TRAVELERS for the NORTH, SOUTH EAST or WEST, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clearness in which the THROUGH ROUTE & APS are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance HOW HE SHALL TRAVEL. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy. D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. von SANTEN, Commander, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL, will sail positively SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 m., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: FIRST CABIN, $100; SECOND CABIN, $55; STEERAGE, $35. For Freight and Passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
From Boston to Liverpool:
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, ASIA, Capt. E. J. Lott, AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, CANADA, Capt. Lang, AMERICA, Capt. Millar, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott.....Leaves N. York...Wednesday, Feb. 16
AMERICA, Millar.....Leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 23
AFRICA, Shannon.....Leaves New-York...Wednesday, March 2
CANADA, Lang.....Leaves Boston.....Wednesday, " 9
EUROPA, Leitch.....Leaves N. York...Wednesday, " 16
ARABIA, Stone.....Leaves Boston.....Wednesday, " 23

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NEW LINE for SAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—FARE REDUCED—$55 in Steerage; $175 to $200 in Second Cabin; $250 in First Cabin.—The Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave New-York, from pier No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the steamship UNCLE SAM on the Pacific Ocean.
For Passage and Freight (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships, or owners.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and the WEST.—The steamers of the NEW-YORK and BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE leave Pier No. 12, North River, daily, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, six cents per foot; to Washington, ten cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply to B. & O. R. R. CO'S Office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. R. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

SUTTON & Co'S DISPATCH LINE for SAN FRANCISCO—CLIPPER of SATURDAY, Feb. 12.—The splendid A 1 fast-sailing clipper ship AMOS LAURENCE, Nickerson, Master, is rapidly receiving cargo at Pier No. 23 East River, foot of Beekman-st.
This elegant clipper was built by Donald McKay, stands A 1, and is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order—being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.
Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch, as above, may be relied on.
SUTTON & Co., No. 58 South st., cor. Wall.
N. B.—No sal soda taken in the ships of this line.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, and all the principal Towns of ENGLAND and IRELAND carrying the United States Mail, via LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates.—The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12.
At 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin from New-York and Philadelphia $75
Third-class from New-York to any of the above-named places 30
Return tickets, available for six months 60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.
NOTICE.—These steamers are provided with every requisite to insure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Agent.
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets given to Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Medical.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.

Since giving such publicity to The Graefenberg Family Medicines in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, we have often been asked if we knew anything about them ourselves. Being thoroughly acquainted with them, we offer the following plain statement:

They are reliable remedies, based upon great natural laws, and deriving their curative power from the fact that they assist nature; and by striking at the very root of disease, they radically remove it and strengthen the system. The name (Graefenberg) was merely selected as attractive. The medicines are all prepared in New-York, and are dispensed by a medical association acting directly under State incorporation.

One of the best authorities in the country expresses our views exactly, as follows: "Some of the most illustrious physicians and surgeons in the United States, after witnessing the curative power of these remedies, have applied to DR. BRIDGE, the consulting physician of the Institution, at No. 32 Park-row, New-York." He has regular and honorable diplomas from the highest medical authorities, and, having kept his eyes open in the largest hospitals in Europe and America, and watched the treatment of the most celebrated physicians, especially with regard to female diseases, beside constant study and practice of his profession, he is recognized as fully competent to treat disease with success. Unremitting attention, added to judgment and good sense, has developed a true theory, as it always will.

This Institution has dedicated itself principally to the diseases peculiar to North America, embracing Bilious complaints, Consumption, diseases of children, and those diseases of women which are proved by actual statistics to afflict nine out of every ten adult women, to a greater or less degree.

The treatment in these torturing and prevalent complaints of women is gentle and judicious, but surely effective. With the comprehensive symptoms experienced, every case can be understood without subjecting a lady to a personal examination, rather than submit to which, she often and reasonably suffers years of misery. All this is avoided by using the splendid Graefenberg remedy, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The general treatment of the medical profession is corrosive and painful local applications, which never cure, and which increase the evil a hundred-fold. A dispassionate comparison of the two must induce our friends to satisfy themselves of the value of the Graefenberg system. Letters addressed to DR. BRIDGE will receive prompt reply, and afford satisfactory information. The medical gentlemen of the Institution do not expect confidence in such delicate and important matters without full investigation, and they court inquiry as the surest means for the triumph of truth. Read the following

ADVERTISEMENT.

