SPECIA[illegible]

Second [illegible] Newcastle District.

[illegible] Accounts for 1857, just published, the following items for the Militia Force of Canada will be found:—

Field Battery	£1,111	0	0
Foot Artillery	137	5	0
1st Rifles	221	0	0
2nd do	195	5	0
Highland Rifles	118	0	0
Troop of Cavalry	176	2	6

If any sensible person will say that these Feather Bed Soldiers have served the Country to the amount of £2,239 12s. 6d., all we can say is that a great many people are of a contrary opinion.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Mr. James Hope No. 36 Princess St., has a piece of the real Atlantic Telegraph Cable on view at his Boot and Shoe Store. The curious in such matters can see it for themselves, and thereby save as any description of it. It is hard to say, however, which is the greatest novelty—this stray joint of the tail of this wonderful age, or the immense collection of Boots and Shoes at the above number 36. The stock is not only large but rare and varied—the most an ever got together in Kingston.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 17th April, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

William Mulkins, M. D., and William H. Hall, M. D., Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the County of Carleton.

James McLean, of the township of Oneida, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for the protection of the Indian Lands in Upper Canada from trespass and injury, &c.

Dennis Cornelius O'Brien, of Port Sarnia, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Henry Easton of Belleville, John Hall, of Niagara, and James Isaac, of St. Catharines, Esquires, to be Surveyors in Her Majesty's Customs.

William Henry Van Ingen, of Coburg, Gentleman, Arthur Dehmage, of Chippawa, Gentleman, and Charles Bush Battley of Goderich, Gentleman, to be Lighting Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Troop, Militia Cavalry of the County of Frontenac.

To be Captain:

Captain John Flanigan, vice Stange, resigned.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant and Adjutant John Duff, vice Flanigan, promoted.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

ANNUAL MUSTER, UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to dispense, for this year, with the Annual Muster of the Sedentary Militia in Upper Canada, (which otherwise would require to be held on the Queen's Birthday,) except in the case of Companies which have not yet been enrolled, or whose Annual Returns for the year 1857, have not been rendered to the Adjutant General, according to law.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 15th.

A CASE OF PRIVILEGE.

The Speaker said he had the honour to inform the House that on Friday, the 9th April, he issued his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms requiring him to take into his custody, Jas McCulloch, poll-clerk for St. Sylvestre, and Moise Roy, poll clerk for St Giles, at the late Lotbiniere election—and that with the warrant was sent a deputation from the Sergeant-at-arms, addressed to William Sewell Esq., Sheriff of the district of Quebec, or his lawful deputies requesting him and them to act for the Sergeant at Arms, and in his name to take into custody the said McCulloch and Roy. This writ and deputation were received by the Sheriff, and had been returned to the Sergeant at Arms with a letter, which the Speaker proceeded to read. In this letter, Sheriff Sewell acknowledged receipt of the warrant, and stated that, though bound and ready, and willing to give every assistance to the person clothed with the authority of the Speaker, he conceived he could not properly be called upon to execute any warrant not directly addressed to himself, and he therefore declined doing so on the present occasion, and begged to return the warrant. The Speaker further informed the House that the law required all mayors, sheriffs, and other public officers to assist the Sergeant at Arms in the execution of the orders of the House. Though the warrant did not contain it as clause, yet, inasmuch as it was the duty of such officers to assist the Sergeant at Arms, he felt bound to state to the House that he conceived this officer should have executed the warrant. He might also state that he had delayed a little taking the chair, on account of the absence of the Premier, who he was anxious should be present, when he made the announcement.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said he did not think the Sheriff had acted properly, when he pretended to take issue with this House on a question of etiquette. He, so far as the Government were concerned, or so far as he individually was concerned, did not know that the Sheriff, in acting in that manner, intended to act against the order of the House. He might have been under the false and erroneous impression that he was not obliged to execute the order, because it was not personally directed to himself. But, however that might be, the matter now before the house required dispatch. These men, McCulloch and Roy, must be brought to the bar, in order that the enquiry might be entered. He proposed, therefore, to move that the Speaker do issue a further warrant, ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to have into custody before the House the individuals mentioned, and that at a proper time he should issue his warrant to the effect that the Sheriff of Quebec, and the bailiffs and constables under him, and all other Her Majesty's officers and subjects, should be aiding and assisting to have into custody the individuals in question. For in taking this course he did not wish to reflect on the judgment or opinion of honorable members with regard to the conduct of the Sheriff. If the House thought he deserved censure, let him be dealt with accordingly.

