional government was at once destroyed. But the principles of the resolution while affirming this, said that any continuous legislation forced upon one section of the Province against its desire, would be fraught with injustice. Every Administration should seek to consult the feelings and the prejudices of that section to which their legislation was to apply. There were a few questions which came under that category. One illustration. The law for the abolishment of the imprisonment for debt applied solely to Upper Canada. It was to be enforced in our courts, and yet that was a bill of as much interest to the people of Lower Canada as it was of Upper Canada. The whole of the interest of debtor and creditor was involved in the bill. (Hear.) And was it to be that Lower Canadians were to have no voice in the legislation of this measure, because in name it was an Upper Canada measure alone. There were at the present time few questions comparatively important, because all the great questions of purely local importance that had roused the people with an over-ruling interest had been settled already. Was the Government, thereby, having a majority of the whole House, and carrying on legislation according to the majority of the House, to be set aside for such a principle as the Double Majority—a principle, too, which the member for Toronto condemned in the strongest language. True, it was that they had exercised their own discretion as to how they brought forward their measures. They were all advanced, and the only one that had not got a second reading was the bill of the Commissioner of Crown lands for the regulation of public lands. He hoped hereafter—as in the case of the tariff—that gentlemen opposite would offer as little obstruction as their legislative duty would permit. He had no hesitation in saying they suffered severely at the election, from prejudice which had been partially excited; but of the whole number of votes polled in Upper Canada, there were more polled for gentlemen known to be friendly to the Ministry than those hostile to them. Speaking of a dividing line, he had to say that either in religion or race the Government had a majority in the House. Of Protestants in the House, 42 supported the Government, and 36 opposed them; of Catholics, 33 for the Government, and 17 against; of British origin there were supporting the Government 47, while against them there was but 38; of French origin there supported the Government 28, while 14 opposed them; and among these were many honorable gentlemen who would not certainly support the member for Toronto were he in a Government. (Hear.)

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The debate on Friday night upon the Seat of Government, had a feature in its results, which we were sorry to see. Mr. Dunbar Ross, and Mr. Lemieux were members of the Government which brought forward the motion of the reference, and who supported the vote for £225,000 towards the building. It was very wrong in these men so give the lie to their own actions, and say nay to-day to what they originated and supported when in the Government. These gentlemen need not give themselves such trouble to defeat the Ministry. Cannot they see, that they might possibly never form a part of any administration.

NORTH WELLINGTON ELECTION—RECEPTION OF MR. ALLAN IN GUELPH.—On leaving Toronto to return to his home, Mr. Allan received a triumphal reception at Guelph. A large number of his constituents, with a band, and, perhaps, a larger number of residents of the town and some from the country, received him at the Railroad Station.—Mr. Ferguson, late M. P. P., was early at the depot, and accompanied him to the hotel, where the crowd filled the yard. Three enthusiastic cheers and one cheer more were given for the late member of North Wellington, and three for Mr. Ferguson.—The crowd then proceeded to the British Hotel, when Mr. Allan briefly addressed them from the verandah, followed by Mr. Ferguson, who, as a lawyer, condemned the decision of the Committee, reflecting in strong terms on the Government, and complimenting Mr. Allan as a true and honest man, who had fearlessly done his duty, spurned temptation, and sacrificed his seat. After some general conversation, the carriages from Elora and Fergus formed a procession in front of the hotel, some 30 or 40 in number, and preceded by the band, left for home in gallant style. Mr. Allan's friends seem quite confident of his return, and enthusiastic in their determination to secure it. Three groans were given at parting for the Government.

Of Mr. Allan's opponent, Mr. J. P. Macdonald, the Globe says:—

With the Catholics, he is a Catholic born and bred in Glengarry, and faithful to the old faith; with the Orangemen he is a Protestant and a member of Mr. Hebden's congregation; with the Conservative, he is a friend of Mr. John A. Macdonald; and with the Reformers, he is a warm supporter of the Opposition, and an admirer of George Brown.

THE PETITION OF THE DISCONTENTED OF TORONTO.

