Going a Shopping.

Did you ever go a shopping? I suppose not. Gentlemen have no genius for shopping. They are not equal to it. Nature has left their faculties imperfect in that particular. They can write books and make speeches, and all that sort of thing, but they are not up to shopping. It takes the ladies for that. Men go to a store and select what they want and buy: but that is not shopping---that requires no genius.

Men pretend they don't like to go shopping with the ladies. I wonder whoever asked them? What lady would have such an encumbrance on such occasions? Men are well enough in their place. Young men are convenient to take to concerts, and see us home from church, and bring up bouquets and music, and husbands are useful, I suppose, to pay the bills, &c., but for a shopping excursion they are quite out of place.

Do not understand me to insinuate that I have any distinguished ability that way. Not at all---I only speak for my sex. In fact I acknowledge a poor hand at it. But my friend Sallie Z. is a model shopper. I am taking lessons of her, and hope to be perfected by the time I am married. A few days since she invited me with her.

'I wish to look at the new style silks,' said she.

'Why, do you want to get a dress?' said I.

'Really,' said Sallie, 'if it were not impolite, I should say you were verdant. I don't want a dress, but that's no reason why I should't see the material.'

So Sallie and I sallied out. The first store we entered, she asked whether the merchant had received his spring goods.

He said he had, and enquired what she would like to see.

'Show me your new style dress goods,' said she, 'such as berege robes and lawn robes, handsome striped and plaid silks; brocades are not much worn this spring, but I'll look at your solid colors.'

The merchant soon has his counter spread with goods. She examined and tossed the pieces about, making various ugly creases in them to see whether they would come out again by rubbing.

'What style is worn?' said Sallie to the clerk;

'Well, we sell probably more plaids and stripes than any other.

'Have you any with the chene stripe?' inquired Sallie.

'O, yes, some very fine,' and a variety of pieces were produced.

'Well, I can't say, after all that I like the chene stripe; it looks like the old style revived. I prefer the plaids: the green is very pretty.'

So Sallie held it in various lights, rubbing and creasing it.

'Well, it don't crease much,' said she, 'I wonder whether it will cut.'

'No, it is a boiled silk, and we find that the plaids and stripes generally wear very well.'

'Your silks are very pretty, and you may cut me off samples if you please,' continued Sallie.

This the merchant was forced to do, though with a rather bad grace, as most of his goods were in patterns, and he feared spoiling the piece.

'Will you be kind enough to furnish samples of the solid colors?'

These were also cut off.

'This plaid, you say, is one dollar thirty cents. Is that the lowest?'

'Yes—we can't take less.'

'How many yards in the pattern?'

'Fourteen.'

'I'd rather have eighteen; perhaps I might conclude to have flounces. Well, I'll take the sample and show my mother, and then make up my mind. Have you any of Coate's cotton; give me a spool, No. 33.'

This was handed her; she paid five cents, and we left. I looked at my watch. We had been there exactly a full hour.

'What a cheat! I can buy these spools for four cents,' said Sallie, when we were fairly out, 'and besides, we forgot their shawls?'

So we went to another store.

'Have you Stella Shawls?'

'Yes, some beautiful ones, just opened.'

'Would you see the broche borders, or the printed?'

'Both.'

'Any particular colors?'

'No, sir—I'll look at them all,' said Sallie.

Different colors and patterns were accordingly produced.

'What is the price of this green centre broche border?'

'We can afford you that at nine dollars—same style sold for fifteen two months ago. Some printed borders we can put at four dollars and fifty cents.'

'No; I prefer broche, but can't you take less?'

I saw a twinkle in the merchant's eye, which made me think he knew she was only shopping.

'Now,' said he, 'if you won't mention it, I'll let you have it for *six*.'

Sallie looked surprised. She knew that style of article was selling at nine.

'Six dollars—is that your lowest?' she inquired.

'Well, to oblige you, I'll say four,' said the merchant.

A pause ensued.

'Then you think that four dollars is your very lowest?'

'Ahem! We have had a large lot, and I want to dispose of them. I'll say two dollars and a half!'

Still longer pause.

'Are you sure it is a first rate piece of goods?'

