LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

M., Bridgewater; J. S. V., Ottawa; A. New York; C. & R., Montreal; S. Madoc; R. B., Brighton; G. L., To- A. W., New York.

ight naturally be expected for us to few words on the present state of af- Toronto. In a House of 43, by a ity of 3, the Legislative Council re- to consider the annual Supply Bill, Ministers gave a pledge not to waste blic money in taking the Governor to Quebec! At first sight this looks portant; but we fear the difficulty a very trifling one, and soon be got

The present Supply Bill is lost, but ters can readily introduce another Bill House of Assembly, pass it, and send to the Legislative Council, and then ring together their absent supporters, Call of the Council, carry it. We fear, because we look upon the ac- of the Council as highly patriotic, and cial to Upper Canada, if successful. is, with Toronto the Seat of Govern- Upper Canada has been sadly robbed ouncil; Lower Canada; what may there- be expected, if the Government go for years to Quebec, where the French ma- y will have popular opinion to sustain in their aggressives? We have there- hope that any good will arise from been done; nevertheless, those who have stood by Upper Canada in her should be remembered by the people; and we are happy to say, that our townsman, the Hon. Alex. Campbell, is one of this band of worthies.

THE SUPPLIES THROWN OUT!

Ministerial Crisis!

(From the Globe.)

Toronto, April 30.

This morning at one o'clock the Government received the fitting penalty of their reckless extravagance, their perfidy, and their disregard of the feelings of the people of Upper Canada. The Supply bill was thrown out by the Legislative Council, by a vote of 43 to 20, after the Government had used the most extraordinary exertions to overcome the adverse majority. In the Lower House, in the Assembly, the Supplies were driven through at railway speed, three stages being taken in a few minutes. The Opposition did not resist, and the Inspector General was jubilant over the ease with which he had passed his Rubicon. Little did he think of the fate which awaited him, and which the Opposition were anxious to carry.

At seven o'clock in the evening their friends met, and though the debate had not been anticipated in town, a considerable number of strangers were present. As the debate grew more exciting, and one after another of the independent members rose to speak against the Government, the interest thickened, the Lower House was deserted both by members and visitors, although an important debate was proceeding on the Hudson's Bay question. The doors and passages were crowded. Ministers were seen in the lobbies whipping in refractory members, and everything portended a Ministerial crisis.

Mr. Vankoughnet having moved the second reading of the Supply Bill, Mr. DeBlaquiere moved an amendment refusing to go into supply unless the Government pledged themselves to spend no money on the removal to Quebec, without the sanction of Parliament. In his speech he appealed to the House not to stultify itself by voting the motion, when their views, on one of the most important subjects brought before the Parliament during the session had been treated with contempt by the Government. Mr. Allan, who seconded the resolution, stated his reason for so doing, in a clear, precise way, capable of no mis-construction, and with irresistible force of argument. The removal of the Government to Quebec was a part of the system of bribes or equivalents which was demoralising our public affairs, was an act of extravagance in the present state of the finances, and was an insult to the Council.

Mr. Vankoughnet defended the Government warmly and weakly, insulting Mr. Alexander and other Opposition members, but not making a single point against them. He had the assurance to say that the Government did not know whether they were going to Quebec or not. Correspondence about the buildings there was in progress, but he did not know what would be the result! This was a deliberate attempt to deceive; every one knows well what the Government meant to go to Quebec.

Mr. Christie spoke with great force; he inferred from Mr. Galt's speech on the Budget that the Ministry had promised to put a sum for the public buildings at Quebec in the Estimates, and he contended that the vote for public buildings in the supplies was designed to be applied for that purpose. Mr. Seymour and Mr. Alexander followed against the Government, the latter taunting Mr. Vankoughnet effectively. Mr. Perry, Mr. Matheson, and Mr. Murney spoke in favour of the Government; the latter went so far as to threaten the Council that if they did not grant their consent, the Governor General would take the Capital to Quebec in spite of them! Mr. Campbell, in a more spirited and lively style than usual, supported the amendment. Mr. Vankoughnet had contended that the Ministry was not compelled to consult Parliament on the expenditure, and Mr. Campbell turned against him with great effect his own declaration and those of his colleagues during the session, that the cabinet is compelled to do so, and the profession of their intentions to adhere to the rule. Colonel Tache made a fierce speech against Mr. Cayanlee and his friends in the Opposition, denouncing them as the foes of Lower Canada. Mr. Patton spoke against the Government, and Mr. Ross defended them, as did also Mr. De La Terriere and Mr. Moore. The latter said he would have voted against them, had they put the item for removal in the supply, but since they had omitted it, he would support them. His logic was not very clear.

The vote was taken amidst the breathless anxiety of the audience, and the amendment carried by 23 to 20.

