LIVER COMPLAINT.

The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is M'Lean's Liver Pill. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lean's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lean's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

For Sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston, C. W. 112

How Estimated by Physicians.—John A. Berry, M. D., Saco, Me., says, "During the practice of twenty years, I have seen used in all the popular remedies for Coughs, and am well satisfied that your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is best, and I hope it will be better known and more generally used."

For Sale in Kingston, by E. W. Palmer. 112

The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases. Among which may be specified "Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated Bitters," for sale by C. M. Jackson—and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia Nervous Debility and a general derangement of the Stomach.—The Sunday Dispatch says of this medicine: "We feel convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one tea spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use." See Advertisement. 112

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 31, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels. 112

The Ruse of Art.—In this wonderful age, Art sows her master touches on almost everything. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on are followed by Art. Art spans the railway through the mountains and the mad; makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge and annihilated space with lightning tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Cathartic Pill, from the Laboratory of that world renowned Chemist Doct. J. C. Ayer.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we had always thought necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicines to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power, into a special pill, which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection they are offered to the public at less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think that this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.—[Morning News, Balt.] 114

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

B. & B., Montreal, with rem.; J. C., Coburg, with rem.; L. K., Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

London, May 4th, 1855.

An attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon—a temporary suspension of the bombardment of Sebastopol—and a further reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount have been the principal events of the past week.

The attack on the Emperor of the French took place at Paris, on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, while he was riding to the Bois de Boulogne to meet the Empress. It was made by a man named Pianori, a native of the Roman States, who availed himself of a momentary opportunity of advancing to the Emperor's carriage from the pathway to fire two pistol shots, and who was overpowered before he could make the third attempt for which he had prepared. Immediately after the arrest the Emperor proceeded on his ride, and on his return received the congratulations of the diplomatic body. The Senate subsequently offered similar expressions of sympathy, and on that occasion the Emperor took occasion to mention his belief that there are some existences specially protected by Providence, that his own is of the number, and that he is safe from all danger of death till his mission shall have been fulfilled. If, instead of "some existences," he had said all existences are protected, the phrase would have been more satisfactory—but it was suited to the audience, and probably they were pleased to find in it some touch of the mystic fatalism of his uncle.

The criminal it appears, although under thirty years of age, was a member of Garribaldi's free corps at the time of the defence Rome. A great outcry is deservedly made against him as an assassin, but while this is going on some condemnatory recollections should also arise of the assassination of the Roman by the French Republic. He was a shoemaker, and the authorities have wisely determined not to tempt a repetition of the occurrence on the part of others by convoking any special tribunal for his trial. He will be brought before the ordinary Courts, and if he should be sent to a lunatic asylum, the country will have the best guarantee against the possibility of repetitions.

The accounts from Sebastopol state that on the 28th of April the fire of the besiegers was suspended after having been carried on for nearly three weeks, with far less result than had been hoped, although positive advantages of some kind appear to have been gained. The pause is alleged to be nearly temporary, pending the arrival of reinforcements to assist in the siege operations from the advanced position now held, but whether these operations are to consist of a renewed bombardment, or a march on the Russian army, or both combined, is of course doubtful. The hopes of a final capture of the place by anything short of a complete investment, consequent upon a rout of the relieving army outside, seem daily to become less and less, and there is a decided opinion in military circles that an attack on that army is to be made with very little delay. According to some reports the Turkish troops under Omar Pasha are to be left to defend the siege works, while the English and French proceed to the open field, and a better-looking arrangement could hardly be suggested. If the statements of recent deserters are to be relied upon, the Russians were in dread of some movement of this kind just before the opening of the bombardment on the 9th of April, and in order to swell the external army, a large portion of the garrison had been sent away, leaving only 8,000 or 10,000 men in the town. The slackness with which they first returned the fire tends to corroborate these assertions, and to increase the probability that on that occasion a golden opportunity was lost.

Great complaints continue to be put forth at the meagre and inconsequental reports made to the government at home by Lord Raglan. Although he has now the telegraph at his command for uninterrupted daily communication, the Ministers get no news of importance, and the fullest information received by the public is that which they derive from French and Russian sources—Happily the Russian accounts, which reach to the 26th of April, are of a sufficiently negative character to show that the enemy has gained no late success, since no boast is made of any offensive measures, and the fact is acknowled that the approaches of the Allies "progress" slowly. General Bizot, the chief of the French engineers, has been killed, and the command has fallen on General Delesme. The loss of the Russians in killed and wounded are admitted to be very great.