Attyy. Gen. Macdonald said that the warrant in this case was issued by the Speaker to the Sergeant at Arms, an officer of the House, for the arrest of two parties. In Justice to Sheriff Sewell, he should say that the warrant did not contain any further order to other parties to aid and assist the Sergeant at Arms in the arrest of those parties. But though these words were omitted, still it was the duty of the Sheriff, and of all other Her Majesty's subjects, to aid and assist the Sergeant at Arms, and his deputy legally appointed. Any one who would be guilty of a dereliction of duty in refusing to do so. It was one thing [illegible] Majesty's subjects whether holding office or not, to aid and assist an officer in serving a warrant, and another thing to be appointed to act as deputy of that officer. In the case the warrant passed from the Speaker to the Sergeant at Arms ordering him to arrest these parties. The Sergeant at Arms issued his warrant, appointing the Sheriff his deputy. The Sergeant had no power to do this, any more than the Sheriff himself had power to appoint a deputy—not being clothed with the authority of the House to call upon the Sheriff to be his deputy. That was the position in which the matter stood. But, though the Sergeant at Arms had no power to force Mr. William Sewell to act as his Deputy without his consent, yet it appeared to him that Mr. Sewell, holding the high and responsible office as Sheriff, should not have exercised his discretion in the way of refusing. When he received an order issuing from an executive officer of this House, calling upon him to act as his deputy, he should not have refused to do so, as of course he knew that the House was in session, and that the Sergeant must remain in attendance here. He therefore exercised his discretion most unwisely in refusing to act as deputy, and he thought the House ought to say so. And further, to set an example for all future cases, he thought they should force this sheriff to act as Deputy to the Sergeant at Arms, as the House had full power to do, if the Sergeant had not. He moved—

"That it be resolved, that, in the opinion of this House, William Sewell, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Quebec, ought not without sufficient reason to have declined to execute the warrant of Mr. Speaker, directed to the Sergeant at Arms, dated the 9th day of April, 1858, for the arrest of James McCulloch and Moise Roy, under the deputation of the Sergeant at Arms, dated the said 9th day of April, 1858. And it is further resolved that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms for the arrest of the said parties, and that he do therein direct the Sergeant at Arms to appoint the said Sheriff of Quebec his deputy for that purpose, and further, that all the Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other officers of Her Majesty be aiding and assisting in the execution of this warrant."

It seemed, continued the Attorney Gen. that the person thought that, as Sheriff he was of higher rank than the Sergeant at Arms, and that the writ of the Speaker should have been addressed to himself personally. He (the Attorney General) had no idea of a public officer, on a mere point of etiquette, causing such delay in the execution of the orders of the House.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Public Accounts for 1857 were laid before the House, printed, on Wednesday night. The gross revenue for the year was £2 519,508 13s. 8d.; including a balance at the commencement of the year, £1 181,310 2s., at the credit of the consolidated fund. At the end of the year, it had been reduced to £1,096 273 3s 1d. In the customs there was a falling off from £1,028,905 in 1856 to £898 938 14s. 2d. In the excise there was an increase; the amount respectively, 1856, £20 532 8s. 3½, net, against £26 971 17s. 3½. In public works, there was a rather serious decline: from £51 765 7s. 5d., in 1856, to £34 655 7s 1d. in 1857. In the territorial revenue there was a considerable increase: the amount being £25 656 6s. 9d. in 1856, against £34,555 14s. 9d., in 1857. There was a falling off in the tax on bank circulation from £23,142 14s. 2d., in 1856 to £18,841 10s 1d, in 1857; the proportion marking the extent of the decline in bank circulation. The casual revenue fell off from £89,661 12s. 7½, in 1856 to £56,297 6s. 1d., in 1857. The average decrease in the movement of property on the canals, last year, as compared with 1856 is 10·55 per cent, though as compared with 1854 the increase was 13·76 per cent. The decrease in last year's traffic on the canals is doubtless partially attributable to the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A FIX.