Yeas—Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Ferguson, Alexander, Bowlby, Campbell, Hamilton, Macdonald, Seymour, Gowlbur, Dr. Smith, Patton, Simpson, Christie, Archambault, Masson, Crooks, Gowe, Desnarles, Kierzkowski, Mills, Allan, Ferrie, and Morris—23.

Nays—Messrs. Crawford, Matheson, Knowlton, Vankoughnet, Ross, De La Terriere, Turbit, A. Dorlanney, L. Dorlanney, Cartier, Arnaud, Patet, H. Smith, Mooney, Moore, Leslie, Dunne, Tessier, and Wilson—20.

The Speaker declared the amendment carried, and the Supply Bill lost. Mr. Vankoughnet rose and said that in consequence of the extraordinary vote which had been given, he would now move the adjournment of the House. The result is not a mere decision upon the Seat of Government question, it is the, let it once result of the tyranny practised on Upper Canada by the Government, and of the causes of extravagant expenditure which have been running. The Opposition was able to rally the Lower House, who Scott's dictation; the Council has given them their deserts. Many members who voted for the almost revolutionary measure of throwing out the supplies are of the strongest Conservative tendencies—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Alexander, Mr. DeBlaquiere, Mr. Allan and Mr. Seymour, were foremost in the work of opposition. No factionist there more plainly the length to which Mr. Mowat have gone in evil.

The Ministry will, of course, try every expedient to wriggle out of the disastrous position in which they find themselves. They suppose that Parliament will be at a premium, the Capital removed to Quebec, and the Tenders declared without the sanction of a Supply Act. We hardly think this will be resorted to, however. Public indignation runs very high in Upper Canada already, but that step would provoke an outbreak of which no one could foresee the consequences. If the money is to be spent without the sanction of Parliament, there will be very little paid in the shape of taxes by Upper Canadians. At even this morning there will probably be ministerial explanations in the Lower House, and meantime, it is useless to speculate on the subject.

THE SUPPLIES STOPPED BY THE COUNCIL

(From the Colonist.)

Saturday April 30.

Yesterday, a discussion took place in the Council on an amendment to the second reading of the Supply Bill, which resulted in throwing out the bill by a vote of 23 to 20. Several members had left town whose votes would have been given for the bill, and therefore the worst result of this defeat will probably be a delay of a few days, to give time for a call of the Council.

Supposing, however, that the majority against the Government were decisive, the vote raises important constitutional questions, which are likely to create much excitement before they are settled. The Council have trespassed by this vote upon the rights and functions of both the other branches of the Legislature. They have encroached upon the prerogative of the Crown by attempting to compel the calling of the Legislature at such place as they themselves may please; whereas the utmost they can claim to do, is to offer their advice on the subject, which the Queen may accept or not, as she thinks proper. They have encroached upon the functions of the Assembly by rejecting a Supply Bill, not because it contained, but because it did not contain, an item to which they object. And to these grave errors they have added the special absurdity, that if the Assembly were to send up a new bill with the said item included, then the Council, to be consistent, must send it back a second time, to have the objectionable item withdrawn.

There are various ways in which the Ministry can meet this unexpected vote. They can ask for a vote of credit merely, before proroguing; or they can send up a new bill, as we have said, subject to a call of the House; or they can make it a drawn quarrel between the two Houses. In no case will it affect their Ministerial position. The refusal of a Supply bill by the Upper House has never been held to be of political importance; and the matter might pass over almost unheeded, but for the assumption by the Council of powers which appertain exclusively to the Crown and the Assembly. What difficulties may spring out of this, depends, as we have said, upon the action of the absent members.

THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

Toronto, April 30.

The Supplementary Supplies were pushed through the House yesterday; not, however, without energetic remonstrances against several items, and especially against the grants to sectarian institutions.

Mr. Cartier's Bill providing for payment to members was met by an amendment, by Mr. Brown, limiting the sessional allowance to $400 per member. A majority of 48 to 40 sustained the Ministerial proposition. Another amendment, fixing the payment at $500 instead of $600 was voted down by 56 to 42. Mr. John Cameron proposed the doing away with all payment; but for this only 20 voted. The bill was therefore passed in its original shape.

The Ministerial resolutions on the Hudson's Bay question were moved by Attorney General Macdonald, in a speech vindicating the do-nothing policy of the Ministry, and virtually admitting the validity of the Company's charter. Mr. Dawson spoke at considerable length, suggesting amendments to the resolutions, and reviewing the main points connected with the charter, and also with the question of boundary. His remarks embodied, indeed, a very interesting outline of the historical and geographical bearings of the whole matter; evidencing research, and commanding the attention of the House.—He approved of the Attorney General's determination not to be a party to proceedings at common law, to test the validity of the charter; but urged vigorous action to determine the question practically and without further loss of time. He claimed for Canada all the land, westward, to the Rocky Mountains; and established by quotations the unreliability of existing imperial Statutes, and other decisions favourable to the pretensions of the company. Mr. Brown deprecated the delay of Ministers in the question, as well in corresponding with the Colonial Secretary as in initiating action in the House; and dwelt upon the importance of measures being at once adopted to render the fertile prairies of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan available for settlement. The Attorney General acquiesced in Mr. Dawson's suggestions, and the resolutions, so amended, were adopted without a division.