We, the undersigned citizens of Toronto, have observed with deep regret the present position of public affairs in the Province. We have witnessed, with astonishment, gentlemen called to the Executive Council of the Province to represent the interests of Upper Canada, appealing to the people at a general election for an approval of their conduct, and though condemned by the electors of their own section on that appeal, still maintained in office and enabled to rule Upper Canada in direct defiance of the popular will. We have witnessed with indignation men thrust into Parliament as representatives of the people, by fraud and forgery, and kept there to legislate for the Province by the votes of a partizan majority. We have witnessed with deep regret and indignation Upper Canada members voting down Representation by Population, in defiance of their pledges at the hustings, and for personal or partizan reasons withholding from Upper Canada that just share of influence in the Legislature to which she is undoubtedly entitled by her large numerical preponderance and greater contributions to the national revenue. We have marked the large additions made of late years to the taxation, the rapidly increasing public debt, and the extravagance and mismanagement that pervade the whole public departments.

We cannot but regard with deep alarm the recent disclosures as to the large sums of money borrowed last year to defray the ordinary expenses of the Province, and the announcement of a large deficiency this year, to be met again by borrowed money; and we can see no hope of averting serious embarassment from the public finances, unless by the speedy overthrow of the present extravagant and incapable Administration, and the formation, in its room, of a firm and vigorous Government, able and willing to grapple with the abuses that have grown up, and ready to apply a thorough measure of retrenchment to the whole Provincial expenditure.

We, therefore, pray that you will take such measures to carry these views into practical effect as to your Honorable House may seem fit: and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

Under this excellent measure of Attorney General Macdonald's, we find that, 'no Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no gaoler, or keeper of a house of correction, no officer of any municipality, no officer of a Division Court, no Sheriff's officer, no innkeeper or saloon keeper, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except the Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor); and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a member of the Council of the Corporation.' And, 'all persons over 60 years of age; all members of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly; all persons in the Civil Service of the Crown; all Judges not disqualified by the last preceding section, all Sheriffs and Coroners; all persons in Priest's orders, Clergymen and Ministers of the gospel of every denomination; all members of the Law Society of Upper Canada, whether barristers or students; all attorneys and solicitors in actual practice; all officers of courts of justice; all members of the medical profession whether physicians or surgeons; all professors, masters, teachers, and other members of any University, College, or School in Upper Canada, and all officers and servants thereof; all millers and all firemen belonging to an authorized fire company,—are exempt from being elected or appointed Councillors or to any other Corporate office.

From the Globe.

THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

Toronto, July 21.

The House was engaged, during the whole of yesterday, discussing various matters of expenditure, on receiving the report of the Committee of Supply. The large amount of over £80,000, expended by Mr. Cayley without the authority of Parliament, attracted a great deal of attention. In voting such items, the House always lies under the unpleasant consciousness of going through a farce. The Money has been paid, and cannot be recovered. Whatever objections may be made are almost powerless for good. The only way of stopping such unlicensed expenditure, is to turn out any Finance Minister who makes the use of the power of the executive in a reckless and extravagant manner. Few would deny to the Governor and Council the power of providing for the exigencies of the public service, in anticipation of a Parliamentary vote, on rare and important occasions; but all should insist that nothing should be so paid except on such occasions. Mr. Cayley has confined himself within so much bounds. He appears to leave out of the Estimates at all such items as will cause dispute, and reserves them to be paid when Parliament will have no control over them. Some of the most infamous jobs have been prepetrated in this manner.

A very lively discussion took place upon the amount paid to Mr. Baby for his tug-boats. In addition to £11,000, the contract price, the Government gave him something more than £2,000 last year, being one third of the whole amount nominally charged for the towage of vessels. Only ninety-nine ships were towed and there is no assertion of any great service having been rendered to trade by the tugs. Yet the Government agreed to pay this large sum in addition, to a contractor who has absorbed nearly £400,000 within the last four years. Mr. Brown moved in amendment to strike off the extra sum, when the following Uppper Canadians voted against his motion, and it was lost:—Messrs. Burton, Simpson, Playfair, John Cameron, Gowan, McCann, M. Cameron, and Benjamin. Let the constituencies mark who support the Baby jobs.