We observe that Mr. DeBlaquiere has determined to put an end to Mr Vankoughnet's humbug about the Seat of Government, by putting to him a very plain and pointed question. He has given notice that he will ask the ministry whether they intend to proceed immediately to the erection of public buildings at Ottawa, and whether plans and specifications have been prepared. A similar notice of enquiry has been given in the Lower House by Mr. McGee, but as there is no likelihood of the Assembly reaching it for some time at least, we are happy that Mr DeBlaquiere has taken up the subject in this way. The Ottawa people have derived some courage from the vote of the Upper House on Mr DeBlaquiere's resolutions. They consider it extremely favorable that the first movement towards reversing the Queen's decision, should have been supported by only five votes. They are in error, however if they think that all who voted in the majority are favorable to the selection of Ottawa. We believe that there is a large preponderance in the Upper House as in the Lower, opposed to Mr Labouchere's decision; but Mr DeBlaquiere's resolutions did not exactly suit their views, and, moreover, most of them having voted for the reference to the Queen preferred that the movement to set her decision aside, should come from the Commons, a majority of whom either voted against the reference or were not in the last Parliament. Still the Ottawa gentlemen are cocks-hoop upon the vote of Tuesday, and are pressing upon the Ministry the necessity of making the Seat of Government a Cabinet question. That, certainly, is the only hope of Ottawa.—If the government leave the choice to their supporters, Ottawa is sacrificed and many air castles fall to the ground. It is difficult, however, to see how they can refuse the request. They have talked so much humbug about "the Queen's decision;" they have so encouraged the Ottawa people to believe that they will strain every nerve to secure its endorsation by Parliament, they have accepted so readily the services of the Ottawa electors who stipulated for the Seat of Government as payment, that we can hardly realise the Ministry venturing now to change their course. In spite of the subserviency of the members from "Central Canada," we cannot believe that all would endure such treachery. The loss of even a few Upper Canadian votes would be fatal to the Government at such a time as the present. Mr DeBlaquiere's enquiry will give Mr Vankoughnet an opportunity of defining the Ministerial policy on the subject more frankly and fully than he did on Tuesday.—[Globe.

THE GAME ACT.

The Act for the preservation of game is now in force:—Sect. 5 enacts that "no wild swan, goose, or duck of the kinds known as the mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood duck, or any of the kinds of duck known as teal, shall be hunted, taken, killed or sold, between the 15th of April and the 1st of August in any year."

By a subsequent clause, the penalty for any infraction of the law, is a fine not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings.

*** The Kingston Police are requested to take notice of the quantities of Wild Ducks exposed for sale in Kingston.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1858.

LETTERS.

W. R. B., Cape Vincent.

From the Post.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARAGO."

New York, April 20

The Arago from Southampton, April 7th arrived at this port about one o'clock this a. m., bringing 128 passengers and $8,400 in specie.

The American Bark Petres, from Havre for New York, with 217 French and German emigrants, and a general cargo, got ashore on Sunday morning on the shoals off Chichester. The United States Consul at Portsmouth immediately went to her assistance, and at once gave such directions as were necessary, and engaged a gang of men to man the pumps and endeavour to keep her free from water, the crew being exhausted. Later in the afternoon all hopes of the vessel were given up, and passengers and crew landed at Portmouth.

The Times says:—"We have reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli will bring in his Budget on the 16th instant."

Thursday next is the day for the commencement of dividend payments at the Bank of England.

At the Bank to-day applications for discounts were upon a moderate scale. In the open market a good demand was experienced, and current rate for good bills is somewhat higher—at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.—The recent slight increase in demand for money has altogether subsided.

American Securities were unfavorably affected by lower prices from New York, but not to a general extent.

THE LEVIATHAN.—On Monday P.M., considerable anxiety was manifested on the [illegible] for the safety of the Leviathan, moored [illegible] in consequence of the breaking of her bow mooring chains. Several steamers, which lay between the Leviathan and the shore, assisted in checking the canting of the bow of the ship inwards. With all expedition a large hawser was laid out to the Dreadnought, and three powerful steamers were brought to bear on the port bow in hauling the ship into her former position. Fortunately the squall was of short duration.

FRANCE.—The Emperor inaugurated the Boulevard Sebastopol on Monday. He was on horseback and rode in front of the escort. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and everything went off in perfect tranquillity. The crowd was very quiet.

The Government has just placed the Corse steam advance boat at the disposal of Marshal Pelissier, to convey him and his suite to England.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 1st are again occupied with the alleged fusion of the two branches of the Royal family, and while some express great alarm, others denounce the Government for not having prevented it. The Government and the Carlist journals affect to treat the matter with indifference.

ITALY.—The Times has the following private telegram:—

"MARSEILLES.—Intelligence from Genoa of the 2nd, gives the result of the trial which took place at Succo, of the Legation Insurgents. Eight of the prisoners are condemned to death, and 14 to various terms of imprisonment."

The Independent of Turin publishes an article in which it insists on the necessity of Sardinia adopting such measures as are necessary to maintain friendly relations with the French Government.