The only other Government proposition on the orders of the House was the Superannuation Fund scheme of Mr. Sidney Smith; and that, he announced, has been withdrawn in consequence of the resistance offered to it by the Opposition—withdrawn we trust to be heard of no more.

Toronto, April 29.

In the Council at the morning sitting a number of reports of select committees were presented, and several bills sent up from the assembly were advanced a stage. Mr. Ross then moved the second reading of the Northern Railway Bill, which after discussion was carried.

In the afternoon the Northern Railway Bill was passed through committee.

The supply bill was read a first time and a large number of private and miscellaneous bills advanced a stage.

In the evening, on the motion for the second reading of the supply bill, Mr. DeBlaquiere, seconded by Mr. Allan, moved in amendment a resolution declaring that this House could not vote the supplies until it had an assurance that the Seat of Government would not be taken to Quebec, Both of these gentlemen spoke in terms of strong condemnation of the conduct of the Government which compelled them to the extreme course they were now taking, for by the omission of any grant for the removal from the estimates, they had no other means of renewing their former expression of opinion on this subject. They condemned the removal as an unwise expenditure of money, and also as a direct slight upon the authority of the House which had expressed a strong opinion in opposition to it, especially in the manner in which it was proposed to carry it out.

Mr. Vankoughnet condemned the course of these gentlemen as unwarranted, unprecedented and absurd, they opposed the supplies because they did not contain an item which they declared they would vote against. He maintained that the Government were bound to take the Seat of Government to Quebec, and that they had the power to do so by an exercise of the prerogative.

After a sharp debate, in which most of the prominent members of the House took part, and which was listened to with the greatest attention by a crowd of spectators who thronged the gallleries, including many members of the Assembly, the amendment was put and carried.

The House then adjourned.

The Assembly met at eleven, and after the transaction of a good deal of unimportant business, took up the question of supply, and having received a report of the committee, passed the supply bill through all its stages.

The Lower Canada Municipal Act was read a second time.

Mr. Cartier then moved the second reading of the bill to amend the law with relation to compensation to members, which was carried, and the bill passed through committee.

When the House met again at three o'clock, the third reading of the bill was moved, upon which a discussion for hours ensued, the gentlemen voting for a variety of amendments which they evidently had no leave to be carried.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill to provide for the accommodation of the Superior Courts in Upper Canada was read a second time and passed through committee.

When the Speaker took the chair at half-past seven the Premier stated that the Government would allow any private bills awaiting a second reading to be advanced a stage and sent to the private bill committee. Mr. Drummond immediately took advantage of this permission, to have the Transmundane Telegraph Company bill read a second time, and Dr. Connor, after a little demur, succeeded equally well with the Great Southern railway bill, which was referred to the railway committee.

Mr. Ferres brought up the eleventh report of the Printing Committee, recommending that the sum of $1,000 be paid by the House to Mr. Benjamin, Chairman of the Committee, as an acknowledgement of his services in that capacity.

A number of other private bills were then read a second time.

Mr. Cartier then proposed to go on with the Government business, but Mr. Brown, who had just come in, strongly objected, saying that having waived their right the Government could not resume it. The objection was overruled by the Speaker, and the house went into Committee on Col. Prince's bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Macdonald then moved for the adoption of the resolutions on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Company. He pointed out the dangers that might arise from a trial by writ of scire facias and risk of by this country, and contended that as the question was an Imperial one, it should be tried by the Imperial authorities.

Mr. Dawson gave a full exposition of the whole history of the question, contending that the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company only covered the shores of the Hudson's Bay, and that they had no right to the Saskatchewan and Red River country, which he maintained to be a portion of Canada, as the Northern boundary of Canada, as the Northern granted under the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter. He approved generally of the course taken by the Government, but suggested some alterations in the wording of the despatch.

Mr. Brown, while admitting that the course of the Government was in the main correct, blamed them for being dilatory and neglecting the interests of the country.

A good deal of irregular discussion ensued, after which the address was agreed to.