Mr. John A. Macdonald announced in the course of the debate, that the Rev. Dr. Ryerson had paid back the £1,500 of interest.

(From the Leader of Wednesday.)

If any thing had been wanting to consolidate the power of the Macdonald Administration, it would have been found in the vote of the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of M. Cauchon, affirming the necessity of what is called the Double Majority principle. The object of the motion was to establish, as a constitutional rule of action, that every administration should be required to be able to command a majority of representatives from both Upper and Lower Canada, as a condition of retaining office. The time was eminently favorable for pressing such a motion. The project did not present itself in the shape of an abstract or barren principle: it appealed to a state of things actually existing, and declared, in the strongest terms, that it ought not to exist any longer. Never had a motion the advantages of existing circumstances more strongly in its favor. If M. Cauchon had presented a more speculative theory, which had no reference to the existing state of things, it could not have been expected that much attention would be paid to it. He would have spoken to empty benches; the members present would have gaped while he enunciated his dry principle, or they would have gone to sleep under the operation. But he dealt with what has been treated as the capital grievance of the time—a Government representing two united Provinces, and being able to command a majority from only one. The question to be decided was whether this state of things should be allowed to continue; whether it was sufficient, as in the English House of Commons, that the Government should be supported by a majority, irrespective of those who comprised it were elected by Upper or Lower Canada constituencies. It was a question which involved the fate of the administration. An adverse decision would have been equivalent to vote of censure on the ministry; and a resignation must have followed. It is true, the Governor General had once refused a resignation based on a like fact; His Excellency refused to admit as a principle of constitutional procedure, that two local majorities in one Chamber were necessary to the existence of a ministry. No one had accused the Governor General of wrongly interpreting the constitutional principles applicable to the case; and a resignation based on the fact of a single but sufficient majority might not have met acceptance at the hands of His Excellency. Be this as it may, a ministerial crisis must have resulted from the adoption of M. Cauchon's motion. We are not yet through the first session of Parliament; and the Government does not find itself supported by two sectional majorities, but only by a single national majority. This state of things was to be arrested at once, or it might be continued through the whole Parliament. That was the alternative offered by M. Cauchon's motion. The House, in rejecting that motion, justified the ministry in holding office under the existing tenure and conditions. It was not by a bare majority that the House came to this decision; the vote stood 71 against 27. Only nine Upper Canadians voted with the minority for M. Cauchon's motion. This division settles the double-majority question during the term of the present Parliament, if not for ever. Among those who by their votes on M. Cauchon's resolution declared that the ministry is not required to possess an Upper and Lower Canada majority, but that a single majority, however composed, is sufficient to meet every constitutional requirement, are such bright particular stars of the Opposition as Messrs. Brown, Christie, Clark, Connor, Gould, Hogan, Macdougall, Mowat, and Munro.—The old trick of resorting to a sectional analysis of every division list will henceforth lose its magic force. The question of Upper and Lower Canada majorities no longer possesses any significance. This vote is the deadliest blow which either House of the Parliament of United Canada has ever dealt to sectionalism. We have no idea, however, that those members of the Upper Canada Opposition who joined in the vote against M. Cauchon's motion, will remain true to the principle they have affirmed.—It would be safe to predict that, within a week, some of them will pick up from the mud the soiled flag of sectionalism which they were afraid to bear when responsibility might have attached to the act. They will talk as glibly as ever of Upper and Lower Canada majorities; and will insist that the Government ought to act upon a principle which they themselves dare not affirm, when it comes to a question of voting.—Their recorded vote will no doubt be an awkward thing. It will come up in judgement against them, when least wanted; and the attempt to ignore it will lead to no end of trouble.