'I'll warrant it all silk and wool,' said the merchant.

My friend was caught. Turning to me she whispered;

'I do wish I had brought some money!' and then, addressing the merchant, she said;

'I'll call again.'

I never was so glad to get out of a store before, for the clerks had gathered around us, seeming to understand the joke. But Sallie went home, got the money and, insisted on my returning with her to the store for the shawl. The trader said he was sorry, very, but the shawl had just been sold. And so was Sallie, too, I thought. We went shopping no more that afternoon.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
N. American	Quebec,	Liverpool	July 19
Africa,	New York,	do.	July 23
Fulton,	do.	Havre,	July 26
Canadian,	Quebec,	Liverpool,	Aug. 2
Indian,	do.	do.	Aug. 16
	TO ARRIVE.		
Canada,	Liverpool	Boston,	June 21
Baltic,	do.	New York,	June 25
Africa,	do.	do.	June 28
Fulton,	Havre,	do.	July 2
Canadian,	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 2
Indian,	Liverpool,	do.	July 16
C. of Baltim.	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 16
Washington,	Bremen,	New York.	July 16
Arago,	Havre,	New York,	July 30

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, 23rd July, 1856.

The steamship Persia arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, with upwards of 200 passengers. She left Liverpool at 3 P. M., on 12th.

The Ericsson arrived out on the 8th and sailed on the 10th, with five passengers.

The Arabia arrived out on the 6th; Arago at Southampton on the 10th.

The Liverpool races had somewhat detracted from the business in the Cotton Market The following is from a circular of James McHenry:

Liverpool, July, 11.

We have unaccustomed dullness in all articles. The advance in Bacon has checked business in Beef and Pork. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat is wanted at extreme rates; other sorts quiet. Flour inactive, and has declined 1s to 2s. Indian Corn advanced 1s 6d. Wheat 10s 6d to 11s 3d for white, 9s 6d to 10s 10d for red. Western Canadian Flour 27s to 34s; Philadelphia 35s to 36s; Indian Corn 28s 6d to 29s 6d yellow; 29s 6d to 30s 6d white.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Wheat unsettled, and more activity in foreign trade. Tuesday wheat was in good inquiry, and lower qualities sold at 2d to 3d advance, and a fair business was done in all descriptions.

Flour was in good request. Indian Corn held at an advance of 1s 5d per quarter cwt. Little doing to-day. Wheat and flour sold to a fair extent, the former at an advance of 2d to 5d a bushel, and the latter at 6d to 1s per bbl, our last weeks prices. Indian Corn only in moderate request at 29s a 29s 6d for yellow; 29s 6d a 30s 6d for white, we quote wheat at 4s 9d a 10s 9d for red; 10s 3d a 11s 3d for white; Flour, 35s 5d a 37s 6d for Ohio; 30s a 33s for western per bbl. The estimated stock of grain in Liverpool, June 30th, comprised 55,102 quarters wheat; 238,177 ditto Indian Corn; 81,789 bbls and 40,845 sacks flour.

Political news unimportant.

The Oakville Sentinel speaks in the most flattering terms of the grain and Hay prospects in the County of Halton.

The London Free press from personal observation, is of opinion that the yield of wheat in Middlesex will be below the average of former years. Thus do localities differ.

The New York *Mirror* learns, on what it regards as reliable authority that a new Democratic paper, with a capital of $100,000, is to be established in that city, during the next fortnight. It is to be a penny paper, and will support Buchanan for the presidency. Several leading Democrats are mentioned as prominently connected with the movement, among whom are Mr Forney and George N. Saunders.

On Thursday last a gentleman named Montgomery accidentally fell under the cars on the Great Western Railway at Hamilton and his arm was so crushed that it had to be amputated. He is now doing well.

The sale of Indian Lands in the Saugeen Peninsula is advertised to take place at Sydenham, Owen Sound, on Tuesday 2nd September, next, when 145,800 acres, comprising the Townships of Keppel and Amabel, will be put up to auction in 100 acre lots. No conditions of settlement will be required, except in some instances, when the road is to be cleared by the purchasers. The Town Lots in Saugeen will be sold at the same time.

