…MORNING, DEC. 6, 1859.

…S AND TELEGRAMS.

…Philadelphia; C. J. & Co., …H. S. Montreal; Fo…M. Trou…

…OF THE CITY OF MAN…CHESTER.

New York, Dec. 5th.

…on, Nov. 19th.—A French Protest… …ual assets that the high duties on … manufactures have failed in pre… …competition. Light goods from …anchester, suitable for the Arab market, …ere ordered by way of experiment, and, …notwithstanding the import duties and …xpenses, they were found to be ten per …ent lower than the same kind of French …oods.

…Paris, Nov. 19th.—The Constitutional …ay, confirms the statement which ap… …ared in the Patrie, viz: That Ami de …Religion would be suppressed for publish… …a letter forged to be from the King of …Naples to the Emperor of the French …relative to the reigning of Prince Carignan. …M. de Talleyrand will replace the …Duke of Monstier as the Ambassador at …Rome.

…The Spanish troops for Morocco had been …ordered, and Marshal O'Donnell will not …return to their leaving before the collect… …of the war material, which will be very …large.

…Russia is to take part in the approach… …Congress, but has not yet been sent to any pow…

…Reports of credence will be sent to …the Penitentiaries on Sunday or Monday …next.

FROM RED RIVER.

[Correspondence of the Globe.]

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, Oct. 6, 1859.

…The remote settlement has just been …thrown into a feverish excitement by the …arrival which has reached this from York …Factory, on Hudson's Bay. But before …entering on the precise cause of said ex… …citement, I must premise a few words, by …way of introduction, and for the sake of …strangers. Two ships sail every spring …from England to York Factory with goods …for this country—the one having a cargo …chiefly or exclusively belonging to the Hud… …son Bay Company; the other a cargo …belonging to the colonists. They come—…indeed, can come—but once a year, as the …temperature of the latitude in which they …have to move prevents a second trip. And …even if they could come twice, I doubt …whether they would get employment enough …to make it worth the while, for in Red River …we do not care to 'turn our money over' …more than once a year, and therefore, mer… …chants provide themselves with but one …supply per annum. Some, no doubt, con… …sider this too slow a business, and complain …of the immense and useless waste of time; …but the majority of us have been accustom… …ed to a Way and a time peculiar to this …country, and so the 'fast' minority must …acquiesce. While you and others invest …your capital two, three or four times annu… …ally, we here are satisfied to follow nature …in her annual revolutions. To invest, …however, to the idea with which I started, …have to mention, that the ship which al… …ways brings the supply for the colonists …has not made its appearance this year, while …the Company's ship Prince of Wales arrived …in due time. This may seem a small mat… …ter to you and to Canadian readers gene… …rally; but allow me to analyze, and com… …ment upon, the fact, and you will see how …seriously it affects us." Those who made …all their business to freight goods from York …Factory to the settlement will suffer a dead …loss, inasmuch as their sole revenue was …from the goods which they transported …hitherto for others. Having nothing to …bring, all the expenses of a voyage to and …from Hudson's Bay remain un-met. Now …suppose a freighter has five boats; each …boat has seven men; and each man gets …£7 sterling, except the steersman, who …gets one-and-a-half. Thus far, the expenses …amount to £245 sterling—a very considera… …ble sum with us. Add to this the outlay …in provisions, of which I shall give you a …detailed account, not only to make out the …case in hand, but as a matter of information. …One cwt. of flour is allowed to each man, …and one bag of pemican. A cwt. of flour …now costs 25s, and an average bag of pem… …ican £2 sterling. The aggregate expense …of provisions amounts to about £114 ster… …ling, which being added to the above-men… …tioned £245, makes all together £384! …Boat equipments will complete the fourth …hundred, and as it might be said that each …boat's expenses amount to £80. Well, …each boat is expected to bring up about …70 or 80 packages or 'pieces' each piece …costing the owner 30s on delivery. The …term 'piece' is technical here: it means a …bale, keg, case, or anything else which …weighs 90 lbs. This is the standard. So …that if you employ a freighter to bring you …a ton of sugar which weighs, say, 6 cwt., …it will charge 30s for 90 lbs. as usual, and …charge for the balance in proportion. One …more explanation before resuming the …tenor of my story. 'Pemican?' What …is 'pemican?' many will ask. It is a …kind of food peculiar to this country and …very simple in its composition. Take …some fresh buffalo meat and cut it into thin …steaks; dry this by the heat of the sun …or before the dried meat until it is al… …most as fine as dust; mix it with fat; and …when you have given this mixture a sprink… …ling of salt you have make yourself pem… …ican.