MONTENEGRO.—A letter from Cattaro, of the 17th ultimo, says an ukase has just been published by order of Prince Danielo in all the markets, and transmitted to all garrisons and centurionry. It interdicts, under most severe penalties, the communtal of the slightest act of hostility on Ottoman territory. It is also therein stated that Montenegro will not assume the offensive against Turkey, but that, in the event of any aggression on the part of the latter, it will oppose force to force.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—APRIL 6.

There has been little doing in trade during the past week, owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays; but yesterday a better tone was perceptible.

Wheat and Flour held for an advance of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs, and 6d per barrel and sack, which, however, checked sales; and we can therefore only quote them the turn dearer.

Corn easier. White, Yellow and Mixed, 33s to 33s 6d

Sugar and Coffee unchanged.

Money as before.

Consols declined to 96¼, but closed 96½ to 96⅞.

Paris Bourse further declined.

Political news unimportant

London, 6th—Great Western Canada Shares 19 to 19¼ Grand Trunks, 47 to 48

Quack, Quack, Quack,

My dear "Whig," meets us at every corner of the street. The Grits quack as in politics, 'Ayer's,' 'Wistar,' 'Moffatt,' and a host of smaller duckings, in pills, boluses, balsams, and bitters.

There is no doubt that the bulk of mankind are fools—that in parting with their commodities they have a natural inclination to prefer rogues to honest men, and blockheads to men of learning, and if an adventurer fails in any pet scheme he still persists in supposing mankind to be fools, but that fortune for some reason or other, has determined that a more favored mortal shall have the honor and profit of proving them to be so.

Thanks to the Clear Grit Quack, we are now in the ninth week of a Parliamentary Session without having obtained a single measure calculated to benefit the hard-working and heavily taxed people of Canada.

It is in vain that the Government propose a really good dose to purge the body politic of some grievous disorder. No sooner is a pill given to clear out our prisons by abolishing imprisonment for debt than up jumps a Quack and says it shan't be administered till the practitioner commands a majority of both Sections. No sooner is a draught concocted to loosen the bowels of the bank and establish a free circulation of our monetary system, than up jumps another Quack and says it shan't be swallowed till we first take Representation by population and so on ad infinitum.

Now, my dear Whig, the Ministry are our legitimate physicians, a majority of Parliament backs them, in giving, and we want to take their medicines, but the Quacks won't let us have them. They think that our ailments are cured we will not appreciate their wares. Why on earth don't they content themselves with advertising their Drugs like the great Quacks of New York and Boston, trusting to their powers of impudence and description to make them palatable to the masses. Have they too much modesty? No one will accuse them of such a weakness!—For have we not seen that any share of modesty, diffidence, or moderation, any sense of shame or suspicion of detection, any remorse when detected or any penitence when exposed, are quite out of the question.

If they have any doubts as to their abilities to advertise, why don't they send for Tumblety and install him as leader of the opposition? They require a leader for Brown won't act, and Sandfield declines.—A cock-tail to a mint julip, that Tumblety is the very man they want. Just fancy what an effect might be produced by a batch of certificates after the following fashion.

Cured by the Great Clear Grit remedy prepared by Dr. Tumblety, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, whose diploma [illegible] The Diet of Worms."

Belleville, December, 1858.

I certify that I was starved for many years with a Chronic disorder called "Conservatism," and that after taking one dose of the Great Clear Grit Remedy administered to me during dinner by G. Brown Esq., Agent for Doctor Tumblety, I was completely and radical cured.

Signed, L. WALLBRIDGE.

Certificate per J. Hogan, Esq., M.P.P., for the County of Grey.

Grey, Dec. 1857.

I am a British Constitutionalist—The British Constitution is the mother of prudence! I am proud of my Constitution, but truth and justice and a sense of what is due to Doctor Tumblety, and my Constituents, compel me to say that the Great Clear Grit Remedy is the thing for every British Constitution As Canning poetically says,

"Frame with the mist of the morning,
And dissolved in the noon-tide sun."

Signed, J. H.

Yours, my dear Whig,
AUNTY MACASSAR.

IMPORTANT ARREST UNDER THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

"This morning," says the Buffalo Advertiser of Thursday, "John Zimmerman and Joseph Thuringer were arrested by Levi H. Williams, Esq., and officer Frederick Rickert, upon a warrant of an United States Commissioner, and upon a charge of enlisting within the territory of the United States, soldiers for the service of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. The arrest, we understand, is in part due to the unceasing vigilance of R.H. Best Esq., chief of Police. An examination is to be held before Autelien Coukling, Esq., Commissioner, just as we go to press."

The weekly British Whig.

"Order per steam boat."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1858.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. B. S. M., Montreal; A. R., Toronto; F. M., Montreal; H. J. R., Coburg; J. L., Toronto.