This motion completed the business of the House so far as the Government were concerned, the superannuation fund act being dropped. After a vain attempt to induce the House to take up private business, a motion of adjournment was carried at about ten minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Late Murder on the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

The investigation before Mr. Coroner Bull was brought to a close yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict 'That the deceased, Dubig, came to his death at the hands of Patrick alias Edward Lalor, and that the said Lalor is guilty of wilful and premeditated murder.' The evidence upon which the verdict was based went to show that the murderer, Lalor, had quarrelled with the deceased several days previous to the night of the fearful tragedy; that a day or so following the quarrel Lalor walked eight miles for the purpose of borrowing the murderous weapon, and having succeeded, returned home, went to his boarding-house, loaded the pistol and discharged it at a mark in the wall of his room; assisted by a friend, he manufactured a number of bullets from bar-lead, by cutting it in small pieces, and hammering them to a round shape. Having thus obtained a sufficient number to accomplish his purpose, he charged the pistol with them, and awaited a favorable opportunity to carry out his wicked design. About five days elapsed ere the 'spree' took place at Quin's, at which Lalor was present. A row took place between Brennan and White; but, while the fracas became general, the murderer stood by the wall and calmly waited for an opportunity to take the life of Dubig, who, during the fight, stepped forward with a stick in his hand, and exclaimed—'Who struck White?' Mrs Quin then commenced fighting with deceased, and while Dubig was dragging her around the room by the hair, the shots were fired, which resulted in his death. One of the witnesses testified to having seen the murderer after his arrest, when allowed his freedom, go over to a certain locality, from which he shortly after returned. This circumstance raised the suspicion of persons present, who went to the spot and found the pistol. Another witness stated that, when deceased was retreating toward the door, while engaged with Mrs. Quin, Lalor sprang forward and discharged the pistol. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the balls found in the body of deceased, are precisely similar to those seen in the possession of Lalor several days before, and with which the pistol was loaded, warrant the supposition that Lalor is the murderer.

Mrs. Dubig, who refused to allow a post mortem examination to be entered into, and stood over the body with a knife for the purpose of resisting the officers, finally consented, and it took place yesterday, under the direction of Drs. Ryall and Bethune, who removed the balls from the body. The two persons who were under arrest for being accessories to the murder were discharged, there being no evidence to show that they were in any way concerned in the death of deceased.

We regret to say that up to the time we write, ten o'clock) the murderer Lalor has not been arrested; but the officers are in pursuit, and from certain facts we feel sanguine that the criminal will be brought to justice.

The remains of the deceased were interred to-day; followed to the grave by a large number of persons, residents of the neighbourhood in which the tragedy occurred. Hamilton Times.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

R. W. & B., Philadelphia, with remittance; T. V., Toronto, with rem.; J. S., Montreal, with rem.; W. H. O., Oshawa, with rem.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, April 15, 1859.

It is of little use to write by the present mail, since the importance of any news it takes out must depend upon the revelations to be made in Parliament on Monday next, (the 18th), which were originally intended to have been furnished this evening.

It will suffice therefore to mention that the 'transpiring' despatches received from Paris, to counteract the effects of the recent announcement of the further movement of Austrian troops in Italy, were immediately followed by the usual lull, and the Paris Bourse were again quoted yesterday at nearly their lowest point.

Austria proposed a general disarmament as a positive condition that must precede the assembling of the contemplated Congress. This was so perfectly fair and reasonable, so thoroughly in accordance with the desires of the honest friends of peace in Europe, that France could not openly reject it. The course, therefore, was to accept it. 'By all means,' said the Pays, 'no one can object to such a proper request.' As for France, it cannot affect her in any way. There will be no alteration in her conduct, because she has not armed and does not intend to arm. On this announcement there were few persons in England who failed to see that the possibility of negotiations was at an end. It was then taken year march from your pocket, and holding it before your eyes triumphantly declares he has never touched it. There is an end to expostulation. All that can then be done is to adopt severer measures to protect what yet remains to you.

The belief is that the vigorous resolve of Austria to make preparations for striking the first blow, so as to defeat the Piedmontese before the French could join them, disconcerted the Emperor and caused him to redouble his efforts to induce an impression that he still desired an honorable adjustment, and the lapse of a week or two would enable him to meet this new movement.—If Austria could thus be beguiled and induced to hesitate—well. If not, France could proclaim to the world, 'Behold, Austria has struck the first blow, at a moment when we were prepared to agree to everything that could promote an amicable solution. The sin be on her own head.'

That the stroke of policy thus resorted to produced in some degree the desired effect, was shown in the circumstance that Rothchilds' immediately commenced buying largely, their purchase of various descriptions of securities—such as Consols, French Rentes, Lombardo-Venetian railway shares, &c.—having on the afternoon of Tuesday last been to an amount ranging from half a million to a million sterling.

From the knowledge that the information of this house is usually extremely accurate, the operations in question led even the most incredulous to suppose that the possibility of hostilities being averted might exist. Other persons, therefore, were induced to buy, and the market generally assumed the appearance of returning firmness.