Persons suffering from disease are invited to make a trial of the Graefenberg Family remedies.

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all local uterine difficulties, and constitutional troubles of women, are entirely cured by THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. *Price $1 50 per bottle.* FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

In this connection, Miss Beecher, sister of the REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in Letters to the People, page 129, says: "I have nine sisters and sisters-in-law and fourteen female cousins all married, and all delicate and ailing. Amid the immense circle of my friends and acquaintances I cannot recall ten married ladies, born in this century and country, who are perfectly healthy." In cases, however, where the GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON has been used, we must say that health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and ladies have become robust, vigorous and healthy.

I am a Methodist clergyman. My heart has fairly ached to witness the feeble health of women, as I have traveled my circuit preaching the Gospel. I thank God, however, that I have seen all these diseases give way to the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, wherever it has been used.
REV. PETER SHARP, Ridgeway, Mich.

On the receipt of $6, five bottles sent by express, and charges paid to end of express route.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

C C C
C C C
COMPOUND COUGH CREAM Curiously Composed of Curative
CONDIMENTS Conducive to Convalescence. Cease Complaining.
CONTINUAL Comfort Comes to Coughers. Compound Cough
CREAM Completely Cures and Conquers Colds and Coughs.
Sold Wholesale by W. H. TOWERS, No. 708 Broadway, New-York.
And by all Druggists. In 15 and 25 cent Boxes. Local agents wanted.

DR. W. R. HAYDEN, of Boston, is at present in this city, at No. 648 Broadway, to explain and demonstrate the curability of THROAT and LUNG DISEASES, by the aid of his Iodic or Lung Vapor Bath, which will afford immediate relief in Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Invalids will find themselves amply repaid by a visit to the Doctor's room. Consultations are free. Hours 9 to 4.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUSSELL W. GLASIER, late of the City of New-York, cauiker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Charles H. Giever, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1858. PHEBE GLASIER, s24 1aw6mF. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MOORE, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rogers & Woodman, No. 49 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of September, 1858.
EMELINE KELLEY, Administratrix.
MOSES B. WENTWORTH, Administrator.
O1 1aw6mF.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL McCORMICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of September, 1858.
JAMES MOORE, } Executors, &c., of Mi-
s24 1aw6mFr JOHN F. CLARK, } chael McCormick, dec.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY H. BARCLAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rutherford & Embree, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of September, 1858.
WALTER C. BARCLAY, Administrator, &c.
sep10 1aw6mFr*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
o15 1aw6mF Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 150 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1858.
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
D3 1aw6mFr1 Adm., Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. H. HOBART HAWS, late of the City of New-York, Counsellor-at-Law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN FOWLER, jr., esq., No. 31 Nassau-st. (Bank of Commerce building), in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of January, 1859.
MARIA L. HAWS,
ja7 1aw6mFr1 Executrix.

NOTICE.—Application has been made to his Excellency, E. D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, for the pardon of ANDREW LEWIS, who was convicted by confession, of Burglary in the third degree, in July, 1857, in the City of New-York. fel2 1aw1w*

SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—ROBERT McCORD, Plaintiff, against ABIEZER BAKER and MORGAN McCORD, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Westchester, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, in Peekskill, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 15, 1859. DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 29th day of January, 1859. DAVID W. TRAVIS,
f4 1aw6wFr Plaintiff's Attorney.

New-York Daily Tribune

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Feb. 7, 1859.