The return of Lord John Russell from Vienna is to be followed by the publication of all the details connected with the abortive peace negotiations, but they will take some time for preparation. Meanwhile Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Minister, has stated that the Allies proposed to Russia two alternatives—one, that the Black Sea should henceforth be neutral and closed to the ships of war of all nations; the other that the Russian vessels in that sea should be limited to a certain number. It is an escape for the Palmerston Cabinet that the latter was not accepted by Russia, since they would certainly have been driven from office had they concluded peace on such terms. The object in proposing them was doubtles to conciliate Austria, who has contrived from the very first declaration of war to take everything like vigor out of the councils of the Allies, and who, notwithstanding this new concession, still draws back from any decisive course.

Among the smaller states of Europe there has been trouble, owing to the unquenchable pretensions of the Papal Church. In Sardinia a ministerial crisis has taken place, which has ended, however, in the re-acceptance of office by all the members of the Cabinet. The object of their resignation was to enable the King to effect some arrangements regarding the proposed ecclesiastical reforms, that might lessen the hostility of Rome; but although Gen. Durando assumed office for the purpose, it was found impracticable, and the former Ministry were recalled. In Spain, the refusal of the Queen to sign a law adopted by the Cortes for the secularization of certain church property, has led to apprehensions of a new outbreak, but at the eleventh hour her Majesty has consented.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, yesterday, the rate of discount was reduced one-half per cent., namely, from 4½ to 4. The measure had been fully anticipated, and it threfore produced no effect on the funds. Its influence on commercial affairs will be manifested only in a slight increase of confidence, since the market rate of discount was previously below the point now adopted by the bank, and the actual value of money will be little altered. At the time of the previous reduction, on the 5th ult., it was expected that a further change would soon be made, but for the future it is probable the existing rate will be maintained. There is certainly no prospect that it will be necessary at an early period to return to a higher point, since the expenses incurred by Russia during the war cause a drain of gold from that country, which operates very favorably on all the other Europe exchanges. The general contraction of business at the same time leads to a diminution of demand, and there is moreover the expectation of large arrivals of gold from Australia, which have been delayed for several weeks past by Easterly winds.

The rise in the wheat market mentioned in the last letters has continued, and prices are again 2s to 3s higher.

For more than a month the weather has been bitterly cold and dry, and the prospect of the harvest begins to excite anxiety; although it is yet too early to form any reliable opinion of it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May 15.

MR. COUNTER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Langton moved the reference to the petition of Mr. Counter, of Kingston, to a select committee to enquire into his claim for remuneration. He had expended a large sum of money upon the construction of public work; the Junction Canal, and he (Mr. L.) did not think the Province should profit by his losses.

Mr. Lemieux hoped the motion would not be pressed then. The first time the government had heard of Mr. Counter's dissatisfaction with its decision upon his claim was when the petition was presented in that House. If passed then he must oppose the reference, but he hoped the member would give the government further time to consider of the matter.

Mr. Chabot explained that Mr. Counter became security for the contractors for constructing the Canal, that the contractors having failed, he set to work to complete the contract, which either for want of funds or scarcity of laborers, or lack of energy on their part, had not been pushed on by the contractors as fast as it should have been. Mr. Counter used every exertion to push it on. He employed all the laborers that could be got. He sent to Quebec to get immigrants from off ship board, and did all that lay in his power. But unfortunately, the cholera broke out among them, and wages rose to such an extravagant height that he found ere long that it was impossible to go farther. He was becoming more and more involved the further he proceeded, and it was thought more advisable for himself and the government, that he should be released from the contract. This was accordingly done, and the work re-let at very much higher rates, but not till Mr. Counter had suffered very heavy losses.

Mr. Brown did not know what might be found advisable by the committee if appointed, but every one must sympathise with a man of Mr. Counter's enterprise in his present position. He believed his property was now all under seizure in consequence of the difficulties arising out of this contract. If he had, indeed, expended his own means largely in these works for the public benefit, it would be a species of robbery for the Province to refuse him remuneration.

Sir Allan McNab said the government had no desire to wrong Mr. Counter, but before admitting his claim of acceding to the demand for a committee, they must consult with their subordinates immediately conversant with the circumstances. The government really had little time during the session of Parliament, and the pressure of Parliamentary business before the Executive Council, to pay that attention to these matters which they deserved, but the House might be assured this case should have their attention, and that there was every disposition on the part of Ministers to do Mr. Counter justice.

