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January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1858.

The French Press and the British Public.

Paris, July 8th.

It is curious that the Univers, which is the leading organ of the clerical party, has been for the last few years the most warlike of the whole Paris Press. The Univers is the first to evoke the spirit of hatred, to revive angry passions that had long been lulled, and prejudices that had been dying out. It is the Univers, the advocate of religious duties and observances, of humility and all the Christian virtues, that first grasps the trumpet and blows the loudest note of defiance. The very name of England seems to set it wild; and, judging from its language, it would repeat the part of Peter the Hermit, and preach a cursade against you all over Europe. In a second article on the subject of the "Confessions of Belgravia," which it published yesterday, it explains the cause of its animosity against England thus:—

'We are accused of being the enemies of England; yes, we are undeniably the foes of Protestant England, because we are aware that Protestant England is necessarily the allay of the Revolution, necessarily the enemy of France and of all nations, and naturally the greatest obstacle to the conversion of the heathen and to the civilization of the world. But we do not deny the excellent qualities—not of the English character, which is changing more and more, but of a great number of Englishmen. It is by these qualities that England maintains her strength and power; but these very qualities render her the more dangerous, because they are devoted to evil objects. We do not see the necessity of depreciating the power of England—which is, however, less than is believed—but it is because she is powerful that we assail her with energy. The world will never recover substantial peace until England shall have become Roman Catholic, or shall have ceased to be a first-rate Power.

It closes with the following Christian-like advice:—

'With England no alliance is possible. The nations of the earth ought, therefore, to come to an understanding, and hurl against her the famous sentence of the Roman Senate—'Delenda est Carthago.'

Now, though it may be a pity to spoil whatever there is of the grand and heroic in these terrible menaces, yet I would not have you be too much intimidated by the wrath of the Univers. The Univers people are not really bad, after all, excepting always their style; they are at heart as peace-loving as any of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, and would be the first to get out of the way where blows were going. I thing it is Rochefoucault who observes, with perhaps more of truth than human vanity will admit, that there is always something of self at the bottom of the most generous and disinterested act. This is the case, I suspect, with the Univers. The principal owner of the priestly organ, whose warlike language sometimes startles us from our propriety, happens to be, as I am assured, an army accoutrement-maker. The Univers was even more warlike than the revolutionary Siecle during the Russian war; and, it is said, found its recompense in doing a handsome business in pouch-belts, sword knots, worsted epaulets, and other articles in the outfitting trade. Since then sabretaches, shakoes, sword belts, and leather gaiters have, I fear, hung heavily on hand. In any case, whenever you see a series of military articles in the Univers you may be sure that the accoutrement trade is dull.

The Siecle expresses its satisfaction at the announced visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg:—

'This interview between the Queen of England and the Emperor would be a fresh pledge of an alliance which has always possessed our sympathies, and which, in our opinion, advances the interests of civilization. We have constantly resisted the firebrands who raked up the events of the darker ages to discover motives of mutual recrimination. The idea of disliking the English because they are Anglicans and partisans of liberty can only have been hatched in the brains of the readers of a certain journal, the influence of which thank Heaven, is sinking.'

The Gazette de France has the following reflections on the same subject:—

'Should this visit take place, it will excite a deep sensation in France and Europe, for the chesence of Queen Victoria on our territory, after the dissensions produced by the disloyal conduct of our ally, would have an immense significance. It would be considered as the pledge of a new alliance, founded either on an oblivion of the past, or on a desertion by England of a policy hostile to the developement of our commerce and political influence.'

The Journal des Debats makes the following remarks on the announced visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg:—

'The news of the approaching visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg has circulated for some days past in Paris; it is now confirmed, and we need not say that in our opinion it is a most favourable piece of intelligence, since it will completely dissipate the mistrust created for some time past by the language of certain journals. This unreasonable mistrust had unhappily crossed our frontiers, and it was by no means rare to hear our neighbours speak of a rupture with France as a deplorable event near at hand. More than one enlightened Englishman, for continually observing the insinuations thrown out by certain journals, that France supports impatiently the English alliance, and that it requires all the firmness of Government to maintain that alliance, ended by believing this statement, without understanding it. Certainly, if the honour or the interests of France were seriously menaced, she would be as ready to defend them against England as against any other Power, while the recollection of the past terrible struggles of the two countries would doubtless inspire France with extraordinary energy. But an immense difference exists between this very natural and legitimate sentiment and the insane desire of a rupture without a cause, or the blind and unjust hatred which certain journals are often pleased to attribute to the French nation. Their language is an insult to the nation. We admit that there exist among us persons who believe that their birth or aristocrate pretensions compel them to feel the disasters of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt more acutely than the remainder of the nation, and to exhibit a great desire to avenge them; we also possess zealous Catholics who consider a war with Protestant England as the first of duties; but the nation, which must be consulted on a point of such importance, does not in the least share these eccentric opinions, and it would require better reasons in order to be generally acceptable to the French people.