Let us enquire what would have been the result of the success of M. Cauchon's motion? The Opposition, supposing the Ministry to have resigned, would have found themselves the victorious champions of a principle which they would have been much farther than their opponents from being able to carry into effect. The moment of victory would have been to them the hour of the greatest weakness. They would have attained a position in which they stood condemned by their own vote; and that the last vote they had given. In one word they would have fallen into their own trap; and being hopelessly caged they would have had to bear the taunts and ridicule of on-lookers at their unaccountable folly. To form a government on the principle to which they owed their victory would have been impossible. The utmost measure of their success would have been to achieve a victory which displayed the full extent of their own impotence and bound them hand and foot, the helpless victims of their own barren conquest.

By this vote the Ministry has got, as it were, a new lease of office. From its opponents it has received the strongest indirect homage to the correctness and constitutionality of its position. If a double majority is not necessary, a single majority is sufficient. That is the conclusion which the vote affirms. The ministry having that majority—not narrow or doubtful, but large and steady—may be regarded as firmly seated in power; since the only disputed principle on which their position could have been shaken has been settled in their favor by an immense majority of the House, including a large number of the Upper Canada Opposition.

A Baby Song.

Come, white angels, to baby and me;
Touch his blue eyes with the image of sleep,
In his surprise he will cease to weep:
Hush, child, the angels are coming to me!

Come, white-doves, to baby and me;
Softly whire in the silent air,
Flutter about his golden hair;
Hark, child, the doves are cooing to thee!

Come, white lilies, to baby and me;
Drowsily nod before his eyes,
So full of wonder, so round, and wise:
Hist, child, the lily-bells tinkle for thee!

Come, white moon, to baby and me;
Gently glide o'er the ocean of sleep,
Silver the waves of its shadowy deep:
Sleep, child, and the whitest of dreams to thee.

COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court Term, yesterday, the following cases were decided, and Judgments pronounced by Judge Mackenzie:—

Nordheimer *vs.* Mink—Rule discharged.

Harris *vs.* Bracken—Rule discharged.

Morley *vs.* Sinclair et al—Rule absolute for a new trial, on payment of costs.

The Principal Officers of the Ordnance *vs.* Holmes et al—Rule discharged.

The American Malleable Iron Company *vs.* Kerr et al—Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer.

In the matter of the Queen *vs.* Henry O'Hara—Application to admit to bail refused.

The Frontenac Sons of Temperance *vs.* Rudston & Stacey—Rule absolute for a new trial, on payments of costs.

The several Judgments will be published at length in due time.

Police Court.

Wednesday, July 21.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Thomas Stanfield was brought up this morning on a brutal charge of assault, committed on Saturday evening, on the person of a Robert Looseman. The examination was commenced yesterday and adjourned till this morning. From the evidence of Looseman, corroborated by others, a man named Murdock struck him down and kicked him, on Barrie street, near the corner of King street, and thereupon the prisoner jumped on his back and stamped on him, while lying on the ground between the boardwalk and the fence.

The police magistrate said he should bind over Stanfield for trial at the next Assizes, and expressed himself determined if possible to put a stop to such disgraceful acts.

A laboring Irishman named Moore was brought up on a charge of drunkenness. He was observed last evening, a little below Kingston Mills, lying upon the track, his head upon the rail and his body inside, by the freight train, the engine driver of which just managed to check his engine when within a yard or two of the man's head. A bottle of whiskey lay at his side.

Moore denied the drunkenness, and said he was troubled with a "wakeness," and lay down to rest himself; he had taken a glass, but he wasn't drunk.

His Worship told him to go home and to be careful not to indulge his *wakeness* by again lying upon the track. Moore thanked his worship, and promised to look after his head in future.

THE DOG POUND IN NEW YORK.—The dog pound has been in operation for six weeks, and there have been taken in 3,105 dogs, of which 120 have been redeemed, and the remainder drowned. There are said to have been five cases of decided hydrophobia.

*** How much more sensible this manner of abating the dog nuisance is, than by poisoning or muzzling the poor animals.

The Mormons Pacified.

LETTER FROM THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., June 12, 1858.