The further consideration of the motion was then postponed.

THE BETTERMENTS BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill—

Mr. Robinson called the attention of the government and other members of the House, to what he convinced the dangerous nature of the provisions of this measure.—A squatter might, by five years occupation, acquire a right to the property of another, upon which he had entered without leave. Thus a man who should be prosecuted and driven off the land as a tre-passer, was made to acquire rights by his own wrong doing.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond said that the gentleman was mistaken in the scope of the bill. It did not give any rights of property to squatters in the land on which they settled, but only pointed out how their claim to improvements actually made to the land was to be determined. It was a mere extension of that humane maxim of the civil law, already in force in Lower Canada, which declared that no one shall enrich himself at the expense of another. He had opposed a measure which had been introduced into the House to compel proprietors of lands to sell to those who squatted on their lands and improved them, and would oppose any measure having for its object to interfere with rights of property. But this measure did not violate rights. One of the greatest evils under which Lower Canada had suffered was the holding of large tracts of wild lands by parties who paid no attention to them to be settled and improved and increased in value, the forest cleared and roads made; this caused the hitherto neglectful proprietor to demand a large sum for the land thus benefitted, drove off those whose industry had effected the change.—Many men had settled in the Townships when the public archives were 500 miles away, and no clue to the title of the land was to be found in the local Registry offices. The Government offered inducements to settlers to go from the over-peopled shores of the great rivers to those wild lands. Was it when they had settled on land supposed to belong to the Crown that they should be turned off without any remuneration for what they had done to enrich the proprietor?—For these considerations he was prepared to give the bill his hearty support.

Mr. Sanborne said that as had been remarked the principle which the bill was based was to be found in the civil law which was recognised in Lower Canada. It was a mere application of this principle cited by the Attorney General. It was opposed, he knew, to the Common Law of Enland, but in new countries such as Canada, we required laws suited to our circumstances, differing very materially from those of an old, densely populated country such as England. In the United States too, where according to the learned member for Toronto himself when the Clergy Reserves bill was under discussion, vested rights have been most strictly guarded, such a law prevailed, and betterments became a right of property divisible from the soil—and sold separately. He went on to quote from that to show the law in several of the states in this regard. It was not just that when a poor industrious man had improved the neglected land of an absent proprietor—had made roads through it, and converted the forest into a smiling farm, he should be turned off by the avaricious owner, without any remuneration for what he had done.

After some further discussion the debate was adjourned.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the increase of Salaries of public Officers, and Mr. Cayley moved a series of resolutions, the tendency of which was to raise the salaries of all the members of the Government from £800 to £1250 per annum. On the first resolution Mr. MacKenzie opposed the motion, saying that on a day when the Ministry had proposed on account of the distress in various parts of the country, to give seed wheat to the farmers, it would have been far more appropriate to propose to reduce the salaries, which at present created burdens on the people. Here was the President of the Council (Sir A McNab,) who had made poor Malcolm Cameron suffer in the flesh by opposing the uselessness of the office he held, yet now for the same office, for which poor Malcolm only got £800 a year, the present President of the Council asked £1250. On his word the gentleman was modest. The whole thing was a mere scramble for money. The gallant knight was, no doubt, a gentlemanly man; every body knew that he was no man of business, and never could be worth anything like $5000 per annum to the country. He would like to hear the Attorney General repeat his words against Malcolm now; yet Malcolm did propose to slave in session and out of session in his own way, for his £800, while the gallant knight neither did nor could do anything, and was to have £1250 a year for it.

Mr Brown complained that resolutions like this should have been introduced without any one knowing of them, just at the close of the session. Such conduct was most extraordinary.

Dr. Masson. Are they to get their $6 a day as well?

Mr MacKenzie. Of course.

Mr Smith (Victoria,) throught the House had plenty of time now to consider the measure. He had blamed the Government for bringing down the resolutions for the increase of salaries just before the recess; but he repeated there was plenty of time now.

Mr. Brown. But there was not a word on the resolutions submitted before the recess relative to the salaries of Ministers

Mr. Smith (Victoria,) declared that in his part of the country almost every man was not only prepared for their measure, but desired it They wanted to see the salaries of Ministers placed on a liberal footing

Mr. MacKenzie. Oh! of course; so the member has got £10,000 (grant for Port Hope Harbor,) he is quite right now to desire it.