POLITICAL EXTRACTS FROM TORONTO PAPERS.

From the Globe of August 4th.

We cannot imagine that the Governor General will demur to a recommendation of this character. Mr. Brown and his colleagues were called to the Executive Council in good faith, or they were not. They were charged with the administration of affairs in full reliance upon their fitness, or they were singled out for the purpose of insult. We are not at liberty to choose betwixt these alternatives. We cannot conceive the possibility of a Governor General condescending to become a party to a trick that would disgrace Mr. John A. Macdonald. We are bound to suppose that Sir Edmund Head proposed to avail himself of his new councillors' services honorably, and with a sense of the relation they sustain to the community. And on this ground His Excellency must feel himself necessitated to comply with the recommendation to dissolve Parliament so soon as his Ministers shall formally present it. The acceptance of office has deprived them of their seats. They at any rate must go to their constituencies. If, therefore, their request for a dissolution were allowed to pass unheeded—if by such an exercise of authority the Governor General were to compel them to resign the positions they have at his instigation just assumed—and if, in the dilemma, a new set of advisers were called together by His Excellency—what would be the conclusion forced upon the public mind? Would it not be, that Messrs. Brown and Dorion, and their colleagues had been entrapped into their present position with the deliberate intention of exposing them to the labor and cost of electoral contests? Would it not be, that the Governor General had lent himself to a trick designed to exclude these individuals from Parliament at the most critical stage of its business, and so to enable the Corruptionists to carry out their purposes without let or hindrance?

From the Atlas of the 4th inst.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

It is well-known that, owing to the pressure of public business, a number of important appointments in the gift of the Crown remained unsettled, at the resignation of the late Ministry. It is amusing to see the number of candidates for office that have flocked to the city since the resignation, to lay their respective claims before the new government. As one of these office-seekers, speaking upon the subject, graphically and scripturally expressed it; 'where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered together.' We think they are rather premature in their movements. We are quite satisfied that His Excellency better understands how the prerogative should be used than to consent to any appointments being made upon the advice of a ministry, until it is clear that it has secured the confidence of the Commons of Canada, and of the country. The idea of a Government, against whom an adverse vote—a vote of want of confidence has been passed by both branches of the legislature, proceeding to recommend their political supporters to office would be ridiculous in the extreme. They had better secure their elections, and possess the confidence of the House, before they attempt to give advice as to the distribution of the patronage of the Crown. We do not suppose they will attempt such a thing; but if they do it will be for the Governor to consider how far he would be justified in making appointments upon the advice of a ministry not possessing the confidence of the representatives; and not re-elected as members of the Legislature.

[From the Leader of the 4th Inst.]

During the last few days the lobbies of the House of Assembly have been crowded with a number of gentry whose business is rendered apparent by the energetic manner in which they contend that the new Ministry should prorogue the House, and hold office until January next. These people come with requisitions in their hands, praying to be installed in the public offices now vacant in different parts of the country; and in many instances they demand that certain officials who have been appointed by the late Government should be ousted to make room for the new crop of candidates. These worthies evidently reckon without their host. Even should a Ministry, which is declared not to have the confidence of one fourth of the House, take upon itself to recommend appointments, yet it is simply preposterous to suppose that its nominations would be sanctioned by the representative of our Sovereign. If the mere privilege of dispensing the public patronage has been the object with which the Grits took office, assuredly they will find themselves dissapointed.

[From the Spectator of Aug. 4.]

WHICH SPEAKS THE TRUTH.

Mr. Drummond stated, in conversation to Mr. Morin, that in accepting office Mr. Brown had given up everything in behalf of Lower Canada. Yesterday the Globe says:—

'We accomplish our intention by declaring explicitly, that every great question with which the Premier has been identified—every great question to which the people of the Province now direct attention—is embodied in the platform of the Cabinet, and will be made the groundwork of legislative action.'