PROSPECTS FOR WOOL.—It is thought that the price of wool must rule a little higher than last year, though the woolen manufactories are in not a very active condition—the fabrics now made being of the coarse and medium qualities. Yet the supply of wool is rather limited, and the amount to be clipped will not be so large in our section as last year. This has been brought about by the depressed prices of wool heretofore, and by the increased prices of beef and cattle, which induced our farmers to sell and kill off many sheep and raise cattle.

Reports from across the water state that wool in English and European markets has advanced about 12 per cent, from last years prices. If this be the case, our clip of wool must also advance some in price. These are our reasons for supposing that wool will command a little more in the market than last year.

MR CAMERON IN LONDON.—At a recent dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, the Honorable J. H. Cameron was present, as appears from the following extract:—

"The Marquis of Salisbury gave "The health of the Lord Mayor," for which his lordship returned thanks, and gave "Mr Cameron and Canada."

Mr Cameron returned thanks, and bore testimony to the gratitude of our great American colonp for the liberal treatment it had received from the mother country. He trusted that in any difficulty that might arise with other nations, England would not forget to call on Canada, whose people would show that they had not yet forgotten the ties of blood and friendship that bound them to the parent land (cheers).

The *Church* newspaper, now published in Hamilton, once the faithful and honest exponent of genuine Protestant principles, finds fault with "the Ladies' Committee" of a sewing Society in Hamilton, for selecting a *Friday* for the sale of their work, refreshments, &c., deeming it "a flagrant violation of an evangelical law of Christ and His Church!" After that, its editor should without delay seek admission into the bosom of the Roman Church, under the auspices of the cognate clerical dictator, the renowned Charbonnel.

The Whig of yesterday says Captain Ratallack, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, has taken rooms at the British American Hotel for Monday and Tuesday nights next.

The Whitby Reporter has information on which it is disposed to rely, that the cars of the Grand Trunk will commence running between Toronto and Whitby on the first of August. We have reason to believe that the Reporter's information is correct.

Sir Allan McNab is to have a Baronetcy conferred on him by the Queen.

By reference to the passenger list of the Canadian steamship North American, it will be seen that Bishop de Charbonnel has taken his departure from this inhospitable clime, never, it is hoped, to return.

THE EFFECTS OF NOT PAYING THE PRINTER.—The Brampton Standard of the 17th, now in its third year of publication, gives as the reason for its nonappearance the previous week, that the Sheriff had put his veto upon the office; and then makes these practical remarks:—

"Some may sneeringly ask, why did we allow him? In reply we would say, that the fault did not rest with us, but with every one who has forgotten to pay us his bill. We have now got over our trouble, after having gone through the refining process of the law, and are determined to do unto those who owe us precisely what those to whom we were indebted did unto us."

That's sensible. Put them through the Court without scruple; make them pay up all arrears; with costs; they will then understand the legal value of your paper, and the difference between paying in advance and not desiring to pay at all.—[Ed. News.

EXHIBITION IN MR L'HOIST'S LONG ROOM.—The Bear Lady will be seen in Kingston on to-morrow and Saturday next. The Western papers say great things of her, but not having seen her, we have only to record the sayings of others. Hear what the Toronto Leader says:—

"There can be no doubt that this extraordinary woman, Julia Pastrana, is an anomaly in nature, and whatever may be her origin, there is nothing repugnant in her appearance. She is intelligent and cheerful, and has much sprightliness. She speaks Castilian far better than most of the native women that one would find in Mexico or Central America, and sings in that language with a certain amount of melody. To whatever cause may be owing her abnormal condition, we will, like Dr. Mott, leave the question to physiologists to decide. She is undoubtedly a very remarkable physical curiosity, and will well repay the spectator the trouble of visiting her. The description in the advertisement is so very fair and true that we can add nothing to it, and the Senorita is just what she is there asserted to be.

Progress of the Insurrection in California.