…But to resume my theme. The dead loss …mentioned in all the freighters by the non-arrival …of the ship is aggravated by many circum… …stances inseparably connected with the freight… …ing business. I only to mention one for the …present—that you must calculate them their …goods in 1859, not in 1858. This is the invariable and …very practice. It is injurious to the …whole, inasmuch as he has constantly to lay …by his stock a year to advance without get… …ting any interest—the return being a bare equi… …valent in the shape of work, and it is injurious …to the consumer himself, inasmuch as he is al… …ways in debt—always a creditor. It destroys …that feeling of self-reliance which should mark …every freeman. A voyageur in this country is …always living a year in advance of himself—is …a nonentity, so far as he is living in the …year 1859, when in reality he is already living …in 1860! As a consequence, the voyageurs …generally a servile and cringing class. In …order to repeat, the trip to York Factory …and back is considered labour in vain unless …it can be performed in one season, and nothing would …induce them to winter more than to that …end. Considering that it was …labour…

…Sidney Turner, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Machinist, for 'The Turner's Hand Printing Press.'

David Maxwell and James Connell, both of the town of Paris, county of Brant, for 'Machine Makers, for 'An improved Grain Drill Feeder.'

James Martin, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Mechanical Engineer, for 'A new and improved Exhaust Chamber and Steam Supercharger, with smoke pipe attachments for Locomotives and other Engines.'

James Martin, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Mechanical Engineer, for 'An improved expansion Slide Valve.'

Robert Thomas, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Marine Inspector, for 'Thomas' anti-friction compound Pump.'

Henry Pryan, of the township of Pickering, county of Ontario, Carpenter, for 'An improved Churn.'

Abraham Dyer, of the township of Pickering, county of Ontario, Miller, for 'A Midshoue Dresser.'

Hugh Fraser, of the town of Collingwood, county of Simcoe, Gardener, for 'A new Rota ry Rak e W.'

William Rodwell Lomax, of the city of Montreal, Civil Engineer, for 'An improved Steamboat Propeller, called Lomax's Compensating Propeller.'

William Rodwell Lomax, of the city of Montreal, Civil Engineer, for 'An improved Stove Pipe Bend.'

Alexander Innes, of the city of Montreal, Distiller, for 'A new Still, called Innes' Still.'

Benjamin L. Hill, of the town of Sandwich, county of Essex, for 'A new and improved method of Tanning Hides and Skins into ordinary Leather of the various sorts and kinds, as well as into Morocco Leather, by the admixture of a certain composition of matter.'

Archibald McAlpin, of the town of Clifton, county of Welland, Carpenter, for 'An improved Ventilator for Railway Cars, or for Buildings.'

George Reinagel, of the town of Brantford, county of Brant, Moulder, for 'Reinagel's improved Feed Mill.'

John Stapheus, of the town of Port Hope, county of Durham, Mechanic, for 'A new and improved Machine for Winnowing and Cleaning Grain.'

Abiel O'Dell, of the town of Bowmanville, county of Durham, Machinist, for 'O'Dell's Fruit or Vegetable Picker.'

John Russell, of the city of Toronto, county of York, for 'An improved Portable Grist Mill.'

William Tent, of the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, Machinist, for 'An improved Fanning Mill.'

Rufin Austin Goodenough, of the city of Toronto, country of York, Gentleman, for 'An improved Shoe for Horses, Mules and Donkeys.'

John Lyons Agnew, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Engineer, and Machinist, for 'A new Stump Extractor.'

Lewis Whitehead, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Upholsterer, for 'A new and useful compound Coiled Spring Brace and Spiral Spring, to be used in the Manufacture of Spring Mattresses, &c.'

George Crawford McKenzie, of the village of Georgetown, county of Halton, Founder, for 'An improved Straw Cutter.'

William Darley Pollard and James Connell, both of the town of Collingwood, county of Simcoe, for 'A method of preparing Tanners' or Dyers' Bark of Oak, Hemlock, Birch or Chestnut Trees with Japonica and Sumac compressed for portability tanned Collingwood Bark for Dyers' or Tanners' use.'

Henry Rott, of the township of Clinton, county of Lincoln, Yeoman, for 'An improved Stump Extractor.'

George Bennett, Machinist, and Robert Dalzell Builder, both of the town of Brockville, county Leeds, for 'A Screw Cutting Machine, termed Bennett and Dalzell's Little Giant Screw Cutter.'

Ashley Hibbard, of the city of Montreal, India Rubber Manufacturer, for 'A Canvass Shoe or Boot united with India Rubber or Gutta Percha.'

Valfroy Vincelette, Clement Vincelette and Edouard Cournoyer of Iberville, Founders, for 'An improvement in the construction of Stoves, called Vincelette & Courboin's Stove.'