Now, whom shall we believe? Mr. Drummond or the Globe? In either case the infamy is the same. There can no longer be any doubt as to the surrender of principle. The only fact not clearly established is, on what side has the surrender taken place. We need hardly express our belief that it is on the side of Mr. Brown, who has become a traitor to Upper Canada interests.

It is now beyond a doubt, we believe, that Mr. Cawthra will be a candidate for the representation of this city and the township of York in the Legislative Council. He will be generally supported irrespective of party considerations.

Mr. Mowat will be opposed, when he presents himself for re-election, by Mr. Laing, of Whitby, a gentleman of considerable wealth and influence.

Toronto, August 5.

The Brown-Dorion Administration has lived its little day. The Legislative Council, headed by its new speaker, Mr. Morris yesterday waited by appointment on His Excellency the Governor General, and presented the Address passed on Monday in the Upper House expressive of non-confidence in the new, now the late, ministry. It was the painful duty of Mr. Morris to read that Address, apparently a refinement of cruelty only equal to that ancient but happily obsolete custom which compelled a condemned criminal to read his own death-warrant. At a later period of the day, Mr. Morris had another disagreeable but equally necessary duty to perform, in the shape of an announcement to his compeers that the new Administration, unable to carry on the business of the country, had tendered their resignation to Sir Edmund Head, and that His Excellency had accepted it!

In the Lower House, Mr. Wallbridge, on the part of the late Government, made a similar communication, accompanied by a perusal of the correspondence which had passed between the Governor General and the late Premier, whose duration of power had been so evanescent. The correspondence will be found at length in other columns. The perusal closed, Mr. Wallbridge moved an adjournment, upon which Mr. McGee rose and made a very long harangue, in the course of which the disloyalty with which he has been frequently charged broke out on several occasions, and invariably in an impertinent shape. But the disloyalty was not of a very aggravated kind, however offensive to its hearers, assuming rather the character of an offence which would lead the culprit to the cart's trail rather than to the gallows. It would be premature, however, in those who have observed Mr. McGee's entire career, so soon to despair that he may not ultimately arrive at the last-mentioned eminence. Mr. Gowan, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Dunkin having addressed the House, Hon. J. A. Macdonald rose, and in an eloquent speech, defended His Excellency the Governor General from the unjust and ungenerous attack of the member for Montreal. In the course of his remarks, Hon. Mr. Macdonald denied, on behalf of his colleagues of the late Administration, as well as himself, that any plotting had been entered into by them against the Brown Government. The course adopted by His Excellency, in refusing to dissolve Parliament, was shown by the member for Kingston to be the only constitutional one, under the circumstances. The men who advised a dissolution had, while in opposition, frequently pointed with triumph to the mode in which a sectional majority of the representatives condemned the Administration. But now that the Opposition had grasped office, and that they had been so signally condemned by the members of both sections of the Province; these members were declared to misrepresent the people, and an attempt had been made to coerce His Excellency into a dissolution of the House. Nothing whatever was heard of the misrepresentation of the people, until the Brown Administration had been condemned. Before the vote of non-confidence, they were anxious to take office and govern the country for three or four years, by the very representatives who were now denounced as corrupt and unprincipled.

The House adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

FURTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The following intelligence is from the Pilot of yesterday evening:—

[*By Telegraph.*]

Toronto, Aug. 5, 1858.

Mr. Galt cannot form a Ministry.

Mr. Sicotte has been sent for by the Governor, and will succeed in forming a Ministry.

It is confidently rumored that Mr. Galt will go in as Inspector General. The new Ministry will command a large majority.

Toronto, August 5, P. M.

Cartier is the man sent for by the Governor General.

He works with the concurrence of Sicotte. It is confidently believed he will succeed.

House adjourned till to-morrow at three, when it is understood the new Ministry will be announced.

Resignation of Ministers.

From the Globe.

Toronto, Aug. 5th.

Mr. Brown and his colleagues yesterday tendered their resignations to the Governor General, by whom they were accepted. The cause of the step was, a refusal of His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, in compliance with a request preferred by the Ministry, on the ground that a majority of the members now in the House do not possess the confidence of the country.

The circumstance was communicated to the House by Mr. Wallbridge, amidst the manifest excitement of crowded galleries. Writs were issued for several of the seats—including all the Upper Canadian seats—rendered vacant by the acceptance of office; so that the gentlemen whom Sir Edmund Head entrapped must encounter the labour and expenditure of an election for a reason that no longer exists.