Yesterday, however, came a check, such as has already been witnessed about fifty times since the 1st of January. A fresh decline of three quarters per cent. was telegraphed from Paris—reports were circulated that the Emperor is about to start immediately for the camp at Lyons, and the advices regarding the urgency with which preparations were being pushed forward, at all points, were more abundant and serious than ever. This morning, the signs are of still greater gravity. Austria, it is declared, has finally refused to join the Congress unless a simultaneous disarmament is previously consented to.

The wise firmness thus exhibited must be expected to bring matters to a crisis.—France must meet it by something better than an open falsehood. She will still, it is thought, make every struggle to mask her purposes if she can even gain a week or two by so doing, and the aid of Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli will doubtless be invoked for the purpose. The Marquis D'Azeglio is at this moment on his way to London, on a special mission from Turin, to assist, it may be inferred, in some scheme of that description. That he will momentarily succeed is not considered improbable, and a general fear prevails that before the question is removed from its present stage, our Ministers will allow themselves to be duped into some complication that may greatly embarrass this country in its desire to exercise a salutary and independent influence.

Meanwhile there are considerable symptoms of the extent to which the dangers that surround us are perceived. The dock yards are active night and day, artillery is being despatched to all our home stations, the fortifications of the coast are carefully strengthened, and troops and guns have been sent to the Channel islands. In the House of Commons, the first lord of the admiralty has stated that he could not permit Sir Richard Dundas to retire, as he had wished, from the Admiralty Board, information having reached him within a few days, to render it most undesirable that the country should lose for a moment the naval experience of that officer. In the House of Peers, Lord Ellenborough, last night, uttered a wish that we had 10,000 of our courageous Indian troops at home, in order to support our plenipotentiary at the coming Congress.

Still the probability is that the next steamer may carry to you news of some patch-up. If the Emperor Napoleon desires a further delay of a week, a fortnight, or even a month or two, he is pretty sure to get it, because he will not scruple to make whatever assurances may be requisite for that purpose.

Consols at the last date were quoted at 95¼. They have since touched 94½, and have closed this evening at 95.

It now appears that when Austria found that her proposition in regard to the disarmament of Piedmont was totally inadmissible by the other powers, and that by persisting in it she would probably provoke a coalition against her, she renounced that demand, and made another,—to wit, that there should be a general disarming. But this is something so vague that it has given rise to little discussion. France has not armed positively for a war; she has not increased her conscription, nor made new levies; she has taken precautionary measures in the gathering of soldiers at convenient points; but she is always ready for war, and she cannot therefore disarm in the sense Austria seems to demand it.—There is nobody in fact to disarm but Austria herself and Piedmont, and the latter can have no possible objection to disarming if the former does. There seems then to be no longer any obstacle to the meeting of the congress, and the meeting will undoubtedly take place.

Austria, it is said, when it was represented to her that her proposition for the exclusive disarmament of Piedmont was inadmissible, justified the demand in this way: she had no fears of the Piedmontese army proper, that is to say, of the regular troops, who were controled perfectly by their officers; but there is an irregular or volunteer army under the command of Garibaldi, made up of desperate characters, and whose presence on the frontier would inevitably bring about a collision. It was to avoid this contingency that he desired, during the sittings of the congress, that Piedmont should disarm. For herself there was no necessity of disarming, since her army was all under high discipline, and there was no danger of their committing any acts to compromise peace. This seemed plausible enough in the Austrian sense; but suppose the congress should fail to agree, or suppose Austria should suddenly withdraw from the congress, and attack her unarmed and unprepared enemy? The demand then became unreasonable, and Austria had the good sense not to push the question further.

All the news to-day seems to indicate that the Congress will meet without any change in the hostile positions of the different states concerned. If a general disarming is to take place, it will most probably be after the meeting of the Congress. It is not known whether it was England or Austria that first proposed this measure, but both are understood to be in favor of it. It is, however, as I have said, but a word without meaning, and France can therefore easily make a concession, in order to withdraw from Piedmont all pretext for longer withholding its support to the congress.

The Editor's Table—No. 119.

We have nothing new this week to notice, save and except the customary Periodicals, and of these, the greater portion for May have come to hand. Imprimis, we have

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. J. Creighton, Kingston. $3 a year.

In this instance, the obliging publishers, distrusting our capability, have kindly furnished us with a critique ready made, lest, as it says no more of this Edition of a really deserving, we shall see it as our own. Here it is:—

This sterling old periodical still holds the even tenor of its way—always interesting, never dull. Not a number of the long series is ever taken in hand and thrown aside for want of sufficient interest to detain the reader—a rare merit, certainly, in a periodical, and one we are quite sure can be claimed for Blackwood alone. The present number contains a continuation of 'A Cruise in Japanese Waters,' which increases in interest. 'The Luck of Ladycastle, Part II.,' which promises to be one of those charming tales or novelettes for which Blackwood is so famous. 'A Winter Journey,' lively and spritely. 'The Turks in Kaladat—1854—Part II.' 'Christianity in India,' an able review of Kaye's late work under that title, being a history of the introduction and progress of Christianity in India from the early century down to the present time, with sketches of the early missionaries, and of the English Reformers, Martyrs, Heroes, and Women. 'Adam Bede,' a commendatory review of Eliot's new religious novel—and these articles on 'Parliamentary Reform,' one of which contains a notice of M. Chevalier's late work on 'The Fall in the Value of Gold,' which the writer alleges will, of itself, silently work out a change in the elective franchise, sufficient to satisfy the most liberal of radicals.