A late number of the New York Commercial Advertiser contains full and interesting details of the threatening aspect of affairs in California, growing out of the acts of extreme rigor enforced by the "Vigilance Committee" against the miscreant violators of all law, human and divine, who infested that golden land. The labor of making out even a synopsis of the stirring events, is more than our patience and limits will allow: but we give a bare outline of the principal facts. The Vigilance Committee having in point of fact usurped the functions of government, Governor Johnston on the 5th of July, issued a proclamation declaring San Francisco under martial law, and his determination to vindicate, at any personal sacrifice the integrity of the constitution and laws he had sworn to maintain. This excited the indignation of the whole State, and the committee resolutely opposed themselves to this gubernatorial interference, which they regarded as uncalled for at that juncture. While the organized military companies disbanded themselves rather than be called upon to resist the people, the Committee received contributions of arms and munitions to the amount of six thousand small arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Thousands of men hastened to enrol themselves, a regular system of military discipline was established, and defences were erected to protect the committee rooms. The Governor and his adherents meanwhile were equally diligent in preparing for any emergency, but with indifferent success. His determination however, was unwavering. He applied to General Wood commanding at Benecia, for aid, which was refused. Subsequently the citizens of Sacramento and other influential towns met and publicly endorsed the proceedings of the Committee, who on the 9th of June published an extended address to the people embracing a number of countless grievances and abuses suffered under the misgovernment of the constituted authorities, who were individually and officially denounced as corrupt and vicious, and in every respect obnoxious to them. After a long recapitulation of the evil under which they have been sorely oppressed, they finally conclude by a declaration that, when they have insured to the people an honest and vigorous protection of their rights, &c., then they will with pleasure resign their power into the hands of the people from whom it was received.

In connection with the address is the draft of a constitution of the "Committee of Vigilance" containing ten articles, covering too much space for us to transcribe, and which forms the basis of an organization which the legitimate authorities will find it vain to oppose. The objects of the Committee are set forth in the preamble, as follows:—

Whereas, it has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the laws as now administered, and that by the association together of bad characters, our ballot-boxes have been stolen, and others substituted or stuffed with votes that were never polled, and thereby our elections nullified—our dearest rights violated---and no other method left by which the will of the people can be manifested: Therefore, the citizens whose names are hereunto attached do unite themselves into an association for the maintenance of the peace and order of society---the prevention and punishment of crime---the preservation of our lives and property, and to insure that our ballot boxes shall hereafter express the actual and unforged will of the majority of our citizens; and we do bind ourselves each unto the other, by a solemn oath, to do and perform every just and lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered. But we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, assassin, ballot box stuffer, or other disturbers of the peace, shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law---the insecurity of prisons---the carelessness or corruption of the police, or a laxity of those who pretend to administer justice, therefore, we agree.

In connexion with the above, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of the 19th, contains full particulars of the late embroglio, with graphic representation of the most prominent incidents, with the "stuffer's ballot box."

The Monthly Rainbow for July is an excellent paper, containing a great deal of useful, scientific and miscellaneous matter, besides illustrations of machinery. Published by Geo. Crofut, Advertising Agent, 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per annum.

Kingston, 23rd July, 1856.

The weather in this city and neighborhood, since Saturday last, has been rather below the usual temperature of this month; which must have been most grateful to farmers, now in the full tide of haymaking. The number of waggons in the market in the interval since our last has been few, and these chiefly from the environs of the city, with products of the garden, &c. Green peas in pod sell at 10d the peck; new potatoes 11d the peck; cabbage 4d to 6d per head; old potatoes command 2s 6d per bushel for good parcels; at wholesale 2s.

The largest and best new potatoes brought in this season are from the Isle of Tanti, and can be had at $2 per bushel, in Ontario Street

Flour in bbls., extra superfine retails at 32s 6d; fine 30s. In bags from waggons 16s a 16s 3d per cwt.

Pork rules at a higher figure, $23 being asked for Mess, and $20 for prime, retail.

Veal and Mutton in the waggons offered at 3½d to 4d per lb.

Oats are 1s 6d a 1s 10½d; little offering at present.

Fruits.—Cherries 6d per quart; Raspberries 6d per quart—5s per pail; currants, &c., at equally high prices.