John Gosse, of the village of Clinton, county of Huron, Pump Maker, for 'A Chain Horse Power.'

Thomas Webster, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Gentleman, for 'An improved Feed motion for Straw Cutters.'

John Wesley Kern, of the city of London, county of Middlesex, Moulder, for 'An improved Mould-Board for Ploughs.'

Amasias Smith, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Machinist, for 'A new method of constructing Lathes, for turning regular or irregular surfaces.'

Samuel W. Ryckman, of the township of Howard, county of Kent, Cooper, for 'A new and improved machine for shelling Maize or Indian Corn from the Husk or Cob.'

Henry Yates, of the town of Brantford, county of Brant, for 'A variable and visible annular Blast Apparatus for Locomotives and other steam engines.'

Melvin Wood, of the village of Sparta in the Township of Yarmouth, county of Elgin, Millwright, for 'An improved Straw Cutter, called Wood's Straw Cutter.'

William Henry Dack, of the town of Whitby, county of Ontario, Apothecary and Chemist, for 'A Portable Copying Press, containing a chamber for writing materials.'

William Head Pattison, of Freitgsburg, county of Missisquoi, Merchant, for 'An improved Fountain Pen-holder to be called the Canadian Fountain Pen-holder.'

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS—ANOTHER EXPEDITION IN PROSPECT.

We have recently, in speaking of the subject of Arctic Explorations, expressed our belief that, so interesting are they to science, and so great is the spirit of adventure and discovery in our country at this time, it would not be long before another expedition would be fitted out for the purpose of completing the explorations which were commenced, with so much credit to our nation, by the late Dr. Kane. We are authentically informed that the expedition proposed to our countrymen by Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Surgeon of the Kane Expedition, is now actually being organized and will probably start early next spring, under the command of Dr. H. himself. That gentleman has been frequently before the public in our principal cities to present in lectures, the cogent reasons which exist in favor of another expedition up Kennedy Channel.—Such is his confidence in the correctness of the views entertained by Dr. Kane respecting discoveries about the North Pole, that he proposes to undertake, in his own person, the verification, which nothing but a series of extraordinary accidents that could not have been foreseen, prevented his commander from completing. All of the leading scientific societies of the United States have already appointed committees to co-operate with Dr. H. in an enterprise so full of promise in many scientific relations.—The expressions of interest in the work have not been confined to this country alone. The Vice President of the French Geographical society, M. de la Roquette, has been so far convinced of the importance of the expedition to the development of physical Geography, that he has become a subscriber to the fund to the amount of 500 francs. The President of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Sir Roderick Murchison, at a recent meeting of the eminent body over which he presides, announced the subject as one of leading importance to geographers.

It is proposed, however, to make the expedition strictly an American one; and it is understood that the necessary funds will be raised by private subscription, through the instrumentality of the scientific societies having the matter in charge. The amount required, as announced by Dr. Hayes in a recent lecture, is $25,000, to-

The committee appointed by the American Association for Science, to aid this project, has, in a published letter, expressed their readiness to contribute from his private resources the pecuniary means necessary to enable Dr. Hayes to extend the magnetic observations reported by Dr. Kane. It is known that the resolutions of the Geographical Society of New York, adopted some time since, were supported not only by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, President, but by Mr. Henry Grinnell, one of the Vice-Presidents, whose reputation is world-wide in connection with Arctic explorations,—especially those of Lieut. DeHaven and Dr. Kane. The committee of that society consisted of Messrs. E. L. Viele, Henry Grinnell, August Belmont, H. E. Pierpont, Marshall Lefferts, and its members have since been enlarged with a view to the vigorous prosecution of its appeal to the public, and we cannot doubt the result, as far as New York is to be a participant in the raising of funds.

In this connection we notice with pleasure that Messrs. Brown, Taggard & Chase of this city announce the publication of, a volume by Dr. Hayes, entitled 'An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854.' This will be a most interesting addition to the story of circumpolar experiences. It contains the history of an attempt, in open boats, by eight persons, setting out from the brig 'Advance,' (then in her winter quarters at Rensselaer Harbor) to reach Upernavik, in North Greenland, the most northern outpost in civilization. The distance was one thousand miles, and the party were caught in the ice by an early closing in of the winter. After living nearly three months in a snow hut among the Esquimaux, the party travelled three hundred and fifty miles, in the middle of the Arctic night—a journey without precedent in the annals of those perilous countries.