THE CANADIAN NATURALIST AND GEOLOGIST for April. No. 2. Vol. IV. B. Dawson and Sons, Montreal. $3 a year.

The contents of this Bi-Monthly Magazine, the only scientific periodical in Canada, are—No. 1. The Cold Term of January; 2. The Fashions of the St. Lawrence; 3. Canadian Plants in the Holmes Herbarium; 4. Genus Allium in British North America; 5. Generation of Sounds by Canadian Insects; 6. New Genera and Species of Brachiopoda; 7. Variable Illuminating Power of Coal Gas; 8. The New Buildings of the Natural History Society of Montreal; 9. The Toronto Microscopical Society; 10. Mollucks and Radiates from Labador; 11. The Master Builder's Plan.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST for April. Thompson & Co., Toronto. $1 a year.

This work has scarcely overtaken its delinquencies, tho' it promises to be up to time in May. Since this magazine has been managed and published by the Board of Agriculture, it has slowly but surely improved, and the present No. is a very fair sample of a very cheap and useful periodical, that should be found in every Farmer's house. What is a dollar a year compared with the variety of useful knowledge contained in every number? We are pleased to see Mr. H. C. Thompson, (son of the Colonel,) associated with Professor Buckland in the editing of the Canadian Agriculturist.

THE LADY'S BOOK for May. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3 a year.

The Engravings in this No. are very fine, and are 56 in number, big and little. 'Birds' Nesting' is a first class engraving, and the publisher challenges all creation to equal his Fashion Plates, of sixteen full length figures. In the literary portion of the Book—Miss Simmons is hastening to her late. Shes answers an advertisement for 'A Wife Wanted,' and she, Miss Simmons, is accused of scandal. 'Social Charities,' by Mrs. Haven, is one of her admirable stories that always incline to what is good; and other things equally good.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May. John Duff et John Creigaton, Kingston. $3 a year.

As usual this entertaining Melange is full to repletion with good things. 'Harper's' does not steal from the English magazines so often or so much as it did a few years ago. It is becoming conscientious as it grows old. The usual four chapters of 'The Virginians' are more than usually interesting this month.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for May. John A. Gray, New York. $3 a year.

The Knickerbocker Magazine begins in its May number two serials: one in stately, and in popular style, on the Adulterations of Food—the subject nearest the health and happiness of every family in the land, and now attracting great attention in Europe; the other a fascinating and powerful story of domestic life, entitled: 'The Romance of a Poor Young Man,' by Octave Feuillet, said to be the best novel produced within the last five years. The first chapter opens brilliantly. Neither Dickens, Thackeray, nor any American novelist, has produced any thing more charming and interesting.

The May Knickerbocker has also the conclusion of a splendid article on Dante, by rev. Dr. Osgood, a dashing contribution, Over the Pahsi, by Dr. J. W. Palmer; Jollygreen's Western Tour, by Osmond Tiffany; Humorous Poems by Park Benjamin and Alice Carey; and a novel and picturesque contribution on Siam, by a recent missionary to the Kingdom of the White Elephant. The Editor's Table is always a feature of the Knickerbocker. A full-page steel-plate engraving of Madame de Chevreuse, the great rival of Richelieu and Mazarin, opens the number.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. $3 a year.

Too much eulogy is apt to be injurious, so we shall only recapitulate some of the many excellent articles in this our favorite among American Monthlies:—The Gymnasium; Why did the Governess faint? Two Years After; A Bundle of Old Letters; In the Pines; The Utah Expedition; Bulls and Bears; A Trip to Cuba; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; The Minister's Wooing, (which we don't like); The Walker on the Snow; Reviews and Literary Notices; and Recent American Publications.

LA FLEUR DE LIS pour Mai. H. H. Lloyd & Co., New York; $2 a year.

The Contents of this No. are—Ce que vit le Peintre Wadhert, Lettre Parisienne; Les Pauvres et les Mendiants, L'Antiope Nyl-Ghau; Une Soirree de Papillon; La Visite a la Ferme; Lettre sur la Mythologie; Les Francs; La Promenade; Les Cousins; Le Chatonia et le Bossu; Anecdotes. To encourage the study of French among Ladies the Fleur de Lis would be found extremely useful. It is for this purpose that we notice every number we receive.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Nos. 778 et 779. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6 per annum.