Mr. Masson said that when the poor people who had received damages by raising of the water at the mouth of the fire Beauharnois Canal, came the other day to get their damages paid, they were told there was no money. Under those circumstances, he could not consent to vote an increase of salaries to the head of the Ministry. He should reserve himself to vote against this proposition hereafter.

Mr. Ferres thought the member for Soulanges the last person who should mention this subject. How much had the member got out of these damages?

Mr. Masson had lost £2,000, and had got £500.

Mr. Ferres understood that £35,000 had been spent in that way, which was in his opinion more money than would have bought the whole tract of land.—He understood claims were still made here to the extent of £38,000 more. He condemned the Commissioners, who had been appointed by the Government, as quite incompetent to judge of the value of land in the part of the country. One was a lawyer in Quebec, and the other a notary. A conversation of some length followed, which ended in Mr. Drummond declaring that the Government intended to pay all just claims arising out of these damages caused by the rise of water.

Mr Bellingham then spoke in favour of the increase in salaries, which he said was required to support the dignity of the House.

Mr. Ferres also supported the motion.

Mr Mackenzie said that the Ministry had during the Session declared that they would not ask for his increase of salaries, and he was sorry to see a Scotchman (Mr Ferres) supporting the motion; but that gentleman was constantly getting behind the backs of the Ministry, looking out for a place, as a poor curate kept behind the back of Bishop Strachan. Yet that gentleman had not so noisy an opponent of the Government in 1849, till he raised such a flame that the Parliament House was burned in it. It was ridiculous to give the Minister of Public Works £1,250. He was not worth $500 in Upper Canada, and everybody knew it. He was a mere make weight put there by way of uniformity to balance some one from Upper Canada, and in his own profession he might possibly earn a dollar or two; but out of it he was worth nothing. The last Commissioner of Public Works was a very poor specimen of humanity; but at any rate he only got £800 per annum.—He confessed, however, that he blamed the Ministers less than the Governor General, who permitted them after his short residence in the country, to come down and make use of his name to increase their salaries. Mr. M. Cameron had gone round the country and had stated that the late Governor General woul not allow the Ministry to introduce the measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Drummond declared Mr. Cameron had said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Mackenzie believed it was very hard for the Attorney General to tell what was said by Mr. Cameron; but Dr Rolph had written a letter containing much the same statements, to M. McDougal, and if a Governor could prevent a ministry from bringing in a measure like that on the Clergy Reserves, he ought to be able to prevent such a measure as this. People talked of rebellion and disloyalty; but the basest disloyalty and rebellion was conduct of this kind which made men dissatisfied. If you want to keep men loyal you must show that you have a government which sympathises with them. It was not to a few dandies walking up and down the streets of Quebec, that people would be loyal. What made the French aristocracy step down at once from its elevated position? How was it that the Spanish monarchy had crumbled into financial ruin? Every year showed the union could not last. Difficult of maintenance at the best, it could never be maintained by men who instead of being proud of the honor of being first among their fellow-countrymen, came down with the begging box for themselves first, and then for every miserable little creature, who was dependent upon them throughout the country. He had not been greatly in favour of the movement, when the member for Renfrew raised the claptrap cry for reduction, nor when it was taken up in '37 at Toronto by the present Inspector General. And it appeared that he (Mr. Mckenzie) had formed a just estimate. Ministers now depended upon steady going members, like the member for Victoria and the member for Niagara, to help them through with this affair, things were put down at the dictation of the present Inspector General, and now they were being put up again by the same gentleman. Here was the speaker been put down to £500, was put up again to £800 ministers, it was now evident they meant to grab all they could get. He would some day ask that the government should be paid from England, if he entirely failed to look after the interest of the Country. The first resolution relative to the salary of the Commissioner of Works was proposed.

ESTIMATES.

The resolutions having been passed, the House went again into Committee upon the estimates and passed rapidly through several items.

PORT HOPE HARBOR.

Mr. Brown asked an explanation of the item of £10,000 for Port Hope Harbor, an appropriation had often been asked for frequently before but always refused.

Mr. Mackenzie could explain. The member for Victoria had assisted at the formation of a coalition Government, and been its servile and very useful supporter since. This was his reward, and that of his neighbors who had followed his example.