The novelties of Arctic narrative are by no means exhausted by previous publications, and the community will doubtless welcome a book which, avoiding the beaten track of the many expeditions that have gone in search of Sir John Franklin, presents to its readers lively pictures of more remote regions, and of personal adventure of which there has been, hitherto, no record. It appears by reference to Dr. Kane's narrative of his expedition, that some of the details of this extraordinary journey were noted by him from Dr. Hayes' dictation, upon the return of the latter to the ship, when by reason of injuries which he had suffered, he was unable to write. Not knowing, as we learn, that a more full report was expected of him, Dr. Hayes suffered the subject to pass from his attention, until it was recalled by Dr. Kane, at the time his volumes were going through the press. Immediately afterward Dr. Hayes was prostrated by fever; and as the narrative was stereotyped as fast as written, that opportunity for preparing a report for publication was thus lost. He has not since thought his experience of such importance as to justify a separate publication by himself; but what the opportunities of his friends and others have failed to obtain, has been procured for the public by the interest he feels in his proposed expedition, which he is anxious to forward by every means in his power. Messrs. Brown, Taggard and Chase have very liberally undertaken the publication of the work, and have besides pledged for the outfit of the proposed expedition a liberal share of the receipts from their sales of the work. The volume will be illustrated by a new map, by which the public will be enabled to obtain a clearer idea of the principal field of Arctic adventure than by most others now published.

With all these evidences of zeal, and with the co-operation, already secured, of a large number of the most eminent scientific men of the United States, we cannot doubt that the day is near when it will be possible to engrave upon the monument of the lamented Kane the last fact needed to complete the proof of his theory of the Circumpolar Basin and its outlets.—[Boston paper.

The accusation against Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, for stabbing R. S. Fay, Jr., the Treasurer of the Middlesex Mills, has been withdrawn because the prosecutor found that no complaint against him could be sustained. The fact is that Dr. Ayer merely defended himself as best he might, with a penknife he happened to have in his hand, against a cowardly assault made on him from behind, with the premeditated intention to dishonor and punish him for the exposure he has made and is making of the wrongs practiced by the officers upon our manufacturing corporations. This community not only upholds the Doctor's successful defence of his person, but it heartily approves of his course in publicly denouncing the Tite-Barnacle Family management—the abuses of our public property for private ends. Dr. Ayer's remedies, however valuable, are not all for which the masses of our people hold him in regard.—[Boston Herald.

FIRE AT NAPANEE.—We regret to learn that the dwellinghouse and carriagemaker's shop belonging to Mr. James Lake, in Napanee, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, but whether the property was insured or not we cannot say.

FIRE NEAR NAPANEE.—On Monday last, at 4 p.m., a fire broke out in the dwelling house of the widow of the late Samuel Vrooman, on the Napanee road, five miles east of Napanee, which was wholly consumed with its contents. The neighbors turned out and exerted themselves to their utmost, but their efforts were unavailing to save anything save a few articles of bedding.—Mrs. Vrooman had no insurance on her property, and she and her five children have been rendered literally destitute.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—The express train from the east on the Grand Trunk, due in Toronto about nine o'clock in the evening, did not reach the Union Depot till after twelve o'clock on the night of Friday. The detention was caused by an accident which happened to a freight train on a bridge east of Kingston. Several cars were upset, and about forty barrels of salted pork precipitated into the river. The cars were more or less smashed, but it is stated that none of the employees were injured.

STEAMBOATS.—All the regular passenger boats running on Lake Ontario and the River, have quit running for the season. The Bay State, Cataract and Niagara, belonging to the side line, have laid up at Rochester. The steamers to Montreal are yet running, mostly on account of freight, of which there is a large supply still arriving from the west.

RE. FELLOWES AND THE LAW SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Law Society, on Saturday, the question arose, whether Mr. Fellowes should not be deprived of his gown, he having been convicted of a felony. No decision was arrived at—several members think that it was almost impossible to take a dispassionate view of the case at present, others thinking that it would look too much like persecution.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.—The manufacturers of English sheathing metal for ships, having been recently subjected to claims from ship owners in consequence of the bad condition of the metal, and having ascertained that these failures have been caused in most instances by the action of waters strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, arising from sewerage and other impurities in port, and not by any defects of the metal, in its own nature; and considering that the merits of the yellow metal are now well known, and its resistance to the action of sea water under ordinary circumstances sufficiently established, and that no guarantee is given as to the durability of copper sheathing, or with manufactured articles generally, have given notice under date of 9th November last, that from that date no guarantee of its wear will be given by them, and that they will not hold themselves in any way responsible for its durability.

The port of Chicago is in danger. The mouth of the river is already filling up with

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The Editor's Table, No. 143.

We have had nothing on 'Our Table' since last Tuesday, save books and periodicals—no washing machines, no new music—no other pretty commodity to dilate on. But the books, etc., are really good, and so are the criticisms; at least the major part of them, for they are not all our opening. But what matters, so long as they are appropriate.