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—There is nothing like being put to the pinch for drawing out the energies both of nations and individuals. War is an awful calamity, but even the war—bloody, destructive, and expensive as it has been in its brief career—the grinding income tax—the high prices of provisions, aggravated by the burning of *two miles* of corn on the shores of Azoff—the melancholy pictures of horses dying of starvation, and vessels lost with their dear-bought provender—from these and other evil incidents of the last two or three years, we have now the promise of substantial benefits. These trials have missed their purpose if they have not introduced into many a household greater thrift and care, and attuned many a mind to receive, with fervent gratitude to God, the promised blessings of the good time coming. That they have brought out our internal strength and energy, is shown by the gratifying state of trade and of the revenue. Our exports in the past month show an increase of nearly £700,000 upon the corresponding month of last year. Our national balance sheet shows a net increase of £442,000 on the quarter, and of upwards of four millions on the year. The imports of articles of luxury are increasing. The rate of discount has fallen, and money can now be had at 4 per cent instead of 7: railway shares have advanced 6, 7, and 8 per cent; bullion is arriving in large quantities; we shall have corn again from Russia, and shall open up the Danube and the interior of Turkey for commerce, as it was never known to be opened up before. By the aid of steam we shall exchange our commodities with the gold of Australia in one half the time it has hitherto taken. Add to all this, that at home we have the heaviest crop of hay, and the most splendid weather for its ingathering, that the memory of man can tell, and that never before were we blessed with the promise of an earlier and larger or a better harvest of corn; and have we not consolation for the difficulties we have tided over, and cause for thankfulness to the Almighty Power, who causes our very adversities to work together for our good?

Candidates for the Legislative Council.

Rumor is already busy with the names of certain prominent gentlemen who are likely to be brought forward at the approaching election of Legislative Councillors, but there is little, if any, reliance to be placed in the statements put forth. The Colonist has it that a certain legal gentleman of this city is to be brought forward for the Burlington Division, but by whom we are not given to understand. We rather think our contemporary is setting down the probable candidates at random. Another gentleman of this city has been named in connection with the representation of Burlington, but as yet it is only conjecture, therefore we refrain from making his name public. We shall probably be in a position to do so in a few days. There is, apparently, little difficulty in the way of selecting a fitting candidate for this division. The matter is in the hands of the electors, and we trust they will make a good selection.

With regard to the other Upper Canada Divisions, the Colonist says:—

Dr Lowe is spoken of, and, we trust, with his own consent, for the Queen's Division. A more suitable man is certainly not in it; and we hope that his high character, and great fitness for the office, may prevent his encountering opposition.

The hon. Mr Vankoughnet will, in all probability, run for the Rideau Division. Had he not compromised his honorable antecedents by going into a government which has systematically violated the Constitution of this country, we could, and with no ordinary pleasure, wish him success. As it is, he does not deserve it at the hands of the Conservative party; but as there is little public opinion in Carleton, and as Renfrew, though a Tory County, was shabby enough to cringe to Mr Hincks, he may probably be elected.

The hon. William Robinson is spoken of in connection with the Saugeen Division. But, though an excellent choice, Mr Robinson might not be inclined to give up the fine Riding of South Simcoe, for the uncertain honor of representing in the Council Grey, Bruce and the North Riding of Simcoe. Should, however, the people generally desire it, he would, we dare say, be willing to change from the House of Assembly to the Legislative Council, for which his experience and character eminently fit him.

For the Western Division we have as yet heard of no candidate. Being composed of the two Counties of Essex and Kent, it is distinctly conservative. We sincerely trust that Mr Prince, who did as much, if not more than any man in Canada, to lower the tone and character of the other branch of the Legislature, may not be a successful candidate for this Division.

For the Trent Division we should be exceedingly glad to hear of Mr Baldwin offering. Since he left the Legislature it has been constantly departing from the principles of Responsible Government. When he was there, and in power, no one ever heard of his holding office with a beggarly support of half a member. Nor was ever his ministry taunted, not only with deserting the principles upon which they were elected, but with being deserted by the very people who induced them to do wrong. Men are sometimes barefaced enough to brave public scorn, by reason of their strength or their wealth, but when they become beggared in principle, and poverty-stricken in friends, their holding on to power looks very like a pauper wearing a coronet. Mr Baldwin ever despised such ministerial exhibitions, and we sincerely wish he would again take part in the legislation of the country.—*Spectator.*

The following are the dimensions of some of the largest steamers in the world:—The Great Western 236 feet long, 25 broad; Great Britain 322 feet long, 51 feet broad; Himalaya, 350 feet long, 43 broad; the Persia, 370 feet long, 45 broad; the Adriatic 355 feet long, 50 feet broad; the Vanderbilt, 355 feet long, 45 feet broad. The Great Eastern is more than twice the size of the largest of these.