The Inspector General said this grant had as stated, been repeatedly asked for, and Government had received recently petitions from the trade and from masters of vessels navigating the Lake, for a harbor of refuge between Toronto and Kingston. Port Hope was generally admitted to be the best place for it, and the Government had felt it their duty to yield to the demand and make that grant. It was made subject to this condition, "that no vessel taking refuge there shall be subjected to any wharf or harbor dues"

LIGHT HOUSES—STRAITS OF BELLEISLE

Mr. Brown drew the attention of the House to this item. It was, no doubt, proper, that these should be constructed, but he had seen a petition from Mr. Warren, who had resided on the coast there for a great number of years, stating that one of them was being built in a position where it would be of no use. This opinion was confirmed by masters of vessels, who were in the habit of sailing through the straits.

Mr. Lemieux said the masters of vessels were divided upon the point, and the Government had taken every pains to get the opinions of competent engineers to decide the question, and were acting on their recommendation. He was understood to say Mr. Warren had a private interest to subserve in the removal of the site which is recommended.

THE PIERS BELOW QUEBEC

Mr. Holton had asked for the papers connected with this contract, but they had not yet been printed. He did not know on whose shoulders the blame for delay rested, but he would like to know whether this was really the last of the expenditure. They were led to believe they were to have done with it after having voted the £10,000 last autumn.

Mr. Lemieux said the late commissioner had not said that grant would complete the works. The sum now asked would pay for the work contracted for—no new contract would be entered into without again coming before the House for its assent. In reply to Mr. Holton he said that the contract in which the member for East Missisquoi was at one time engaged had been cancelled the contractors released from their engagement, and the work contracted for anew.

Mr. Bellingham said there was not sufficient water at the wharf at Riviere Ouelle; when he was there last season he believed there was but four feet of water

TUG SERVICE BELOW QUEBEC.

Mr. Holton remarked that he observed this sum had grown larger by some £3,000 since last year. He would like some explanation. The new contract would be before the House. The boats employed last year did little or no good—could hardly take care of themselves in half a gale of wind, much less to take care of and tow a vessel

The Inspector General said a new contract has been entered into, beginning from the coming autumn. In place of the present old wooden paddle steamers they were to have 4 iron screw steamers to make the service effective.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

This item the Inspector General said was to clear off the claim of the contractors under the old contract of paying for the number of trips actually performed by them.

Mr. Holton approved the course taken by the Government. These contractors were the pioneers of this enterprise, and had under many difficulties at last, established this fact, that goods could be delivered in Upper Canada, via the St. Lawrence, quicker than by the United States ports. Under the circumstances, the Government and country were bound to deal generous by them.

Mr Brown differed entirely with the honorable member. These contractors had done harm rather than good, had been in the way of other lines. The Province had really got nothing for its money.

ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS.

Mr. Brown wanted to know if Government was going on with the improvement of these rapids?

Mr. Lemieux said they had no money.

Mr. Brown said that was monstrous. They had money for useless landing piers, &c., below Quebec, but none for a work like this of the first importance to the trade of the country.

GRANT OF SEED GRAIN.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved a grant of £5,000 to furnish seed grain to farmers in those parts of the country where the crop had failed last year through drought and other causes.

The grant was supported by Messrs. Holton, Merrill, Sanborn, Fortier of Nicolet Dorion of Drummond, &c., all asserting however, that the sum proposed was altogether too small. The Attorney General proposed that it should be a loan secured to the Government by retaining the usual grants to agricultural societies—and for building roads—and in some instances mortgages of real estate were offered. Mr. Sanborn thought the grant should be £20,000 or £25,000. The grant was £12,000 and that to agricultural societies about the same amount, furnishing ample security.

Messrs. Brown, Powell and Larwill, opposed the grant as bad in point of principle on a matter of economy, as damaging to the credit of Lower Canada. They should raise the sum by private subscriptions or loans from banks—The resolution passed.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Paris Exhibition.

Mr. Perry, Canadian Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition—working Commissioner, we mean—writes to the Montreal Gazette from Paris, under date April 26:—

"It is still said that the Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May; but, as I wrote you before, its completion by that time is out of the question. The Emperor will not be put off if he can help it. The English will be nearly ready, and would be so entirely did the building permit of it. The arrangement and classification of the goods, it seems to me, will be much better and more perfect than those of the Exhibition of 1851. As far as I can see, the exhibitors spare no money to show their goods to the best advantage. The cases in some instances are as valuable, or more so, than the goods contained in them.