A week has elapsed since the session of the Legislature commenced; and nothing has been done but to debate upon answering the speech from the throne—as, by a stretch of the imagination, the opening speech of the Governor-General is called. The principal topic of discussion, if speakers kept to the point, would be the proposal of the minority to sustain the decision of the Queen, made on reference of the two Houses of the Legislature, that Ottawa be the future capital of United Canada. After inviting this decision, one branch of the Legislature—the Legislative Assembly—declared, last session, that Ottawa was not a suitable place for the seat of Government. That declaration was made by the present House by a majority of 14, and the determination of the Ministry, announced in the opening speech, to make Ottowa the capital, must either lead to the House retracing its step, by accepting for the future Capital a place which last session it declared unfit for that purpose, or to a defeat of the Government. In the latter event, it is pretty well understood that a dissolution of Parliament would take place. Many of the members, belonging to both parties—Ministerial and Opposition—have a wholesome dread of meeting their constituents; and to escape that ordeal, many will probably be willing to vote for Ottawa, who would otherwise prefer to vote, if only for opposition purposes, against it. That the Government will carry their point, is well enough ascertained. The majority will not be less than five; it may reach to ten. No public buildings have yet been erected at Ottawa; and as the four years' term for which the Government, under the alternate system—four years in Toronto, and four years in Quebec—came to this city, will expire next Fall, the time for removing to Quebec will then have come. This determination is announced in the Royal speech; but the Legislative Council, which has already answered the speech, objects to a double removal; objects to going to Quebec at all, and favors the idea of remaining in Toronto till buildings can be erected in Ottawa. This objection of the second Chamber will, however, be disregarded. As the Government moved from Montreal to Toronto in 1849, in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Legislative Council, so next Summer it will move to Quebec against their remonstrance. The Lower House holds the purse-strings, though it is in the power of the Upper to throw out money bills; and when, a few years ago, the Lower House came to a resolution to make Quebec the permanent capital, the Upper House refused to sanction the necessary expenditure for public buildings, and the idea of making Quebec the permanent capital had to be abandoned. In the present instance, no difficulty of this kind will arise. It is not necessary to put the amount that will be required to move to Quebec into the estimates till the money has been spent.

The result will be that the Government will go to Quebec during the construction of Parliament buildings and public offices at Ottawa—probably four years—and then it will move permanently to Ottawa. Permanently? What if a Federal Union of all the British American Provinces takes place? Would Ottawa then be a suitable place for the seat of the Federal, or even of a local Government? The Government, I believe, will not contend that it will, although some of their over-zealous supporters have set up that absurd pretense. In case the Provinces are federally united, Quebec must become the Federal Capital. No other place could for a moment compete with it. At this moment, the establishment of a Federal Union is one of the chief features of the policy of the present Government. But it will take some time, perhaps ten years, to consummate such a measure; and it is in the last degree improbable that those who initiate it will survive, politically, to carry their work to completion. Suppose, then, a Federal union to take place in ten years: what becomes of the expenditure for public buildings in Ottawa, constructed under the notion that the Government would remain there permanently? The official answer, if we get one during the debate, will probably be this: There is a large amount of ordinance property, which now belongs to the Province, in Ottawa; and the increased selling value that will be given to it by making Ottawa the capital, even for ten years, will go far to compensate for the cost of erecting public buildings there; that the population which the seat of Government would attract, would remain after the Government left, so that the additional value which the ordinance property may have acquired, would be maintained; that this increased population would easily find employment in manufactures, for which Ottawa, with its unsurpassed hydraulic powers, offers peculiar facilities; and that the value of the neighboring crown lands would be increased by the creation of a near market; so that, taking all these things into account, there would be little real loss in going to Ottawa now, even if Quebec were made the Federal capital ten years hence.