The correspondence between the Governor General and Mr. Brown, in connection with the formation of the Government, was read to the House, together with memoranda setting forth statements, pro and con., pertaining to the negotiations. These documents are inserted in another column, and merit a careful perusal—indicating as they do the low cunning and insincerity which have distinguished the Governor General throughout the brief but important proceedings.

The country being still without a Government, a motion was made to adjourn the House until to-day; though why, nobody designed to tell. Members were left to conjecture the cause; for the leading apostles of Ministerial positiveness—the Langevins and Morins, and Benjamins and Gowans af the party—neither gave nor sought explanations. Mr. McGee availed himself of the opportunity to repel mis-statements that have been made in reference to himself—specifically denying that he held pledges of any description from Mr. Brown or any member of his Administration. He proceeded with great spirit and his usual ability to review the correspondence and memorandum of His Excellency—dissecting the fallacies, and exposing the transparent trickery which had run through the whole of Sir Edmund's part in the transaction. A debate ensued, which lasted until midnight. Mr. McDougall's speech told well. Mr. John A. Macdonald expended his accustomed quantity of vituperation and falsehood, and some of his friends laboured assiduously to establish their command over the same convenient weapons. Both are understood and appreciated by the public.

MATRIMONIAL SEPARATIONS IN PARIS.—There were pronounced in the year 1857 by the Paris tribunals one thousand two hundred and forty-two sentences of matrimonial separation de corps (a thore), and as to property, a still greater number of happy couples have sought and obtained a riddance of each other's interference, no less than 4,250 having been duly put asunder in money and chattel interests (a mensa). Most of these legal performances were concocted to defeat creditors.

ARRIVAL OF THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Glorious Feat Accomplished at Last!

The following important news reached this city by the Montreal Telegraph Line yesterday afternoon:—

Trinity Bay.

The Alantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown Saturday July 17th, reached mid ocean Wednesday the 28th, made the splice at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 29th, and then separated.

The Agamemnon and Valorous, bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the Niagara and Gorgon, for this place, where they arrived yesterday and this morning.

The end of the Cable will be landed. It is 1,698 nautical or 1,950 statute miles from the telegraph house at the head of Valentia Harbor to the telegraph house Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than two-thirds of this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The Cable has been payed out from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect. The machinery for paying out the cable worked in some satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made till they arrived here.

Captain Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the engineers, the electricians, the officers of the ship, and in fact every man on board the telegraph fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful; and by the blessing of Divine Providence it has succeeded. After the cable is landed and connected with the land line of telegraph, and the Niagara has discharged some cargo belonging to the telegraph company, she will go to St Johns for coals, and then proceed at once to New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

TARRING AND FEATHERING A FREE LOVER—A man named Robert Coons, married and respectably connected, who obtained a very unenviable notoriety last spring by running away with another man's wife, was tarred and feathered at Crawfordsville last night. It seems that the gay Lothario has been in correspondence for some months past with a respectable young lady of that town, and had proposed an elopement to which she consented. By arrangement, the deluded girl was to go to Ladoga, on the pretence of visiting some relatives, and he was to follow the next day, and joining there, leave together on the first train for the South. Accordingly, on Monday she went down to Ladoga, and was followed yesterday morning by the gay deceiver. In the meantime the people of Crawfordsville had got wind of the affair—an informal meeting of fifty or more citizens was held, and a committee of five resolute men appointed, with instructions to proceed at once to Ladoga, and take Coons in custody. The committee left on the evening train, and, arriving at Ladoga, captured and brought him back on the 10 o'clock train last night. They were met at the depot by a large crowd of citizens, and the guilty wretch was escorted to the court-house, which had been lighted up for the occasion. Judge Lynch organised his Court, and Mr. Coons was put upon his trial. Eighteen love-letters, over his signature, and addressed to the young lady whom he had sought to victimise, were produced and read to the multitude. No other evidence was needed, and after a few speeches had been made by prominent citizens, the lights were suddenly extinguished—Coons caught and dragged to the court-house yard—every stitch of clothing torn from his back—a bucket of warm tar poured over his head, and a bag of feathers artistically applied. A more hideous looking object, says our informant, cannot be imagined. He was coated from head to heels. The committee took him in charge and escorted him to the outskirts of the town, where they humanely provided him with a suit of clothing, and by a vigorous application of soft soap and lard removed the tar and feathers. He was placed aboard the train for this city to-day, and leaves by the Valley Road to-night for California.—(Lafayette (Indiana) Courier.