THE SECRET OUT; Or, ONE THOUSAND TRICKS WORTH KNOWING. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; John Creighton, Kingston. Large 12mo. pp. 398.

We have met with so many books which have professed to instruct the reader in all the amusing semi-miracles, performed by necromancers, magicians, &c., but which only served to discourage the would-be amateur still more in his efforts to become expert, that we looked upon this volume, at first, with great distrust. A few minutes' scrutiny served to convince us, however, that it was sui generis. Its explanations are so clear, and the diagrams which illustrate every fact, trick, experiment, &c., render their comprehension so easy, that we found ourself able, in a wonderfully short space of time, to achieve all the surprising things set before us; and so may anybody else possessed of common intelligence. Here then is family amusement for the million. Here is parlor or drawing-room entertainment, night after night, for a whole winter. Here is the whole process made simple, of manipulating the cards, and performing tricks by sleight of hand, by the aid of memory, by calculation and arrangement, by means of confederates and without them, by contrivances and by sheer audacity. Here are also pleasing experiments by means of magnetism, mechanics, acoustics, chemistry, optics, &c., etc., being carefully brought within reach of the commonest understanding. A young man with this volume may render himself the beau ideal of a delightful companion at every party. He may win the hearts of all the ladies, and charm away the obduracy of the stoniest-hearted parent; and all for a dollar. There! the secret is out, and Dick & Fitzgerald are responsible for it.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for November. Reprint of L. Scott & Co. New York.

John Creighton, Kingston. $3 a year.

Old Ebony—Tory to the backbone—has, in England, a circulation, it is said, of 40,000 copies. And, though it 'edits itself,' its corps of contributors is of such vast and varied ability, that it stands at the head of the Magazines of the world. Such is the price paid in England for the grade of writing which appears in these Periodicals, that the cost of the five, it is said, will average to their publishers, $25 a page, or an aggregate of near $100,000 a year. The English public, moreover, have to pay $31 per year, as the subscription price of the five. Messrs. Scott & Co. furnish them—as finely printed in every respect—to Americans, for $10. The beginning of the year is a favorable time to subscribe for these fruitful and important works. It would be a wise use of a ten dollar bill—the gift of one, or ten or twenty, or even forty—in each parish, to make it certain that every pastor has the reading of their pages for the coming year. The congregation would hear from their investment in the quickened intelligence, and stimulated thought of the pulpit. Moreover—in all our villages—it would be a good thing there, for ten or twenty reading young men to club together, and procure these reprints for their own use and benefit. They will gain more from them, than from thrice the money invested in oysters, sleigh rides, popular fiction, or pictorial periodicals. See Advertisement.

THE GENESEE FARMER, for December. Joseph Harris, Rochester. 50 cents a year.

The December number of this old and valuable agricultural monthly is received. A new volume commences with the January number. Now is the time to subscribe. The Genesee Farmer is the cheapest agricultural and horticultural journal in the world. Only half-a-dollar a-year for a volume containing three hundred and eighty-four large octavo pages, with an index and title page suitable for binding! No farmer or fruit-grower should be without an agricultural and horticultural journal, and we can confidently recommend the Genesee Farmer to our readers as one of the very best published. Send the fifty cents in three cent postage stamps and take the Genesee Farmer for one year. You will not regret it. Address Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

THE VOICE OF MASONRY, Dec 1, 1859. Morris & Monsarrat, Louisville, Kentuckey. $1 a year.

This excellent sheet, devoted exclusively to the interests of Freemasonry, is now commencing its second volume, under the same prosperous auspices as before. Mr. Rob Morris continues as senior editor, with the same intelligent corps of associate and assistant editors. Mr. L. D. Cooke continues his travels through the lodges of Europe and Asia, as the correspondent of 'The Voice.' These features, when compared with the very low price of the paper, $1 per annum, commend it to all who are interested in the subject of Freemasonry. From the columns of the Voice we learn that there are now 4,802 Masonic lodges in the United States and British Possessions, with 212,000 members. In the most of these lodges the Voice now circulates as the great organ of the fraternity, and from them all the innumerable facts and things are gathered which fill its columns, and render it so interesting to the Masonic reader. We cordially recommend this journal as an exponent of Masonry, and hope its circulation in this vicinity will be largely increased.

PETERSON'S LADY'S INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE, for January, 1860. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2 a year.

This, the opening number of the coming year, is really a gem number, being profusely ornamented and illustrated. After the succeeding numbers are only half as good, the price of subscription should be $5 instead of $2 a year. To allow the publisher to sound his own trumpet, we have cut from his advertising columns the following:

Each number contains a fashion plate, …engraved on steel, and colored; also, a …variety of the newest styles, engraved on …wood, from which a dress, …can be cut, …

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Friday, Dec. 2nd, 1859.