We have the honor to report that we reached the city on the 7th inst. We lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with the chief men of the Mormon people. After the freest and fullest conference with them, we are pleased to state that we have settled the unfortunate difficulties existing between the Government of the United States and the people of Utah. We are informed by the people and chief men of the Territory that they will cheerfully yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. They will make no resistance to the army of the United States in its march to the valley of Salt Lake or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The people have abandoned all the settlements north of this, and all the families have left the city only about 1,500 persons remaining here to take charge of the property, and to burn it if the difficulties had not been settled. The people from this city and north of it have gone south of Provo, fifty miles south of this, and to points beyond. We will visit Provo and the settlements south of it in a day or two, and see and confer with the people and inform them that the difficulties have been settled, and thus induce them to return to their homes.

A LITERARY SWINDLE.—You know perhaps that Dr. Kane's work on the Arctic Expedition was all the rage a short time ago in American society. An engraver named Cyram has lately sued the publishers, Lloyd & Co., of Philadelphia, for the sum of $264, due for engraving plates for Dr. Kane's work. Some amusing facts came out on the trial. It appears that the picture representing the Advance stuck in the ice, was copied from an old picture in Captain Cook,s travels in the South Seas, with the ice stuck in ad libitum. The portrait purporting to be of Sontag, one of Kane' officers, was altered from a portrait of a highwayman in the National Police Gazette. An engraving representing the occultation of Saturn, was produced by altering an eclipse of the sun from an old geography. There was more of the same sort. If this is the way the Phiaildelphia publishers bring out the crack books of the season, they deserve to be as world-famous as the Philadelphia lawyers.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—The inutility of ordinary medicines, in this fatal disease, is an undeniable fact. Pulmonary Consumption being primarily and essentially due to improper assimilation and disordered nutrition, can be rationally attacked only by a medicine which renovates the nutritive powers. Such a medicine is the PERUVIAN SYRUP, whose chief ingredient acts directly and immediately on the blood, and arrests the disease safely and surely, wherever relief is possible. 140

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT TORONTO.

Monday morning, about four o'clock, a burglarious attempt was made to effect an entrance into the house of Mr. Foy, on Jarvis Street. Some of the children, while playing, had recently sent a ball through one of the windows, at the south end of the house, and the broken pane had not been replaced. The burglar, placing his knees on the sill of the window, put his hand through to undo the fastening. Two female servants, who were sleeping in the room, were awoke by the noise, which they at first supposed to be that of a cat. The appearance of the man's hand, however, expelled that delusion. One of the girls ran to tell Mr. Foy, who got up and went to the door, thinking he might capture the fellow. But the noise made in drawing the bolt, alarmed the burglar and he ran off instantly, towards Mutual Street. He was quite a young man, apparently about 22 years of age, low in stature, dressed in brown clothes, wore a beard and moustache, had the look of a German, and was exceedingly active in running away. The chances are, that if not captured, this fellow will be trying his hand elsewhere. Persons who might be favored with a visit from such a customer ought to be prepared to receive him.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THE WEEVIL IN CANADA.

Since the weevil or midge has become so destructive to the wheat crop of this vicinity, our millers have obtained their main supply of white wheat from Canada, where the ravages of the insect have been less noticeable. It appears, however, that our Canadian neighbors are about to have their own troubles on this score, and some of the papers are complaining bitterly about the voracity of this pestilent destroyer. Should their reports turn out to be correct, the wheat trade with Canada will stand a chance to be of less importance in future than it is this year even. The London Free Press says:—

We were shown a sample of fifty heads of wheat, gathered near the Junction, about six miles from London, and which are literally alive with this destructive insect (the weevil.) Scarcely an ear that had not its two or three occupants devouring the heart of the wheat. Our informant, a highly respectable farmer, tells us that the wheat in the whole of the same neighborhood is likewise infested with these same vermin. If this be the case, the wheat crop of Westminister will not be worth the cutting.

The Thorold Gazette, another Canadian paper, says:

In no previous year has the injury to the wheat crop, by this destructive insect, been more general or extensive than it seems to be this season, throughout the whole of this country if the reports we daily hear be correct. It is said that many of the farmers have already turned their cattle into the fields, and not only is this valuable crop destroyed, but we are told that the midge has appeared in the ears of the barley and clover crops, in which it appears to be committing fearful havoc.

PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL IN BELGRAVIA.—A crowded public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Picadilly, for the purpose of hearing some disclosures in connection with an alleged abuse of the confessional in the Parish of St. Barnabas. The placard convening the meeting announced that in consequence of the nature of the disclosures which will be made, gentlemen alone are requested to attend. Lord Calthrope, president; Lord Manners, Lord Shaftsbury, Earl Shrewbury, and a half-a-dozen members of Parliament, and a number of clergymen were present. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring read the evidence which had been laid before the Bishop of London. Mr. Baring said that it had been charged against him that the case rested upon the evidence of two profligate women, but the fact was that these women had not come to him.—He sought them out, and he went three times to them before he could get them to say a single word. The Bishop caused the evidence to be sifted and tested by a legal gentleman, and the result of that investigation, so far from weakening the case, added to its objectionable features, by being confirmed and enlarged by three other female witnesses. The Bishop then caused the curate immediately implicated by the disclosures to be first suspended, and then failing any defence to be dismissed from the curacy.—It was deeply to be regretted that several ladies in the parish had assisted the curate in supplying the confessional. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddle, the curate superior, wished it to be believed that in these cases the curate had been carried away by zeal and enthusiasm for the church, but the truth was there were several cases implicating himself and his other curates. A vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Baring for the course he had adopted, and three cheers were given for Lord Calthorpe, when the meeting separated. It was stated by gentlemen concerned in convening the meeting, that there present 230 members of Parliament, including nearly 60 Peers.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.—Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died on the 4th of July, 1826. John Adams died in his 91st year, and was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson was eight years older than James Madison; James Madison was eight years older than James Monroe; James Monroe was eight years older than John Quincy Adams. The first five of the Presidents—all revolutionary men—ended their terms of service in the 66th year of their age. Washington, born February 22nd, 1722; inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. John Adams, born October 19th, 1735; inaugurated 1767; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. Thomas Jefferson, born April 21st, 1743; inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. James Madison, born March 5th, 1751; inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. James Monroe, born April 2nd, 1759; inaugurated 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

BENEFITS OF A GOOD HEARTY LAUGH.—If people will believe tough stories with a good moral, we think the following, from an English paper, can be recommended as one of the very best of its class:—While on a pic-nic excursion with a party of young people, discerning a crow's nest on a rocky precipice, they started in great glee to see who would reach it first. Their haste being greater than prudence, some lost their hold, and were seen rolling and tumbling down the hill-side, bonnets smashed, clothes torn, postures ridiculous, but no one hurt. Then commenced a scene of most violent and loud continued laughter, which, being all young people, well acquainted with each other, and in the woods, they indulged to a perfect surfeit. They roared out with merry peal on peal of spontaneous laughter; they expressed it by hooting and hallooing when ordinary laughing became insufficient to express the merriment they felt at their own ridiculous situation and those of their mates; and ever afterwards the bare mention of the crow's nest scene occasioned renewed and irrepressible laughter. Years after one of their number fell sick, became so low that she could not speak, and was about breathing her last. Our informant called to see her, gave his name, and tried to make himself recognized, but failed till he mentioned the crow's nest, at which she recognized him, and began to laugh, and continued every little while renewing it; from that time she began to mend, recovered, and still lives, a memento of the laugh cure.'

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No family should travel or locate in a new country, or indeed anywhere, without being provided with this all-conquering remedy for internal disorders. Affections of the stomach and bowels caused by change of water, and all bilious complaints, permanent, or intermittent, produced by the miasma emitted by the sun from an unhealthy soil, are relieved with unerring certainty by their operation, or prevented by their preparatory use. Beware of counterfeits! see Caution at the foot of advertisements on another page. 139.

Letters and Telegrams.

D. R., et; J. B. S., Toronto; C. T. P., Montreal; J. C. & Co., New York.

New York Market.

New York, July 21.

Flour better. State $3 90 to $3 95; Canada Extra, $4 30 to $5 30.

Wheat 4c better; Western Red, 107c; Western White, 112c; Milwaukie Club, 94c to 95c.

Oats firm, 44c to 46c.