Domestic.

The timber manufactured on the Ottawa has almost wholly passed this place on its way to market. The continuance of high water in the Ottawa this season greatly facilitated the movement of rafts, and very little now remains above this city. Up to this time, however, only one hundred and sixty rafts have passed this place Last year two hundred and twenty-eight rafts had passed at the same date. The difference is no less than sixty-eight rafts! Calculating sixty thousand per raft—which is not high as an average—this shows a falling off of some millions feet in the quantity taken down the Ottawa this year as compared with 1857. Only five rafts in addition have now to pass.—Ottawa Citizen.

RED RIVER AND SASKATCHEWAN NAVIGATION.—It is highly probable that the great rivers of the North-west—Red River and Saskatchewan—will soon be added to the great chain of steam inland navigation. We learn by the St. Anthony express that the practicability of a steam route from Berckenridge, by way of the Red River of the North, Winepeg, and the Saskatchewan, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, is now a well settled fact, and that measures are immediately to be taken to test that practicability. A party of gentlemen occupying prominent positions in business circles at St. Anthony will start about the middle of August for the Selkirk Settlement, with the intention of conferring with the Governor Simpson and procuring through him the co-operation of the Hudson Bay Company in the immediate establishment of a line of emigrant steamers upon the route. Two naturalists connected with Frank Leslie's Magazine will accompany the expedition. The gold discoveries at Frazer's River, and the rush of emigration to the gold region, will give impetus to the project of steam navigation on the Red and Saskatchewan rivers. An overland route from St. Paul to Puget Sound, should the gold excitement continue, will soon be opened and crowded with mining adventurers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 2.

Ame Ship St. James, Colley, 2nd July, Liverpool, H. Chapman & Co., railway and bar iron and salt, 335 passengers.

—— John Fielding, Broadway, 10th June, Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co., ballast.

Bark Princess Helen, Connell, 18th June, Whitehaven, order, do.

—— Henry Porcher, Simpson, 12th June, Grangemouth, Jos. White, coals and bricks.

Brigt Brothers, Lachance, 4 days, Betsiamite Point, with timber saved from the ship Polynesia.

Schr Marie Julie, Mercier, 19 days, Antagonish, order, plaster.

—— Primrose, Levesque, 4 days, Caribou Point, with coals from the wreck of the Fortunatus.

—— Providence, Desjardins, 17 days, Antagonish, order, plaster.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, August 3rd, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

JAMIESON'S HISTORY.

The report of the Library Committee was brought up, recommending the purchase of 150 copies of Jamieson's History.

Mr. Jobin opposed the reception of the report, but after some remarks from Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Sicotte, and Turcotte, the report was adopted on a division.

THE VOTE LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Piche said, that having been taunted with not having voted last night, he felt it due to himself to explain that he would have voted with the minority, if he had not been accidentally absent. He desired to have his name placed on the division list.

Mr. Cauchon made a similar explanation.

Mr. Galt said it would be manifestly wrong to allow members to come in the day after a division and allow them to place their names on the list. What would have been the result the other evening in the case of the tonnage dues, if this practice had been allowed?

After some further discussion,

Mr. Macbeth moved that the 'Orders of the Day' be called.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Patrick rose and moved that when this House adjourns, it stand adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock. (Cries of 'What for.')

Mr. Speaker—The motion, I have to inform the hon. gentleman, is unnecessary. When the House adjourns to-day it stands adjourned till 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Patrick—Then, in consequence of the state of the public affairs of the Province, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald—It seems to me, Sir, that before considering the motion of the hon. member to adjourn—which is an unsual one, so early in the day, and before we have proceeded to any business—that the hon. gentleman should state the reasons which induce him to make this motion—whether he does so in his place in the House, as a member of Parliament, or whether he makes the application on behalf of the Administration of the day? The House should be informed of this, before considering whether the motion should be granted or not.