Before Chief Justice Robinson and Justices McLean and Burns.

THE QUEEN VS. G. B. LYON FELLOWES, et al. RULE NISI REFUSED: THE DEFENDANT SENTENCED.

The Court today gave its decision on the application of Mr. Stephen Richards, Q. C. for a new trial in this case, which, as will be remembered, was a prosecution at the suit of the Attorney General for Upper Canada, against M. George Byron Lyon Fellowes, Martin Castelman, John Saxon-Casselman and George Chrysler, for conspiracy and fraud at the last Election for the County of Russell, with the view to procure the return of the first-named defendant as the member for that County.

The Chief Justice overruled all the points urged in favor of a new trial, and expressed his opinion that the defendants had all been justly convicted. He said it was plain and undeniable that a gross outrage had been committed upon the constitution of the Province, and that the statute law relating to elections had been grossly violated. The Court had, therefore, come to the determination not to grant the rule.

Mr. Adam Wilson, Q. C., (who appeared for the Attorney General,) then moved that the defendants be called up to receive judgment.

They were called accordingly. Mr. Fellowes and the Messrs. Casselman were in attendance; Mr. Chrysler was absent.

Mr. Justice McLean then asked the defendants, pro forma, if they had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced?

They each replied in the negative.

Mr. Justice McLean then said.—It is at all times an unpleasant and painful duty to pass sentence, but it is more particularly so in a case like the present, where you, defendants, have all stood high in the community. The offence of which you have been convicted is one of a very grave character—namely, the violation of a very important statute law of the land. It is a great privilege which the people of this country have of electing the men who shall represent them in the House of Assembly. It is a wise and bountiful privilege, because it gives to the people a direct interest in the institution on which the welfare of the country depends. To regulate the exercise of the franchise certain provisions are made, …and those are violated [illegible] offence …

Toadyism to the Military.

One of the most disgusting features of Canadian society is the general toadyism of all classes to the military. A man here, simply because he is an officer, has attentions paid to him, whether he personally deserves them or not. At home the case is very different. An officer there is esteemed or contemned according to merit only, and although his position is that of a gentleman, yet he encounters as many difficulties on entering into good society as if he were an artist or a professional man. He must be known. The following advertisement will show that in London a field-officer is not ashamed to beg publicly for a presentation to a charity school:—

A HALF-PAY FIELD OFFICER, with a large family, would feel grateful for a PRESENTATION to St. Paul's or Christ's Hospital for one of his sons.—S. G. O., Junior United Service Club.—[Times, Oct. 21.

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etc., etc., will be given in every number. A piece of new and fashionable music will appear each month. Also, hints for the toilette, etiquette, and all matters interesting to ladies.

To every person getting up a club for 1860, for this Magazine, the proprietor will send, post-paid, a splendid Lady's Album, illustrated with Steel Engravings, and bound in Morocco, gilt, or, if preferred, two magnificent Mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing; one representing the American side, and the other, the Canada, or Horse-shoe side. No such liberal offers have ever before been made. N.B.—Always say which of the premiums is preferred. Three, five, eight, twelve, or sixteen copies make a Club.

Three copies, $5. Five copies, $7 50. Eight copies, $10. Twelve copies, $15. Sixteen copies, $20.

JAMES M. CREIGHTON'S POCKET ALMANAC, for 1860. John Creighton, Kingston.

Maclear's Great Canadian Almanac had almost driven every other Canadian Almanac out of the field; we are therefore pleased to see this attempt to break the monopoly. Should it sell, which we hope it will, doubtless Mr. Creighton will publish a larger and better almanac next year.

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

This is the best and cheapest Agricultural Magazine published in America, and that is saying a big word. Independently of an immense amount of useful and practical information, to the gardener as well as the farmer, this work is adorned with plates and cuts, exemplifying the subjects treated of, the present number having no less than fourteen, some very elegant. We heartily recommend this periodical to all our readers; the price is nothing, while the knowledge to be gained is immense.

THE LIVING AGE, No. 810. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

Although the price of this miscellany is double that of the best magazine, yet when the reader reflects that it comes every week, and is equal in size, and the quantity of letter-press to the ordinary monthly magazine, he will see that it is very cheap, more particularly as it contains the gems of all the Magazines and Reviews extant on this side of the Atlantic.

ARCHAIA: or Studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures. By J. W. Dawson, L.L.D. et F.R.S., Principal of McGill College. B. Dawson & Son, Montreal. Large 12mo., pp. 400.