First Election to the Legislative Council.

The Electoral Division of Burlington, comprising the city of Hamilton and the two Ridings of Wentworth, is among the fortunate constituencies in which the first election under the Elective Legislative Council Act takes place; and it behoves the electors to be on the alert, so as to be prepared with candidates by the middle of September next, at which time the election is expected to take place. The election is of more importance than many may be led to suppose, and we trust every effort will be made to bring forward suitable candidates. It may possibly be no easy matter to select the proper men, hence it is desirable that some steps should be taken at once, towards that object. We have men enough in our midst every way qualified for the high and responsible trust to be reposed in them; and as the term for which the members are to be elected is eight years, care should be taken to choose the very best men to be found, irrespective of party or party creeds. We are not aware that any test question is likely to be brought to bear on the election, yet it is desirable for the interests of Upper Canada, that every member elected for that section should be pledged against the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec. Half the number of members, six, will be returned from Lower Canada, every one of whom will most certainly be pledged in favor of carrying the Seat of Government to Quebec, and unless the question is made a test in Upper Canada, there is every probability of the Legislature being swamped.

This is the only matter of any real importance to be considered with the approaching election, and we hope it will not be lost sight of. The other divisions in Upper Canada, entitled to send members at the first election are Western, comprising the Counties of Essex and Kent; Saugeen, comprising the Counties of Bruce, Grey, and the North Riding of Simcoe; Queen's, comprising the North Riding of Ontario, County of Victoria and the West Riding of Durham; Trent, comprising the County of Peterboro', North Riding of Hastings and County of Lennox; Rideau, comprising the Counties of Renfrew and Carleton, and the city of Ottawa. Toronto has to play second fiddle to Hamilton and Ottawa, and will be entitled to send a member two years hence. This city has been fortunate in the first choice, and we hope every effort will be used to return a member worthy the high and distinguished honor of holding an eight years' lease of a seat in the Legislative Council.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday evening last, about sunset, there was a terrible row at Stoney Creek, a small village about six miles east of Hamilton, during which, we regret to say, a man named Henry Turner lost his life. Mr Coroner Jones held an inquest on the unfortunate deceased on Friday last, when the following facts were elicited:

The deceased was a native of one of the southwest counties of England, and had only returned to Canada a few weeks since; he was a butcher, and attended the Hamilton shambles. It appears that on Tuesday evening last, the deceased went to a tavern in the village, kept by a person named Lee, in order to induce his brother-in-law to come home, as he heard that Samuel Hull (his brother-in-law) was engaged in a row. But instead of Turner being able to get Hull away, he himself got involved in a fight with two men named Charles O'Shea and Thos. O'Shea, the first of whom inflicted a severe wound on his left temple, while the latter leaped on him while down. It would seem that for some time past, ill-feeling had existed between the two O'Sheas, Hull and the diseased, growing out of dog fights and such like wretched nonsense. During the row, Hull was seen to brandish an open knife over his head and amongst the crowd, while the two O'Sheas employed sticks and stones liberally. There had been a horse race during the day, and it is likely that none of the combatants were any too sober.

In the fight with the O'Sheas, Hull got a desperate hammering, and Turner received his death wound. He was struck with a stone on the left temple, producing hemorrhage, which led to an attack of delirium tremens, in which Turner died on Thursday afternoon. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr Duggan, who gave it as his opinion that death had been produced as first stated; but he further stated that under any circumstances the injury was sufficient to cause death, because the congestion of the membrane of the brain would have been much greater had not so much blood been lost, by the severing of the artery in the temple. In other words, the man would have died from congestion of the brain alone, such as would readily be produced by such a blow on the head as must have been given on the above occasion. After hearing all the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Charles O'Shea as principal, and Thomas O'Shea as accessory. We are sorry to say that the accused parties are still at large. The two men against whom this serious charge rested, made their escape during the night, but we are glad that they were retaken on Sunday last at a short distance from the village, by the local constable, assisted by many of the inhabitants. *Globe.*