We thank Messrs. Littell & Son for two more numbers of their entertaining Miscellany, the very impress, form and feature of the Living Age.

ROB ROY, by Sir Walter Scott. T. B. Peterson & brothers, Philadelphia. 25 cents.

And we thank the Messrs. Petersons for this 4th No. of their cheap Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

And we have also to thank Messrs Herbert & Robbins, of Congress Street, Boston, for a large No. containing Additional Specimens of Printing Types and Ornaments from their New England Type and Stereotype Foundry. If a printer could only afford to buy one quarter the new and elegant Type he sees, what excellent work would he not do!

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL for May. P. C. Brown, Cincinnati. 1 a year.

THE CANADIAN MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for May. ——Weir, Toronto. $1 a year.

These have come to hand, as we finish the list.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Court of Assize and Nisi Prius for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington opened at the New Court House yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the presidency of Judge Burns—Judge Mackenzie, of the County Court, associate. Many gentlemen of the Bar were present; amongst the rest, were Messrs. Macdonell, Campbell, T. Kirkpatrick, O'Reilly, Draper, Hamilton, Mowatt, Maraxow, Agnew, and Stunk.

One hundred and nine cases are on the civil docket.

GRAND JURY.

The following gentlemen then took their oths as Grand Jurors:

Augustus Hooper,	Foreman.
John Baker,	James Bell,
Jacob G. Chamberlain,	Asa. Campbell,
Charles Dolan,	Joseph Lucas,
Peter Keller,	John Meiser,
Robert Lockery,	A. B. McCoy,
Lawrence Macagan,	Silas A. Robins,
Patrick O'Neil,	M. R. Switzer,
Robert Stevens,	Robert Thomas,
Charles Skean,	Wm. Wager,

Uriah Wright.

Judge Burns then charged the Grand Jury to the following effect:—The calendar which is placed in my hands only shows that five prisoners are confined in the jail. There are some others out on bail, but these cases are probably not of much consequence, or it may happen that they are of more consequence than the cases of the prisoners. There are but charges of larceny and simply offences, and one of rape and using a pistol, but to what it may lead I do not know. Charging the prisoners from rest would cause to take rest it is a most case. These cases have all undergone preliminary investigations by justices of the Peace, & you have simply to ascertain whether an offence has been committed against some well-known law of society. You will understand that your duty is not to try whether the person accused is innocent or guilty of the charge, because the Grand Jury cannot have by law the accused person before them, nor can they hear any evidence of exculpation. You have simply to look at the act of accusation and to see if it is right and proper to place the accused upon trial. In discharging that duty you will observe that you have been summoned—you have been brought together by the county, and your duty is to protect society against evil disposed persons, and upon a proper investigation to cause the accused person to be put on trial. If the accusation does not satisfy your minds that he should be put upon his trial it is your duty to say No Bill. Then, besides these cases, there is another class of cases which I must mention, and they require a great deal more care on the part of the Grand Jury. There is no doubt that the Grand Jury has a right to hearken to complaints as to whether the laws have been violated; and then in the discharge of that duty it requires that the Grand Jury should do it much more zealously and jealously than in those cases which have gone before a Justice of the Peace. Therefore, complaints that are made to your body for the first time should be examined well into, as to the motives of accusation, and why it is that they should be brought to your notice rather than to go through the ordinary channels. A Grand Jury is not a body to gratify the views of private individuals. I do not mean by this that although you may be convinced that a case proceeds from the most unworthy motives that you are to discharge it altogether. But you are to consider whether the interests of society are at stake. You have to look well into the matter and see whether society at large is concerned. If society is not concerned, and it partakes of a party suit, the parties ought to be left to pursue those cases, and it is not right that they should be made public prosecutions. All matters that are brought to your notice should also be upon oath: You should not hear statements which may be made before you unless the witnesses be sworn, and the objection that is if the witnesses should make false statements they may be prosecuted for perjury; and in that case you will be absolved from your oaths of secrecy. You will see that it is for the ends of justice that it should be so. The Foreman of a Grand Jury has the power to adjourn the oath providing twelve of your number are present. While you are enclosed together you will be required to visit the prison and report upon it. Anything that the Jury may suggest with respect to the building and its fitness for the purpose for which it was designed I shall be happy to be the medium of making the matter known to the proper authorities.—And if there is anything which you may suggest respecting the administration of justice, I shall also be happy to be the medium of laying the matter before the proper authorities. So soon as you may learn me that nothing more remains connected with your duty I shall be happy to release you from your duties. If there is anything that should strike you during the time you are embodied together connected with these cases I shall be happy to communicate with you as you may desire. The calendar does not by any means show that description of crime which I have been compelled to deal with in the counties west of this. It seems that there has been for some months past a considerable amount of crime in this country; but I am happy to say that I have not seen any of such crime in the counties east of this, and it seems rather to be to the west of those counties. The eastern counties seem to have escaped contamination, and, I am happy to say, long may it continue to be so.