St. George's Day.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of our readers to the annual celebration of St George's Day, on the 23rd instant, (To morrow.) At all events, our English friends will not forget their nationality—for the celebration of a festival is with them an event not lightly passed by. There are comparatively few Englishmen in this part of Canada; but the spirit of John Bull nationality is so strong amongst them, that the anniversaries of their native land are spiritedly recognized as occasions of a happy reunion. The St George's Society have arranged to meet on Friday, at the British American Hotel, and invite the public to join them in their attendance at Church, on which occasion, in the morning, a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe. It is almost needless to appeal to English residents amongst us to attend, and to contribute liberally towards the funds which are intended to relieve our distressed countrymen, women and children.

Commutation of Punishment.

The Governor General has commuted the death sentence of David, recently convicted of the murder in Hinchinbrooke, to Penitentiary for Life.

St. Lawrence Ward.

Judge McKenzie gave judgment yesterday. A new Election is to take place, Mr. Hyland being unseated. All the parties to pay their own costs.

The Royal Mail Line.

On Tuesday next a start is to be made, the steamer Kingston, Capt. Kelly, going up to Toronto for the first time this season. The Banshee, Capt. Howard, will follow suit next day.

A telegram from Mr. Begly, of the Board of Works Department, states that the water will be let into the Canals on the 27th instant.

U. S CONSULATE GENERAL, B. N. A. PROVINCES.

Montreal, 19th April, 1858.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

ARTICLE 3rd—It is agreed that the Articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each Country, respectively, Free of Duty.

SCHEDULE

Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs, of all kinds, Animals, of all kinds, Fresh, Smoked, and Salted Meats; Cotton-Wool, Seeds and Vegetables, Undried Fruits, Dried Fruits, Fish of all kinds, Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in the water, Poultry Eggs, Hides, Furs Skins, or Tails, undressed, Stone or Marble, in its crude or unwrought state, Slate, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Horns, Manures, Ores or Metals, of all kinds, Coal, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Ashes, Timber and Lumber, of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part, Firewood, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, Pelts, Wool, Fish Oil, Rice, Broom Corn, and Bark, Gypsum, ground or unground, Barr, or Grind Stones, hewn, wrought or unwrought, Dyestuffs, Flax, Hemp, and Tow, unmanufactured, Tobacco, Rags'

The Seat of Government.

Mr Gowan has been privileged to announce first the intentions of the Government with reference to the future capital of the Province. He states that he had the Premier's authority for informing the people of North Leeds that the Ministry intended to carry out the Queen's decision!—The Attorney General made a somewhat similar declaration on Monday and it is currently reported that the Governor General took so strong a position on the question as to induce Mr Macdonald and his colleagues to adopt a bolder line of action than they would otherwise have done. It is said that they intend to make it a cabinet question, and allow no division in their ranks. We cannot wonder that Sir Edmund Head should strongly object to his present advisers taking low ground in this matter.—They first suggested the expediency of the reference to England; they carried it through the House, and used him as their instrument to induce Mr Labouchere to accept the task remitted to him, and he may well object now to their leaving him in the lurch, and making him appear a careless or deceitful servant of his mistress. We cannot suppose that Sir Edmund Head will make any serious resistance to the deliberate expression of the people of Canada through their representatives on this subject, but he may reasonably insist on the present Cabinet using every possible expedient to carry out the decision of the Crown.

Ministers say that they will obey the Governor General and follow the law, but when we come to enquire into the interpretation which they put upon the decision, and what duties the law imposes upon them, we receive the most vague and unsatisfactory replies. Mr. Vankoughnet, notwithstanding the pressure brought upon him in the Upper House, would not say when the buildings would be erected at Ottawa. No one has yet been empowered to say whether the Government will be removed there in 1859, in accordance with the desire of the Ottawa Corporation, or whether there will be another migration to Quebec. Some journals it is true, have asserted, professedly on the part of the Government, that Quebec will be the seat of Government from 1859, but there is still no thing decisive on the subject. The Ottawa people understand very well, that if the Government goes to Quebec, there will be very little prospect of it afterwards coming to their city, and they have two members of the Council who have certainly been well feed to act on their behalf. There are also members of the Cabinet who desire the whole existing arrangements to be broken up, and they must be averse to any decision either in favor of Ottawa or Quebec. The positive dislike with which all Upper Canadians regard a migration to Quebec, will also act as a barrier to the Government adopting that move. What is desired from the Government, at this moment, is a distinct statement of their intentions. The answer of the Premier to Mr McGee's question was a mere evasion, unworthy of one in his position. The ministry ought to be glad of an opportunity of stating exactly what they intend to do.—[Globe.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 19th April, 1858.