Dr. Dawson is both a learned and a clever man, but to us it is a problem, is he a wise man? With the unhappy fate of poor Hugh Miller before his eyes, he has attempted the same feat—to reconcile the truths of Revelation with the facts of Geology. The learned Principal of McGill College displays much erudition and much careful study of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated with the Greek Septuagint, but with all this, he fails to convince us, and probably the great majority of his readers, of the truth of his theories. He throws light upon many dark and mysterious passages in the first few chapters of Genesis; he gives new and probably more correct readings; he labors with diligence and faith to reconcile discrepancies; and yet he fails to convince us. Perhaps it is the wickedness of our heart that makes us so obdurate; and yet we have at heart so much his success, have so much the desire to see Revelation and Geology reconciled, that to make the wish the parent of the thought would be a positive blessing. But a truce to comment. This new work is a great credit to Canada; it is the production of a man of deep thought and high intellect; it is well and logically written; and though to sceptics like ourselves, it may prove unsatisfactory, yet to the great mass of its readers, it may be regarded as little less than Revelation itself. Dr. Dawson is a scholar of whom Canada may be justly proud.

It is but fair to add that this work is well printed and got up, contains no less than 400 pages of letter-press, and issues from the well-known printing office of John Lovell, of Montreal.

DOMESTIC.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association has been organized by the appointment of Wm. McDougall, Esq., M.P.P., to the office of Secretary, and the Hon. Donald Macdonald, M.L.C., Treasurer. Secretaries of branches will please communicate with Mr. McDougall through the Toronto Post office.

DR. CAHILL.—Our New York exchanges inform us of the arrival of this celebrated priest in that city. He proposes visiting the principal cities of America, and will very probably visit Montreal.

IMPORTANT TO DEAD-HEADS.—Mrs. Sarah D. Perkins, of Rochester, has obtained a verdict in the Circuit Court of $5,000 against the N.Y. Central Railroad Co., in consequence of the death of her husband, William H. Perkins, by the breaking down of the Railroad bridge over the Sawpoot Creek May 11, 1858. The Railroad Company had refused to pay damages, on the ground that Mr. Perkins was traversing on a free pass.—Home Journal, Chicago.

It appears that in the Queen's Bench, Toronto, a rule nisi has been obtained upon the affidavits of John Hillyard Cameron, Richard Dempsey, and William George Hilton Clark, calling upon James D. Moylan, the proprietor of the Canadian Freeman, to show cause why an information should not be exhibited against him for certain misdemeanors in printing and publishing certain scandalous libels. The libels referred to the conduct of the Crown Prosecutor, and the County Attorney and his Deputy, at the trial of a man named Moore for the Murder of his wife, at the last assizes. The Freeman insisted that the acquittal of the prisoner was owing to his being an Orangeman—to the gross favoritism of the authorities, and to the failure of Mr. Cameron, representing the Crown, to do his duty, and examine ten witnesses having important information to impart. The charges are very serious ones; and it is right the party who makes them should have an opportunity of establishing their truth, or being punished for their falsity. Otherwise, it might have been as well to let the matter alone. For the fact of the murdered woman being a Catholic, and her husband an Orangeman, or said to be so, will make Mr. Moylan a martyr in the eyes of his co-religionists—a dignity to which he has long aspired. Mr. McGee, with characteristic liberality, has already sent him the widow's mite to aid in his defence—the honorable member's contribution amounting to the liberal sum of five pounds. It is acknowledged with thanks by the Freeman, and now that the decoy has been properly trotted out, admirers of Mr. Moylan will have to follow suit.

MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF SHIP FEVER IN 1847 AND 1848.—Yesterday there was an interesting ceremony, near the Victoria Bridge, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. A huge boulder, weighing about 30 tons, was set in its place, in a base of cut-stone mason work, 12 feet square by 6 feet high. The Anglican Bishop, the Rev. Canon Leach, L. L. D., the Rev. Mr. Ellegood, B. A., Mr. Hodges, and all the workmen of the Victoria Bridge, assisted at the ceremony. The boulder, which was dug up in the vicinity, is to bear this inscription:—'To preserve from desecration the remains of 6000 immigrants, who died from ship-fever in 1847 and '8, this monument is erected by the workmen in the employment of Messrs. Peto, Brassy & Betts, engaged in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, 1859.' The Bishop made some remarks appropriate to the occasion; the Rev. Mr. Ellegood said prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Leach gave some particulars of that great affliction. Mr. Notman, we believe, photographed the scene. Many Montrealers will look back to those sad times, commemorated by this stone, with mingled feelings. It is fitting the monument should be erected.—Montreal Gazette, December 2.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