POOR CONSOLATION.—Our Quebec contemporaries, naturally indignant at the rejection of the £50,000 appropriation for parliament buildings in the "Ancient Capital," are gradually regaining their wonted composure, and begin to think that things are not quite so bad as they seem. The protest of the minority in the Legislative Council has given them fresh courage, and they console themselves with the delusive hope that, as the Ministry are pledged to bring the government to Quebec, they will be sustained; failing in that, His Excellency the Governor General is looked to as the last resort, to put a stop to the contention which the Seat of Government has aroused, and to exercise the prerogative in favor of the city which the representatives of the people have selected. Such are the views indulged in by at least one of our Quebec contemporaries, and we believe they are shared in by all, for there is a wonderful display of unanimity on the question among the Quebec journals.

In what way the Ministry are pledged to take the Seat of Government to Quebec, we do not rightly comprehend, unless some private arrangement has been entered into with the majority of the Lower Canada members. In no other way can they possibly be pledged, inasmuch as the rejection of the £50,000 appropriation relieved them from all further responsibility in the matter. Pledged or not pledged, of one thing we are certain, and that is, that any further attempt to obtain a grant for Parliament buildings at Quebec will be defeated. But then our contemporaries look to the Governor General. This is but poor consolation indeed. We do not see why His Excellency should be considered sufficiently interested to interfere in the manner proposed. We hope he will exercise more discretion, and leve the matter where it is. It is hardly likely, even supposing Ministers should risk another defeat on the question, that His Excellency would consider it his duty to exercise the prerogative in favor of Quebec. Our contemporaries must certainly entertain a very exalted opinion of their city, when they see fit to talk in this way. His Excellency can have no voice in the matter, for the question must be decided by the Legislature, and that failing, it must remain just where it is.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 12th July, 1856.

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

Worship Brooker Mc Lean, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in the room of George Malloch, Esq., resigned.

Christopher Leggo, of Richmond, Esq. M. D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Carleton.

Joseph Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Esq., to be a Commissioner under the several Acts for the protection of Indian Lands in Upper Canada, from trespasses and injury.

A Word with America.

How now—kindly kindred Nation?
It is well to kindle thus
Quite a prarie conflagration
Terrible to both of us?
We are kinsmen, sons, and brothers.
Let us be to kinship true;
England's heart is just—your Mother's,
And she cannot fight with you!

If our rulers made a blunder,
Frankly too they make amends,
And the world is all a-wonder
Why you will not yet be friends;
'Twere ungenerous in brothers
To insist on more than due,
When you know as well as others
We will never fight with you!

What? as if forsooth we dare not?—
By God's favor, England's coasts
Are invincible!—we care not
For a thousand thousand hosts;
But you only call we brothers
All the tongues and peoples through,
And, though stout against all others,
Never will we fight with you!

Take your heritage—possess it;
England gladly sees your growth;
And may peace and plenty bless it,
East and west, and north and south;
Only, covet not another's,
God brings wrongfulness to rue;
Though for us, we tell you, brothers,
Never will we fight with you!

Party-work we understand it,
And how bad ambition strains
With the morals of a bandit
To secure its petty gains;
But amongst you, better brothers
Mourn for what the baser do,
While her anger England smothers,
For she will not fight with you!

Surely to provoke the kindly
Were a scandal and a sin;
And if selfish placemen blindly
Stir a storm that they may win,—
Spite of diplomatic bothers,
Wrongs belike, and insults too,
You may make us sorry, brothers,
But we will not fight with you!

No!—the doom of both is written
In a flood of blood and woes,
If America and Britain
Ever call each other foes;
By the name that names us brothers,
Be there grace between us two,—
By the love that lives in mothers,
Never will we fight with you!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Albury, June 5.

FATAL MISTAKE AT CAROLINE, VA.—A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—Last Friday morning, about 1 o'clock, Mr Wm. M. Kelly was suddenly roused from his sleep, and under the impression that his house was being broken into, seized his gun and instantaneously fired upon some one, as he thought, entering the door; but to his horror he found that he had shot his wife, who was fastening it. The shot entered in front, and above the right hip, penetrating deep into the body.