House in session at three o'clock

Colonel Prince brought up a petition from Mr. Montgomery, of the County of York, setting forth certain grievances and praying for redress. In 1837, during the troubles which prevailed, a tavern occupied by Mr. Linfoot, with valuable buildings adjoining, and belonging to the petitioner, were taken possession of by a party of armed men, in defiance of the remonstrances of the said proprietor, who made their head-quarters. These rebellious men were attacked by Her Majesty's troops, and after they had been dislodged, the buildings were set on fire and destroyed. This act was consequent upon the orders of the Lieut. Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, and the petitioner prayed, therefore, that inasmuch as he was no consenting party to the improper occupation of his premises, compensation should be made to him for the losses he had sustained. Col. Prince knew the House could not afford the redress prayed for, but they could address His Excellency to cause compensation to be made to Mr. Montgomery; and he gave notice that in the course of a few days he would bring up a motion for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the circumstances of the case, with the view to render Mr. Montgomery that justice to which he might be entitled.

Mr. Vankoughnet brought up a petition from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to enable them to regulate their internal affairs more effectually. Also to enable them to establish a ferry or build a bridge at Port Sarnia.

Mr. Morris introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Niagara District Bank.

Read, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Boulton brought up a bill for the purpose of enabling John McLean, of Toronto, to obtain a divorce from his wife.

Read, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow fortnight

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 19, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr Cauchon presented several petitions against the usury bill.

Mr Thibaudeau presented a petition calling for a special commission of enquiry into the deplorable failure of justice in the murderers of O'Farrel and Sheady not being brought to justice

Mr Robinson presented petitions from the Corporation of Toronto, praying not to be separated from the County for judicial purposes; also one for the incorporation of the St. George's Society

Mr. Patrick brought in a petition against the incorporation of the Orange Society.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald brought up the report on the select committee appointed to report on the best means of securing a Mirror of Parliament. The lowest tender was declared to be that of Thompson & Co.

RUSSELL PETITION.

Mr Powell rose and said that the investigation into the case being closed, and a very serious charge lying against the member for Russell, which, if true, would utterly incapacitate that hon. member from holding a seat in that House, he proposed to summon Mr Skinner before the House. He would therefore move that Mr G. F. Skinner, of Brascher, State of New York, be ordered to attend the bar of the House, in order to explain under what circumstances Mr. G. B. Fellowes, Member for Russell, obtained from Earl Bedel the Affidavit "A," and also to testify to the truth of the statement of Earl Bedel respecting the mode in which Mr G. B. Fellowes obtained said affidavit.

Mr J. S. Macdonald said it would be a strange proceeding for the house to order the attendance of a foreign citizen, when they could not impose that order.

Mr Powell explained that Mr Skinner expressed his willingness to attend, if summoned.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the motion was amended, as follows:—That J. F. Skinner be ordered to attend the bar of the House. This amendment was carried.

Mr Patrick moved for an address to his Excellency, showing the unpatented lots in the Township of Cambridge, County of Russell, on the 26th of December; also a statement of all lots sold by the Government, on which payments remained to be made on the 26th and 28th of December; also a statement of all lots sold by the Government in said Township, on which all the payments were made up to the 26th and 28th of December, with the names of the purchasers, and also the unsold land in said Township.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved an address to His Excellency for a return shewing the number of vessels which have passed in and out under the Great Western draw-bridge over the Desjardin Canal, and for which the draw had to be used in each year since its construction; also, a like return for the same period of all vessels which have passed in and out without the use of the draw.

Mr LeBoutillier moved an address to His Excellency, for a copy of the report of Pierre Farnie, Esq., Stipendary Magistrate in command of the party on board the schooner La Canadienne during the summer of 1857.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the return of the Crown Lands Department respecting Thomas Baines, defaulter to the extent of $195,000, be printed.—Carried.

Provincial Secretary presented the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, on the state of the Militia, for 1857.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had taken into custody the person of G. McCrysler, Esq., Deputy Returning officer, of the Township of Cambridge.

Mr Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the Toronto Magdalen Asylum and Industrial House of Refuge. He would explain that this Asylum was not a religious or ecclesiastical institution.

Mr Tasse moved an address to His Excellency, for:—

1. A statement of the expenses incurred in the Local Municipalities of Lower Canada.

2. A similar statement of the expenditure in each County Municipality.

3. A separate statement of the Local and County Municipalities which have levied rates, and the amount of such rates, showing the amounts paid and the amounts still in arrear.