Mr. Patrick—If I did not say so, Sir, I intended to state that I had been requested by the Government of the day to ask for the adjournment on account of certain relations that are unsettled.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald—It seems to me then, Mr. Speaker, that, inasmuch as the hon. gentleman applies on behalf of the Government of the day, the House is bound to agree to the adjournment.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, August 3rd.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Speaker intimated that His Excellency would be prepared to receive the House at half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Dessaulles moved,—That in consequence of the present state of affairs, this House do now adjourn and stand adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow, and that the Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Patton, before this motion was put, gave notice of his intention on to-morrow to move an address to His Excellency, setting forth the action that had been taken from time to time with regard to the Seat of Government, and concluding as follows:—'That this House is of opinion that the adoption of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 28th July last, to the effect that Ottawa ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government of this Province, is highly discourteous and an insult to Her Majesty, and must tend to injure the Province in the estimation of Her Majesty, and of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the dependencies of the Empire, and to bring the deliberations of the Parliament of Canada into contempt, as uncertain, vacillating, and wanting in decision. That having reference to the present elective constitution of this House, the Legislative Council feels it due to themselves thus to assert their right and privilege to exercise a concurrent jurisdiction with the other branch of the Legislature in the matter of the permanent Seat of Government.'

The resolution was ordered to be printed in both languages for the use of members.

Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice that he would on to-morrow make enquiry of the Executive Government what are the measures, public and private, which it is their intention now to proceed with.

The motion for adjournment was then put and carried, and the House adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day (Wednesday.)

POLICE COURT, TORONTO.

George Gurnett, Esq., presiding.

Saturday, July 31.

The only case heard to-day was that against Michael King, James Maguire, and Patrick Mahon, who were remanded from yesterday, on the charge of shooting John Brown in the riot of the 12th inst.

Mr. Boulton for the prosecution, and Mr. Allen for the defence were present.

The Police Magistrate in giving judgment upon the case said that since the close of the evidence for the prosecution he had carefully looked over the depositions, and the conclusion to which he had arrived was that all three of the prisoners were guilty, and that Maguire, although he had escaped injury, was the leader of the fray. He had no sort of leaning towards one or other of the parties, but he was clearly of opinion that the prisoners visited Queen street on the celebration day, with the settled intention of committing the outrage with which they had been charged, and that they made use of the trivial provocation of the boy's snatching away the orange lily to effect their purposes. In this case he must say he believed that the assault had been one of a most severe nature, in which not the slightest provocation had been given by the Orange party, and that the prisoners and the Roman Catholics who joined in the affair had done so under the most gratuitously abominable circumstances. He should, therefore commit them at once for trial to the Assizes, and should require each prisoner to enter into his own recognizance of $500, and two securites in $250 each for his re-appearance.

Mr. Boulton, the prosecuting solicitor, who entered the court as the concluding observations were made, said it had been suggested that the charge should be withdrawn, as a great deal of party feeling would be excited, and it was probable that the prisoners would be discharged if the case came before a jury. He would consent if his Worship chose to a withdrawal of the charge.

Mr. Allen supported the application, adding that he should have offered evidence for the defence, if he had anticipated such a decision as that already given.

His Worship believed that his decision had been waited for, and when it was discovered to be an adverse one, fresh evidence was sought to be introduced. It was too late; he would not hear it. Whatever his opinion upon the issue of the case might be, he had felt it to be his duty to send the case for trial, and should therefore do so.

Shocking Murder at Montreal.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Just after we had gone to press yesterday afternoon, the neighborhood of St. Lambert Hill was thrown into great excitement, in consequence of a fearful murder having been committed in the fine large block of brick houses which form the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets. The particulars, as far as we can ascertain, are as follow:—Three apartments in the third story of the said building were occupied by a young couple named Patterson. The husband had once been in favourable circumstances in or near Quebec, but having become involved, he removed to this city and betook himself to the cigar making business which he carried on in the building. He had been for some in the employment of Mr. Runkel, tobacconist, St. Lawrence Street.—Both husband and wife had unfortunately contracted a most inveterate passion for liquor, which passion they not unfrequently indulged, and were frequently in a complete state of intoxication. It appears that they had indulged more freely from Saturday last up to yesterday afternoon, when the tragical finale was enacted.—During that period frequent scufflings and screams had proceeded from their apartments, and the wife was heard to entreat her husband not to beat her. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Patterson called to one of the persons in the lower flat to bring her some water, as she was very ill and suffering. She did not then bear any marks of violence about her face. Shortly before 4 o'clock, a person called on her, and found her lying on the floor in her bedroom, in the last agonies of death, with her face covered with bruises, and her nose and mouth almost choked up with feathers. The alarm being given, Dr. A. Nelson, and officers Flynn and O'Leary, were soon at the scene of the tragedy. The room presented the most revolting spectacle of filth and wait. The bedstead was broken, and the featherbed having been torn, the feathers actually covered the floor to the very door. Braken crockery, a jug with a candle in it, fragments of bottles, tattered clothing, &c., met the eye in every direction. In the centre of the floor lay the inanimate body of the unfortunate woman, in an almost nude state. Her face bore the traces of most violent usage, her eyes being both much bruised and discolored, whilst blood trickled from her nose and mouth. Dr. N. employed every means to restore the poor creature, but she only gasped a few minutes, and died. She was a woman of slight stature, rather pleasing features, apparently not over 23 years of age, and is stated to have been pregnant eight months. Her husband was found asleep leaning upon a table in an adjoining room, and was immediately taken into custody. He was quite intoxicated, and seemingly unconcious of the deplorable condition in which he was placed. He has a very respectable appearance, and seems about 26 years of age. We must mention that in the room were found two children, aged respectively 2½ and 4 years, one of whom the youngest, was in a perfect state of nutidity. Both were happily unconscious of the sad fate of their mother, although the eldest said that his father had 'beaten mamma with a stick.'