While the Grand Jury were in their room, the following cases were proceeded with:—

Ranny vs. County Council of Hastings.—Issue £135 13 3.

Harty et al vs. Prinyea et al.—Issue £26 16 0.

Doucker vs. Fowler et al.—Issue $616 43.

Hickey vs. Grinyea.—Issue £30 14 9.

Seright vs. Redmond.—Issue £87 19 3.

Wilson vs. Ivey.—Issue £127 7 3.

Wilson vs. German.—Issue £28 5 7.

Wilson vs. Lewis.—Issue £42 7 6.

Fitzgerald vs. Morley.—Issue £77 2 0.

Farmer vs. Davis et al.—Issue £80 2 6.

Ranny vs. Tornance.—Issue £162 10 6.

In all the above cases the juries found verdicts for the plaintiffs.

MILLER VS. KETCH.—This is a case in which the plaintiff, who resides in the Township of Fredericksburgh, sued the defendant, who resides in the same Township, for damages for having seduced his daughter, a girl of 17 years. The jury were called upon to assess the damages. Mr. O'Reilly for the plaintiff.

Mr. O'Reilly opened the case to the jury, appealing strongly to their feelings as fathers, and stating that the defendant had not dared to show his face in Court to meet the injured father, the plaintiff, but had allowed judgment to go against him by default. Mr. O'Reilly claimed £500 or £400 damages for his client. He then called

Mr. David Robins, M.P.P., sworn.—Knew William R. Miller, the plaintiff, who resided in North Fredericksburgh, and was about forty years of age. He was a respectable man. Knew Ketch, the defendant. The Ketch family were tanners, and lived two miles from the plaintiff. The young man and his brother had the reputation of being smart young fellows, and were likely to go ahead in the world.

This was the case for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

The Judge briefly addressed the jury and they retired. After an absence of about two hours and a half, a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered, damages assessed at £150, and the costs of the suit to be borne by the defendant.

Sullivan vs. Ash.—Issue £55 4 [illegible]

Macdonald vs. Jones.—Issue £553 17 10.

Jones vs. Andrews et al.—Issue £174 18 4.

Carruthers vs. Lewis et al.—Issue £51 12 7.

Hope vs. Foley.—Issue £51 15 8.

In the above undefended cases verdicts for the plaintiffs were also found.

After some detention in waiting for the verdict of the jury in the case of Miller vs. Ketch, the Court adjourned at 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning.

PARLIAMENTARY.

MR. BENJAMIN TO GET $1000.

House of Assembly.

April 28th.

A PRINTING BILL.

Mr. Ferres brought in a report from the Printing Committee. It recommended the payment of $1000 to Mr. Benjamin, chairman of the Committee, in consideration of his valuable services, and the important reductions effected under his supervision in the cost of printing.

The report was received.

Mr. Ferres then moved, seconded by Mr. Dunkin, that an address be presented to his Excellency on the subject.

Mr. Cauchon said, without undertaking Mr. Benjamin's services, he thought it would be setting a bad precedent to compensate the gentleman.

Mr. Dunkin said there was a marked distinction between the chairmen of the printing committee and the chairmen of any other committee, because he had the power of saving a large sum to the country, and Mr. Benjamin had done so.

Dr. Rolland and Mr. Notman took the same view of the matter as Mr. Cauchon.

Mr. Patrick stating to the motion being made without notice, it was withdrawn for the present.

The House on Saturday.

From the Globe.

A FRANK MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

After some routine business had been passed of and the orders of the day were called, the following conversation took place:—

Mr. Drummond—Before the orders of the day are called, I desire to respond to the gentleman opposite what steps they intend to take in order to get out of the disagreeable position in which they are placed by Government and signed in another branch of the Legislature.

Atty. Gen. Cartier—This House has no official knowledge of what has passed in the other House.

Mr. Drummond—We all know that an important Bill was thrown out.

Atty. Gen. Cartier—I suppose the member means the Supply Bill? (Laughter.) Well, the Supply Bill was sent there the same as any other measure, and we do not know what becomes of the measures until they send us messages. I suppose the Government will continue to watch the business of the country.

Mr Drummond—The Government must be aware of the fate of the Supply Bill.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—This House can not know it. This House does not know anything which passes in the other House unless we search their Journals, and there has been no motion made to that effect.

The conversation then ended.

Not satisfied with this evasion, when the order of the day was again called—

Mr. J. S. Macdonald asked the Government for some information as to the course they intended to with respect to the adverse vote which had been given last night in the other House on the Supplementary Supply Bill. It was useless to say that they had no official notice of