"I have before remarked on the illiberal manner in which the Commissioners of Great Britain have treated her colonies, and I cannot help referring to it again. No space is reserved for them in the principal building at all. But I do not see why Australia should not be as much to Great Britain as Cork—Jamaica as Leith—or Canada as Wolverhampton. The distinction here made does not accord with Great Britain's proverbial motherly affection for her offspring and I am much mistaken if the colonists do not resent it. The illiberality, however, we must look upon as the act of Commissioners who did not know any better, not that of our great mother herself.

"Next to England come the United States; and the figure our neighbours cut here is bad in the extreme, and rather ridiculous withal. A space of 7,000 square yards was applied for, and granted to them. This is situated in the very best portion of the building, forming a corner on the main nave and principal entrance—a space that England has much wanted. To fill all this space, the United States have not more than 76 exhibitors! while they are represented by some 37 commissioners. The 76 exhibitors cannot occupy more than 170 square yards.

"Now, it was a part of this American territory that Canada wanted, if not to annex, to get possession of; but to do this was of course out of the question, without a special treaty. She, therefore, made application to the American Commission, and the result so far, is most favorable to us, and, as far as the United States are concerned, most honorable to them. I have permission to send you a copy of her reply, from which you will see how matters stand. I have not a copy of the request, but it was to this purport—that Canada had not sufficient space in which to display her products, and previous to the opening of the building could not obtain it, except in the machine department; that, while there was no unwillingness to give her all the space she required, it had all been taken up before she made sufficient application. Here is the reply:—

"'In reply to the letter that you addressed to me yesterday, I have the honor to acquaint you that our Committee has decided unanimously to offer to Canada all the space which we do not require ourselves in the Palace of Industry, provided that it is agreed to restore it to us, in whole or in part, if we should require it to make use of it.

"'Accept &c., &c., &c.,

"' Maunsell B. Field,

"'President of the Central Commissioners of the United States.'

"I consider this a most satisfactory arrangement for us, and there is little danger of our being disturbed in the possession of our space.

"The French are much behind, and cannot have their things in order for six or eight weeks. But France is well represented in many branches of industry. Altogether, there will be about 20,000 exhibitors. France will have one-third, or a little less; and Great Britain about one fifth. Germany will have from 2,000 to 2,500, or something over a tenth. Canada will have from 500 to 600, about a thirty-fifth The United States, 76 (with 37 Commissioners,) or a two hundred and seventieth. The remaining proportions are from other parts of the world, including a good representation from British colonies, other than Canada."

Mr. Perry is a fire-engine builder, and a leading fireman of Montreal He says:—

"I saw a fire on the 25th, and the building was burnt down, although the firemen were soon on the spot. Their engines are much too small. Such an engine as will be exhibited from Canada would have saved a portion of the building from falling, and it was a very fine one. The fire brigade here is composed of soldiers, and on some future occasion I may notice its organization more particularly."

Quebec, May 15th.

Shall Upper Canada supply portions of Lower Canada with seed for the land?

The House has just now exhibited a scene of unusual animation at the announcement, that the Government have decided to supply seed wheat to certain portions of Lower Canada. Many of the French members cheered the announcement; whether these people are unable to buy wheat for themselves, or why they are not, we are not as yet informed. But it is certainly a melancholy thing to go forth to the world, that a people who have been giving £20,000 to relieve the sufferers by the eastern war, should be now applying to government for seed for their land. For my part, I have never heard of a peculiar failure in the crops of last season in Lower Canada. Neither am I aware that last winter was more severe than previous ones. Nor am I informed, that the people have become poorer from any extraordinary causes. It is notorious that the farmers of Upper Canada, with the same crops, seasons and general advantages, have been growing wealthy for the last three years. Why the farmers of Lower Canada should be applying to government now for aid, after similar opportunities and advantages, it is most difficult to tell. I cannot disguise from myself, the fact, that many new settlements in Upper Canada frequently struggled against great difficulties—the want of seed, potatoe blight, and not unfrequently a total failure in the wheat crop,—yet their proud and manly fortitude never once permitted them to become petitioners for public relief. They preferred privation to humiliation, and I cannot but respect them for their self-reliance. To see old settled counties in Lower Canada, without any particular or visible causes, applying for public relief, is a circumstance to me wholly inexplicable.