We shall not venture upon a detailed description of the New Parliament buildings here, which we visited to day, but shall give a few particulars regarding them, which will neither be out of place, nor untimely, considering that the session is drawing nigh—its commencement depending apparently on the period of Mr. Gall's return—and that, so far as the contract is concerned, the edifice might be handed over to the government in a week. The Post office for the Legislative Assembly is the first thing one observes on going in by the centre door, which entry will be for the use of members exclusively, the general public using the side entrances. This is far more roomy than the old Post Office at Toronto, and, in addition to the conveniences there used to be there, a split leads into it direct from the Assembly Chamber above, down which the member's letters, documents, books, newspapers, &c., &c., will be constantly pouring. Then, on the right and left are two large rooms, one of which will be for messengers and may be partitioned into several offices, the other a reading room where all the newspapers of the Province and many from without its bounds will be duly opened before the Assembled wisdom. A small stair case from each side will lead the habitue of the House from these apartments up stairs, while the ceremonious way of ascending will be by the grand corridor, to which one is conducted through a roomy passage. But before going up stairs ourselves, we must notice the Library, now being fitted up with shelves for half the books of the House, 30,000 volumes, and with partitions, reaching nearly to the ceiling, forming as many as a dozen recesses, in which those rare animals, studious legislators, may ensconce themselves quietly, and be interrupted by nothing short of the division bell. The halls where the daily spouting will are long, be heard, are on the up-stair flat. They are both alike, and are larger than the rooms at Toronto were, but the galleries, running all round, quite destroy the appearance of size. From either of these galleries will it be possible to see more than half the members, excepting those those projecting parts of the galleries appropriated to the press, where desks and drawers for the exclusive use of the reporters, and editors and correspondents, and other appendages of journals are now being made. The government do well to provide for the accommodation of newspaper men. A good little room, too, is set apart for the [illegible]

From Washington.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, November 5.

The interest in the organization of the House is, if possible on the increase.—Long before noon the galleries were dense ly filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there is the usual attendance of ladies On the floor there were the customary salutations among the members and others and a pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. Allen the Clerk of the House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased. Spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats the roll was called and 231 members answered to their names

The absentees were Messrs. Stallworth and Landrewin, of Alabama; Brown and Adams, of Kentucky; Hindman and Hess, of Arkansas, and Hamilton of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Phelps the House agreed to proceed to the election of a speaker, viva voce.

Mr. Houstan nominated Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. Arian nominated Mr. Davis, of Indiana; Mr. Haskin nominated Dr. Hickman of Pennsylvania; Mr. Stephens nominated Mr. Gann of Pennsylvania; Mr. Briggs nominated Mr. Butler of Virginia.

Numerous voices impatiently—'Call the roll.'

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin, Adrian, and Briggs, tellers.

Mr. Florence said, in listening to the call of the roll he noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, he moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow.

At the request of Mr. John Cochrane, Mr. Florence withdrew his motion, and the members commenced voting.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. S. V., Ottawa; L. N. P., Chicago, Ill.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The ship Cora Linn, from New York for the Clyde, was stranded near Dublin on the 5th, but got off the following day, and reached the Clyde.

The exchange of ratifications at Zurich has been fixed for the 21st November The full powers intrusted to the Plenipotentiaries would then be withdrawn.

Letters of invitation from the French government to the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress had been despatched The seat of the congress would probably be Paris, the governments of Russia and Austria having signified a preference for that capital.

A Paris telegram to the London Post says that the Powers invited to send representatives to the Congress are those that signed the final act of Vienna, and he three principal Powers of Italy. The Congress will thus be composed of France, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria Spain, Portugal Sweden, Sardinia, Rome, and Naples

It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction, that war between America and England is impossible. It however says:—'here are some conjectures which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom, that war with England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of that truth.' The editorial, after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England, and the impossibility of the surrender of it, unless some very different title be brought forward from any yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction, that the right of the island will be easily discussed in Washington and London, while the affairs on the spot will remain in statu quo

It is stated that the British Government are under the conviction that it is not politic to rely on any one national war laboratory and arsenal, and have determined to establish an inland arsenal on a large scale, and to combit its working to civilians. It is not intended, however, to supersede Woolwich.

The Times has again a disquieting article on the relations of England and France. It complains that in France every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity, and that the army are thought to look on a war with England as not remote. The Times cannot discover any serious question at issue between the two Governments, and affirms that it is in the power of the Emperor alone to put an end to the state of things, daily becoming more and more serious, and, if he does not do so, there is a reasonable ground for drawing a gloomy inference from his silence.

FRANCE.

Gen. Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the French Expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the army.

Two warlike articles in the London Times of the