4. A statement of the suits instituted and the executions and saisies issued on the part of the Local or County Municipalities, or against the same. The said statements to show the particulars for each year severally to 1st January, 1858.

Mr. Dawson moved an address to His Excellency, for copies of all instructions given by any department of the Provincial Government to any person or persons employed in the exploration of the country between Lake Superior and the Red River, of all communications in reference to the organization of the exploring party or parties engaged in that service, and of all reports, &c., received by the Government or any department thereof, in relation thereto.

Mr Thibaudeau enquired of the Ministry, whether they had appointed a fifth Judge for the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, in pursuance of the statute passed during the last session, and if not, why not, and whether they intend to recommend such an appointment to be made without delay?

Attorney General East said the matter was under the consideration of government.

Mr Mackenzie enquired of the ministry why the report of the Minister of Agriculture, required by law to be delivered within ten days of the opening of the session, is not yet before the house?

Attorney General Macdonald said the report was nearly prepared and would shortly be laid before the house.

Mr Mackenzie enquired of the ministry when the detailed accounts of moneys advanced or expended under the Militia Act, and required by statute of 19th May, 1855 to be presented within fifteen days of the opening of the session, may be expected.

Provincial Secretary—They are already on the table.

MILITIA.

Mr. Langevin moved for an address to His Excellency, for—1st. A statement of the Volunteer Companies of Militia formed in Upper and Lower Canada, showing the names of such companies, the numbers of men in each of them, and the date of its formation.—2nd. A statement showing the dates and the number of petitions which have been made, in the two sections of the Province for the formation of Volunteer Companies of Militia.—3rd. A statement showing how many, and which of such petitions have been favorably received, and how many, and which of them have been rejected, and the grounds of such rejection.

Mr. White introduced a bill to re-unite part of school section number 5 in the Municipality of Trafalgar with the Town of Milton for school purposes.

Mr. Brown moved for an address to His Excellency, for a return of the loan made from the public chest in 1831 to aid in the completion of Oakville Harbor; the security received for said loan, and the conditions attached to the amount received in part liquidation, with the dates of each payment, the amount of principal and interest now due and the security now held for the debt

Mr. Brown inquired of the ministry why the Inspectors of Prisons, authorized under the Statue of 1857, have not been appointed; whether or not it is the intention of the government to appoint said inspectors; and if so, when.

Attorney General West said the act of last session had not come into force until after the election of municipal councils at the beginning of the year. The government had not been able to fill up the offices yet, since they had not yet had communication with the committees of those councils, pending which it was unnecessary to put the country to the expense of their salaries.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken for the erection of Asylums for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and authorized by Parliament.

Attorney General Macdonald said none had been taken yet.

Mr. McMicken enquired of the Ministry whether they have resolved on dealing specially with the case of the person lately tried as Townsend for the murder of one Richards, and now in custody on a charge of the murder of one Neller, and if they have so resolved what course they intend to pursue so far as the same may be made public, with regard to the ends of justice.

Attorney General Macdonald said the Ministry would see justice done in the premises, and gentlemen would perceive it would not for her the ends of justice to enter into a discussion as to the course they would take.

Toronto, April 21.

The House yesterday broke in pieces the fine Parliamentary Mirror which some members have been engaged in getting up since the House met. The Ministry tried to save it—every occupant of the Treasury benches voted for the report of the Committee, but it was rejected—57 to 47. The report recommended that Messrs. Thompson & Co. should receive £137 10s. per week, for reprinting the newspaper reports since the opening of the House—a most extravagant amount. Two hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings per week was to be the rate for the remainder of the session and the total expense for the year, would have been between £4,000 and £5,000.—We commend to their constituents, those Upper Canadians who voted for this large addition to the enormous sum which the legislature costs yearly—nearly half a million of dollars. We are glad to think that the House is growing more economical.—In last Parliament, a job so well sustained by the Government would have gone through swimmingly.

The Usury Laws occupied the House during the latter part of the evening. Mr Benjamin excited a great deal of laughter, but, unfortunately, the House laughed at him, not with him. The honorable gentleman was bombastic and indignant, which did not suit the subject he was discussing. He declared himself against the Ministerial Bill, and would like it amended in committee, but would support the second reading. After Mr Cimon came Mr J. B. Robinson in a speech which pleased the French member. He assailed the Government measure warmly, and referred to the example of the States against any interference with the law as it existed. Coming from the representative of a commercial constituency like Toronto, and a supporter of the government, Mr Robinson's remarks were somewhat singular. It was a matter of doubt whether he thought the Solicitor Generalship was slipping through his fingers or whether it was the prank of a "Conservative boy."