Two physicians were immediately called in, but found her beyond hopes. She lingered resignedly and uncomplainingly until about four o'clock on Saturday morning, when she died, leaving an almost distracted husband, an infant son eleven months old, and a large number of relations and connections to mourn their loss. Mr and Mrs Kelly had been married nearly two years, were remarkably fond of each other, and were living most happily together, when the unfortunate occurrence, like a thunderbolt, destroyed her existence and blighted his. He was, at night, timid, and in the habit of keeping a loaded gun near his bed; hence the terrible accident.

SHOCKING AFFAIR—A WHOLE SCHOOL POISONED.—The Warsaw (Mo.) Democrat of the 10th inst., relates the particulars of a most shocking affair. It appears that a man named James Ray, a resident of Morgan county, had some previous difficulty with some of his neighbors, and that, failing to get revenge, he concluded to take it out by poisoning the inoffensive little children of those with whom he had a difficulty, and who were attending a school in that county. He consequently obtained a quantity of poison—put it in a squirrel's head, and laid it in a spring used by the school;—The result was the poisoning of nearly the whole of the children of the school—two or three of whom died, and seven or eight others cannot survive. The schoolmaster, who was also poisoned, at last accounts, had some parts of him mortified and his death was beyond question. Ray was arrested by the citizens of his neighborhood, and made his escape in the night, but was again apprehended near or in Quincey, Hickory county, and carried back on Sunday evening last. It was supposed that he would be lynched.—*Rochester Paper.*

TRIBUTE TO PRINTERS.—The chaplain of the New Hampshire Penitentiary, in reviewing the events of his life, since his connection with that institution, pays the following compliment to journeymen printers:—"I have the happiness to number among my friends many printers, but though it may seem to imply either a lack of the qualities that are necessary in order to appreciate good preaching on the other part, yet I will reveal the fact that I have never succeeded well with that class. For nine years, and with all the inducements offered, not one of that trade has connected himself with my congregation—and I do not think a man could be found, of all who ever tenanted our prison, who could set up a column of type. I leave the reader to make his own comments, only remarking that this cannot be accidental, nor can the explanation be that the employment keeps them ignorant of prevailing vices and immoralities, nor yet that young printers are removed from the large masses where corruptions engender and spread. It is evident, we think, that the employment has an elevating tendency, and is favorable to intellectual and moral improvement."

STRYCHNINE.—We notice a statement going the rounds that Lard is an antidote to this poison. We believe this to be without foundation, and we speak from personal experience, having been among the first who used Strychnine for killing foxes, martins, and other fur-bearing animals, and using it in connection with *lard* as insuring a more rapid diffusion of the poison, and obtaining the result aimed at, without the possibility of the animal straying many feet from the bait. We have no hesitation in saying that combined with lard, its effects are more rapid and certain than when given in any other form. There is, however, a posibility that when any animal eats a large quantity of this or any other diffusible fatty matter previous to the poison, it may protect for a certain time the coats of the stomach from its action; but we have doubts of this being a delay of sufficient moment to be depended on. It was at one time supposed that neither bears nor pigs could be killed by Strychnine, but we have experience to the contrary. We remember an instance where two foxes were killed by one pill containing less than half a grain, mixed with lard to the size of a musket ball; after the foxes were skinned, a pig eat part of one of the bodies and died, a cat fed on the pig and shared the same fate; and, had not the bodies been then buried, the fatal effect, would probably have continued.—*Mont. Com. Advertiser.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—MORTALITY.—We have before us the statistical tables of the Order for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1856. The number of contributing members appears to be only *one hundred thousand*, although full returns would show a larger number. New Hampshire, Mississippi, Iowa, Nova Scotia, Texas, Arkansas, Cherokee Nation and Oregon made no returns. Canada West has the largest number of Divisions and the largest membership. This Grand Division reports 362 Divisions and 10,822 members under its jurisdiction. The number of deaths during the year, in the order, is 730, or one out of every 194. The statistics of the Or-