Relief to Lower Canada.—We learn that the Legislature has granted its aid to agriculturists in Lower Canada, for the purpose of enabling them to procure seed for the present seed-time. This we believe has been a work of absolute necessity. Had the aid not been granted, great portions of the land in Lower Canada would have lain unsown for the season, and famine among the population would have been the consequence. It was therefore a work of charity in the Legislature thus to come promptly forward. Still it must be a matter of deep regret to every reflective mind, to think that a rich agricultural province in every now and again found in this helpless state of beggarly dependence. For we understand that the Legislature of Lower Canada has had repeatedly to come forward in this same manner to prevent the inhabitants from helplessly dying of starvation. Such a fact shows that there must be something wrong somewhere—"something rotten in the state of Denmark."

The Scotch Not Clannish.—The "Commercial Advertiser" tells us, that the Congregation of the Scotch Free Church intend to introduce an Organ into their Divine Service. This is scarcely fair towards Old Scotland. If they determine to contravene the usages of the Old Covenanters, and make use of Instrumental Music in their Churches, they should at the very least make choice of one of the two National Instruments, the Scotch Bagpipes or the Scotch Fiddle, and not the English "Kist of Whistles" that they have railed against so long.

STONE SIDEWALKS.

We are glad to notice that an attempt is being made to introduce the stone pavement into our streets. Mr. George Darling, of Rochester, has obtained the permission of the Corporation to lay down, in front of Mr. John Laidlaw's store, on the corner of King and Church Streets, a specimen of a kind of stone brought from Medina, in the State of New York. We presume that we shall soon have a statement from the Board of Works of the cost of the work, and a comparison between it and wood, so far as cheapness is concerned. There can be no doubt of the superior neatness and healthfulness of the stone, and if it is as economical as wood, which we are inclined to believe, there can be no question as to the propriety of adopting it. Could not stone fit for the purpose be found in Canada?—[Toronto Globe.

*** When the Corporation changed the stone pavement of Kingston streets into the present ruinous, dangerous and unhealthy wooden trottoirs, the British Whig said they would sooner or later come back to wholesome stone. It remains to be seen how soon they will follow the good example set by Toronto.

LOWER CANADA JURIES.

EXTRACT FROM THE NEW LAW.

5. That a sum not exceeding three shillings and ninepence be paid by the Sheriffs of the respective Districts to each and every person who shall serve as a Petty Juror before any Court in Lower Canada, for every day he shall be absent from his usual place of abode; but no such remuneration shall be granted to any Petty Juror whose usual residence is situate within three miles of the limits of, and on the same side of the River St. Lawrence as, the City, Town or Village in which the Court is held.

6. That a sum not exceeding Five Thousand Pounds be appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to cover the expenses to be incurred by such payments.

7. That separate accounts be kept of all monies disbursed for the above purposes, and that a sum equal to the amount expended shall be appropriated for some local purpose or purposes in Upper Canada.

*** Messieurs the Artful, sacrifice every principle to the filthy one of currying favor with the French. While the people of Upper Canada tax themselves to pay Jurymen, the payment of Lower Canada Juries is to come out of the Consolidated Fund! It is true that a promise is made that *some* locality in Upper Canada shall be benefitted to a like amount. But this promise in all probability will turn out to be a new Dodge of Ministers. Some Job to curry favor with refractory Electors!!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are informed that the renowned Psychologist, known as the "Great Yankee Psychologist," will visit this City about the 28th of May, and favor its inhabitants with a series of Lectures; explaining to all the manner in which the wonderful experiments are produced; showing the relation of Mind to Matter; the effect of Mind upon Mind, and making *Every Person an Operator* besides creating fun that will make them laugh for weeks to come. We hope our citizens will not be backward in attending this Scientific Course, as it undoubtedly will be interesting, instructive and entertaining.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 18th—J W Tate, Belleville; Mr. Whitworth, P Farrell, Kingston, Mr McNider, Belleville; J Johnson, Rochester; Mr & Mrs De Vries, New York; M Lazare, and P Pasarelli, do; J McGibbon, Montreal; T Molson, do.; W Townsend, Hamilton; R. Mason, Grafton.