Mr Rose's bill does not appear to rise in the estimation of the House, as the debate goes on. The Double Majority comes up to-day, and a great debate may be expected.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.—We perceive by the Toronto Dailies that the City Council and officers of the Agricultural Society, are negotiating for the purpose of providing the necessary means for the buildings required for the Provincial Fair in September next. There is every prospect that a permanent exhibition building will be erected. The City Council have already voted £5000 towards the situation, and advertisements are issued for plans and specifications. Premiums of £30 and £20 will be awarded for the best and second best plan furnished. The desirability of combining a Provincial Exhibition in the principal cities of Upper Canada was discussed last year at Brantford. The erection of a substantial and commodious building at Toronto will give a new aspect to the question, and we doubt not that the discomforts attendant upon holding our great Provincial Fair in a town like Brantford, will not be experienced again.—[Brampton Times.

DOMESTIC.

BURGLARY AT TORONTO.—Early on Sunday morning a robbery was committed at the store occupied by Messrs. Hughes, Brothers, clothiers and general outfitters, King street. The premises were locked up at a late hour on Saturday night, and on the following morning, when one of the firm, in accordance with his usual practice, visited them in order to see that all was right, he found that an entrance had been effected by the back door. This door had been secured by means of two bolts, and the burglar had gained admittance by boring holes sufficiently large to admit a man's hand, and then forcing the bolts back. No goods were removed, indicating that the intention of the robber was to obtain money. Fortunately Messrs. Hughes had not left their cash-box behind, but a five pound gold piece and some silver, left in the safe, which had not been locked, was taken. The manner in which the robbery was effected leads to the belief that the robbers must have been acquainted with the premises.—[Globe.

ARREST OF A THIEF AT MONTREAL.—During the past week or two, valuable coats and other articles of apparel have been stolen from one or two of our Hotels; among the number, the St Lawrence Hall and Ottawa Hotel. Information of these robberies was given to the Police, and the head waiter at the St. Lawrence Hall, who had articles stolen from him, gave detective O'Leary a description of a person whom he suspected and who had stayed there and booked himself as Henry Collier, Kingston. On Friday night the Clerk of Mr Sharpley, Saloon Keeper, Notre Dame Street, reported to O'Leary that some bagatelle balls had been stolen from Mr. Sharpley's, and that he suspected a man who was sleeping at Rasco's Hotel, for stealing them. Detective O'Leary at once went to the hotel to make some inquiries about this person. On entering, he saw him in the barroom, and while speaking to the proprietor of the house, the person who was suspected, ran out, and was pursued by O'Leary and Mr Sharpley's clerk, who succeeded in arresting him, in Jacques Cartier Square. He at once confessed to have stolen the balls, and, on being taken to the Station House, he was found to be dressed in some of the clothes which was stolen from the St Lawrence Hall. He also confessed to have robbed the Ottawa and other hotels, and informed O'Leary how and where he had disposed of the articles. To-day he was brought before Mr. Coursol, and gave his name as Henry Collier. He was committed to stand his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions in July next.—[Argus

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Recruiting for the 100th Regiment goes on briskly. On Saturday evening there were 763 recruits, in all, at Montreal. Captain Clarke informs us that yesterday he despatched 62 more to that city, and that there are about 30 more here ready. It is expected the full complement will be made up in the course of a few days.

THE THEATRE AT TORONTO.—The playgoers of Toronto will hear with great regret that the most popular and accomplished actress who has ever graced the Canadian boards is about to retire permanently from that profession of which, since her introduction to it, she has been such a brilliant and fascinating ornament, Miss Charlotte Nickinson will this evening make her last appearance but one on the boards of any theatre. To-morrow she will make her final curtsey at the footlights.

FERRY-BOAT.—A new steamer for the ferry between Kingston, Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent is rapidly advancing to completion in the Marine Railway ship yard. As the new vessel is intended to pass through the Wolfe Island canal, where a light draft is required and occasional heavy seas in the channels on either side of the Island render it necessary to guard against the excessive drifting to which a steamer so constructed would be exposed, a novel plan has been adopted to meet the case, by providing a centre-board, which, of course, can be lowered and raised at pleasure. The engine, a low pressure, of about 30 horses, is from the Kingston Foundry, and in a few weeks we expect to see the experiment of the enterprising owners fairly tested. Of the result we will not fail to make a note.—[News.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

April 22, 1858.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	0	11	3	to	0	12	6
Wheat ℔ bush	0	0	0	..	0