Barley, none.

Corn better, 80c to 85c.

Pork better; Mess, $17 12½; Prime, $14.

Lard steady, at 11½c.

Coffee—Prime Rio heavy, at 11½c.

Molasses—Prime New Orleans active, 7½c to 8c.

Tallow firm, 9½c.

Sterling steady, 110.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, July 21, 1858.

There have been no alterations of any importance since the last return. In wheat there has been a falling off, and prices a shade lower, ranging from 4s 3d a 4s 9d. Hay is in demand at $15 good quality. All other marketable articles stand the same.

Fall Wheat, 4s 3d a 4s 9d per bushel.
Spring Wheat 3s a 3s 6d per bushel.
Flour 17s a 22s per barrel.
Barley 2s a 2s 3d per bushel.
Rye, 2s 9d a 3s per bushel.
Oats 1s 10d per bushel.
Peas 2s 3d a 2s 6d.
Hay $15 per ton, good quality.
Straw $8 per ton.
Beef $6 per cwt.
Pork, no supply.
Potatoes 2s 6d a 3s per bushel.
Butter 1s per lb.
Eggs 7½d a 9d per doz.
Poultry—Chickens 2s 6d per pair.
Wool 1s 2½d.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—July 19.

Ship Europa, Pettersen, 21st May, St Nazaire, Benson & Co, ballast.
Bark Bien, Brunn, 27th April, Genoa, H Lemesurier & Co, do.
—— Jamaica, Froste, 26th do, Alicante, order, do.
—— Jane Loudon, Burrows, 12th May, London, Gillespies & Co, do.
—— Mountaineer, Wilson, 7th June, Liverpool, order, general cargo, 15 passengers.
—— New Empire, Randall, 8th do, Bristol, H Fry, railroad iron.
—— Pearl, ——, Newfoundland ——
—— Lochlibo, ——
Brig Royal Oak, Nattrass, 27th April, Alicante, C E Levey & Co, ballast.
—— Rosalind, Colledge, 10th June, Spain, order, coals.
—— James Bales, Hall, 22nd May, Vallarenas, C E Levey & Co, ballast.
—— Walker, Parsons, 6th do, Alicante, G B Symes & Co, do.
—— Edward, Scott, 25th June, Harbor Grace, Nfld, G B Symes & Co, do.
—— Hibernia, Brough, 25th do, St John's, Nfld, order, do.
—— Harvey, Miller, 19th May, Aquilas, do, do.
Brigte May Flower, Duguette, 15 days, Halifax, for Montreal, sugar.
Schr Caroline, Boile, 20 days, Halifax, order, sugar, &c.

There were two others just below Point Levi, last evening which must have got in with last night's flood tide.

Kingston Imports.

July 20th.

Per Str. Ontario. Ogdensburgh. 1 box 1 bbl, Langlathe & Turner; 1 waggon, J Davidson; 1 box, Henry Shibley; 112 bdls shovel handles, Thos Drummond & Co.

Per Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, 1 case marble, Thos Kirkpatrick.

Per Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent, 94 boxes tobacco, 50 bags coffee, J Carruthers & Co; 8 bxs fruit, owner; 6 bales, 2 boxes goods, A Ross; 1 box, M Hogan; 1 keg, J Eves; 1 pkg Jennings & Co; 1 parcel, J W Powell; 1 pckg J Booth; 1 pckg, E A Burrowes.

Per Str Europe, Oswego, 1 box hardware, 1 pckg, S Muckleston & Co.

July 21st.

Per Grand Trunk, Quebec, 1 box goods, T C Patterson; 1 parcel, Major Brandon.

Per Str Europa, Ogdensburgh, 1 paper pckg, L D Chapman; 49 bxs scythe stones, Fraser & George; 60 butter tubs, A L Chown; 50 butter tubs, J Hannigan; 50 do do, P Hyland; 20 do do, H Fraser; 20 do do, M D Dean; 299 do do, 117 covers, J W Nelson.

Per Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent, 7 bags merchandise, J B Eyre & Co; 14 bdls yarn, 1 bale goods, McNee & Wadd