An inquest commenced this morning at ten o'clock. Drs. Craik and Nelson, with Dr. C. Picault, made the post mortem examination. The brain was found greatly congested with considerable blood extravasated. This with the history of the case fully accounts for death. The liver was an immense one, showing her passion for alcoholic stimulants. The prisoner was present at the inquest, and during its early stage was greatly affected; he soon, however, grew calmer, and cross-examined the witnesses. He states the marks of blows on the person of the deceased were caused by her falling out of bed over chairs, &c. when drunk.—Pilot of Tuesday.

THE MURDER CASE.—This morning the inquest on the body of Sarah Ann Sennett, who was supposed to have been killed by her husband, was concluded. The jury after five minutes deliberation returned a verdict of 'manslaughter' against Patterson, who has been committed to stand his trial at the next term of the court of Queen's Bench.—[Pilot Aug 5th.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS CONDUCIVE TO LONG LIFE.—A healthy stomach generates pure blood, and pure blood is the basis of a vigorous vitality. To keep the digestive apparatus in a healthful condition and the blood free from taint, it is only necessary to purge the system occasionally with this great compound curative, which is at once a tonic, a disinfectant and an aperient. By pursuing this course, instead of the opposite one of neglecting the premonitions of nature, life may be prolonged many years beyond the period at which it would otherwise terminate. In a climate as variable and as subject to extremes of heat and cold as that of this and Canada, it is of the greatest importance to keep the stomach and bowels in perfect order. 152

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

August 5th.

C J Jones, Cincinnatti; Mrs. Jones and Daughter, do; W B Ferry, New York; T J W Notter, Toronto; H Benary, do; T D Williams, New York; W Kellog, Troy; B B Fontaine, Georgia; Sheriff Davidson, Berlin. J Webster, Guelph; O V Brainard, Watertown; T Rae, Hamilton; T Scott, Jr, Port Hope; T P Williams, New York; Miss McGlenn, Toronto; C Leveridge, N York; C Holliwell, Montreal; J Anderson, Quebec.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

August 5.

Miss Jones and Sister, Toronto; E Brady, Consecon; C A Rector, A C Fralick, Belleville; D J Bigelow and family, Belleville, N Y; A Briggs, Wolfe Island; Z J Hamden, Brighton; J P Dabaur, N York; T Farnham, Canifton; M Farrelly, Lindsay; R Avery, do; J D Palmer, Belleville; R Dawson, Edmonston; J A Breck, Garden Island; A J Fairchild, S A Aldrich, Ohio; T M Thomson, Montreal; D Sinclair, Newboro; J McGregor, do; J Briggs and Son, Gananoque; N B Clark, Comer's Mills; Mr. Caton, Newburgh; C Hall and Lady, Miss S B Hall, Utica; P Lee, Toronto; B Adams, Detroit.

Kingston Imports.

August 5.

Steamer Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—3 melodeons, A W Murdoch; 1 bale bags, J C Wilson; 2 boiler heads, Davidson, Bruce & Doran; 3 bxs, J P Martin; 1 mowing machin, 3 bdls castings, R P Clarke; 11 bales yarn wick, 6 cases, 24 caddies teas, 2 tierces rice, W Martin; 14 hhds sugar, 10 boxes, 1 case tobacco, J Carruthers & Co.; 3 bxs, E H Parker; 3 kegs ink, J Rowlands; 6 bales wadding, 3 bales twine, 2 bales gutta percha, 3 bales rope, Jas. Hickey; 11 coils, 2 bales rope, James Falconer; 1 box, Bank of Montreal; 1 box, O. Sinclair.