May 19th.—G Tate, Toronto; Wm. Beattie, New York; J Nicoll, Montreal; E Atwater, Montreal; C. Mortimer, Picton; E. C. Jones, J. Ginty, Toronto; A B Stewart, Montreal; G L F D'Echambault, Picton; Asa A Burnham, Coburg; J W Townsend, Hamilton; Mr B Lyman, Goodrich; J S McDougall, Cornwall; G T Jarvis, Ingersoll

This Evening.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

TO be Sold without Reserve, on this TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22nd, at the Subscriber's Sales Room, comprising one of the largest and best collections ever consigned to the Subscriber, embracing all the Standard Works of Ancient and Modern Authors. Two Thousand Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, including Smith's Illustrated Astronomy, Morse and Orong's Geography.

☞ Sale at SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Auctioneer.*

Kingston, May 22nd, 1855. 120

Notice.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Cataraqui Cemetery Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Kingston, on Saturday next, the 26th instant, at three o'clock, P M., for the Election of Directors, and other business connected with the Institution.

GRANVILLE MOYLE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Kingston, May 21st, 1855. 120

Phillpotts & Hamilton, BARRISTERS, PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

G. A. Phillpotts. | John Hamilton

THIS DAY.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, *At the Residence of* DR. HAYWARD, ONTARIO STREET, OPPOSITE THE WATER WORKS' OFFICE, ON TUESDAY, 22nd MAY,

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, consisting as follows:—PARLOR—Centre Tables, Sofas, Couches, Hair Bottom Chairs, Cane-seat ditto, one excellent Piano and Stools, one Hair-Seat Rocking Chair, Set Engravings, Books, Ornaments, Vases, Carpeting, Ottomans, Parlor Stove, Fender and Fire Irons complete, Book Stand, &c. Dining Room—Dining, Pembroke, Side and other Tables, Hair and Cane seat Chairs, Stove and Pipes, Book Case, Carpet, Sofa, Table Covers, Ornaments, Curtains and Cornices, &c.—Side Room—3 Tables, Couch, Stovepipes, Chairs, Arm &c. Carpets, small Ship Sconce.—Bed Room—Bedsteads, Dumb Stove and Pipes, Clock, Chairs, Looking-glass, Wardrobe, Washstand and Furniture, Carpet, Rugs, &c.—Kitchen—Crockery, Glassware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Cover Dishes Tinware, Clothes-horses, Dresser, Steelyards, &c.—Yard and Outhouses—1 Superior Horse, 1 Excellent Carriage, 1 Single Cutter, Set Harness, superior Saddle and Bridle, 6 or 8 Cords Wood, lot Carpenters' and other Tools, Stable Furniture, &c. Also, 1 Excellent Gun, with two Barrels, for either Rifle or Plane.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash as the Sale proceeds.

JAMES LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 11, 1855. 112

Auction Sale OF THE STEAMBOAT,

ROB ROY,

NOW lying at the Bridge House, City of Kingston, to be sold without reserve on

Tuesday, May 22nd, 1855.

The Boat is in first-rate running order, fitted up expressly for the

CANAL AND RIVER TRADE.

As a freight or trade Boat, runs 8 miles per hour. The engine and boiler are in first rate order, being about sixteen horse power.

Sale on board at 12 o'clock, Noon.

Terms—liberal.

WM. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 12th, 1855. 113

ROYAL MAIL LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

One of the following First Class Passenger Steamers will leave Kingston Every Afternoon for Coburg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton:—

The PASSPORT, Capt. Harbottle.
The MAGNET, Capt Twohy.
The ARABIAN, Capt. Colclough.

UPPER MAGNET, CAPT. TWOHY,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf for Coburg, Toronto and Hamilton THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

Kingston, May 22, 1855. 96

ROYAL MAIL RIVER STEAMBOAT LINE.

One of the following First Class Passenger Steamers will leave Kingston Every Morning for Montreal and Intermediate Ports:—

The Banshee, Capt. Howard,
The New Era, Capt. P. S. Crysler.
The St. Lawrence, Capt. Malcomson.
The Ottawa, Capt. Kelly.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY!

THE OTTAWA, CAPT. KELLY,

Will leave the Commercial Wharf To-morrow Morning, immediately on the arrival of the Lake Steamer, for Montreal direct.

*** Passengers are allowed to go on board the previous night.

Kingston, May 22, 1855. 9

FOR PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.

THE STEAMER BAY OF QUINTE

CAPT. CARRELL,

Will leave Kingston, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Bath, Picton, Belleville and intermediate places.

Kingston, May 22, 1855 10

American Line of Lake Steamers.

1855