Per Grand Trunk, Montreal.—29 bbls oil, J. Carruthers & Co.

Exports.

August 5.

Schr. Helen Blood, Oswego.—150,000 ft. sawed lumber.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Aug. 4.

The weather yesterday morning deterred farmers from coming in, and there was but little business done throughout the day. Some half dozen loads of wheat changed hands at various rates, between 4s 6d and 5s 4d, the latter price, and to 6s being freely paid for the purest samples of new wheat. Hay continues to be in active demand.

Flour remains very dull, and quotations are purely nominal.

The following are the rates most current:—

Superfine, $4 a 4 05; fancy, $4 20 a 4 25; extra, $4 40 a 4 50; double extra, $4 50 a 5 00, per barrel.

DIED.

In Belleville, on 31st ult., Ann Eliza, wife of Mr. Wm. K. Kerr, aged 41 years and 6 months.

In Coburg, on 30th July, Francis Burnet, Esq., in the 45th year of his age.

In Quebec on the 28th ult., aged 82 years, Mr. François Ganant, formerly joiner.

In Quebec, on the 28th ult., aged 72 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

In Brighton, on the 25th ult., Mrs. McAlease, aged 30 years.

AUCTION SALE OF
FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, the TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and LOT, the Property of Mr. John Dandy, One-Fifth of an Acre, situated on the Lower Corner of Jenkins' Street, near the Eagle Foundry.

There is a good Cellar to the House, 24x18, 5 feet deep, and surrounded by 2½ feet of Stone Wall.

Intending Purchasers will do well to view the Premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms Easy. Will be made known at Sale.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

Title Indisputable.

WEBSTER & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Kingston, 5th August, 1858. 154

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Freeholders of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, hereby call a meeting of the Freeholders of said Counties, for the purpose of considering whether it be expedient to establish in the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, a Fire Insurance Company on the principle of Mutual Insurance, said meeting to be held at the City Hall in the City of Kingston, on Thursday the 26th day of August inst., at the hour of FOUR o'clock, P. M.

Dated this Fifth day of August, 1858.

John Flanigan,	Horatio Yates,
Robert Sproul,	Alexander Begg,
Samuel Clark,	Peter Delaney,
James Linton,	Robert Carson,
A. Foster,	Alexander Newlands,
Thomas Butler,	George Brown,
P. McMannamin.	154

LAW.

A STUDENT of Two Years' Standing in Toronto, wishes to Assign his Articles. Kingston or Ottawa preferred.

A Salary required.

Please address

"ALPHA,"
Post Office,
Toronto.

Toronto, August 5th, 1858. 154

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

Mrs. E. G. Dodge,
CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

WILL stop for a short time after August 10th, 1858, at

MR. STENSON'S CITY HOTEL,
Parlor No. 2.,

Where she may be consulted upon the various Diseases the Human Family may be afflicted with. Mrs. D.'s long and skilful Practice in Medicine, and her unparalleled success in the treatment of Diseases in times past, is a guarantee for the future.

All Diseases Detected and Cured, if curable. Examination in person, free.

Medical treatment will in no case be advised, without a prospect of a cure being effected.

Hours of consultation (in all cases strictly confidential,) from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

Kingston, August 6th, 1858. 154

TRIDENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I. Office, Trident Block.

Chartered by the Legislature of Rhode Island, June, 1855. Organized July, 1857. Commenced business, November 1857.

Authorized Capital	$500,000 00
Guarantee cash Capital paid in, and securely invested	150,000 00
Surplus to December 31	9,977 28

This Company insures against loss or damage by Fire on Stores, Merchandise, Dwellings, Mills, Manufactories, Hotels, Gin and Sugar Houses. Also, on Marine and Inland Transportation Cargo Risks, at the ordinary rates of premium.

Losses promptly and equitably adjusted and paid.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ward Cowing,	Wm. A. Bradford,
Samuel B. Darling,	Edward B. Perry,
Geo. W. Hall,	Geo. W. Brown,
F. C. Gardner,	Obed P. Miller,
Thomas A. Doyle,