The position of the Federal Union question has just been made known by the dispatches on the subject which have been laid before the Legislature. On the formation of the Cartier-Macdonald Government, last August, it was announced to Parliament that a Federal Union would form a part of their policy. After the prorogation, an order in Council was passed, authorizing two members of the Cabinet to go to England to urge the matter on the attention of the Imperial Government. Whether for this or some other purpose, three Ministers went home—Messrs. Cartier, Ross and Galt; and in a joint letter to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Colonial Secretary, they urge the necessity of a Federal union of all the British American Provinces, from a Canadian point of view; and for imperial consolation they add that it would forever do away with the fear that these colonies may go to swell the power of another nation—the United States being, of course, meant. The delegates represent that a difficulty regarding the adjustment of the representation in the Legislature between Upper and Lower Canada has arisen; that Lower Canada, with a smaller population, has the same representation as Upper Canada; that Upper Canada demands an increased representation in proportion to its population, which Lower Canada is unwilling to grant; and that the difficulty which has thus arisen, increases with the disparity of the population in the two sections of the Province. As a means of getting rid of this difficulty, a Federal union of all the British Provinces is suggested, and authority for a meeting of Delegates from the different Provinces to determine upon the basis on which such a union could be effected is asked. This the Colonial Secretary refuses to grant, until he has assurance that the other Colonies are prepared to entertain the question. At the same time, the Canadian Government undertook to open a correspondence with the other Provinces on the subject. New-Brunswick replies, in effect, that the matter should not be hurried, but that time should be given for consideration: from Nova-Scotia there is no reply; Prince Edward's Island acknowledges the receipt of the communication, and Newfoundland will be ready to appoint a delegate as soon as authority for a meeting of delegates is given by the Imperial Government. This is the position of the question of federation at present. It came out in a conversation in the House, that there are some other communications on the subject beside the dispatches laid before the Legislature, but they are private.

The session is not expected to be a long one. Very little legislation is promised in the Royal Speech. A readjustment of the tariff on ad valorem principles will take place. Some further compensation, in addition to the $1,600,000 voted in 1854, to the one hundred and twenty seigniors, whose casual rights are in course of extinction, will be made. The estimates will be laid before the House at an early date, instead of being left till the close of the session, as is too frequently the case. Like that of the United States, our Government may have to make a temporary loan to ride over the present period of commercial stagnation.

LEGISLATURE OF CANADA—A NORTHERN FEDERAL UNION—THE TORONTO NEWSPAPERS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TORONTO, Feb. 7, 1859.

The Legislature of Canada is again in session; there has been a speech delivered from "the throne" with very little in it; papers have been sent by Sir E. Head to the two Houses relative to a quarrel as to where our seat of government ought to be located, and concerning a federal union of all the colonies, by which the customs revenue would probably be applied to defray the costs of the new machinery of senators, congressmen, collectors of customs revenue, marshals, federal judges, attorneys, &c., with a lord-lieutenant to be sent over from Europe, whose chief duties would be—as *The Times* tells us the Irish lord-lieutenant's principal employment is—to bribe, to corrupt, and exert himself, through seen and unseen agencies, to make colonial interests subservient and secondary to those of the ruling class or caste in London.

At the commencement of a session it is the custom to discuss Colonial politics generally—every conceivable topic almost is in order while debating what answer shall be sent to the Governor's speech. In England, on the contrary, the Queen's speech is delivered and answered by the two Houses the same day.

The ministries, as they are called here, usually composed of heads of departments, are all coalitions. Bolingbroke said in 1710, when the Tory faction of nobles had displaced the Whigs, "that "we came into power in the same dispositions as "all parties have done; that the principal spring "of our actions was to have the Government of "the State in our hands; that our principal views "were the conservation of this power, great em-"ployments to ourselves, and great opportunities "of rewarding those who had helped to raise us, "and of hurting those who had stood in opposition "to us." It is so here in 1859, with the exception that Bolingbroke and his friends governed an independent State, while the ministries here are, in the main, mere instruments to carry out the views of the Sir Lytton Bulwer of the day, and his associates, or their successors, far away in Europe.

Nothing can be duller than the legislative debates thus far. There is no session till evening at 3 o'clock; at 6 an adjournment till 7½ takes place; then they meet again and wrangle till 11 or 12 at night, and will soon do so till 3 or 4 in the morning. Their discussions seldom involve any principle whatever. Take up their three *leading* newspapers, *The Globe*, *Leader*, and *Colonist*, and you will seldom find a principle clearly in controversy in their columns. Read a few pages of their heavy debates, and you find perhaps a bundle of savage and brutal personalities. A scene like that which prostrated Sumner, for his able argument against Slavery, we have never known; nor are great principles advocated here as he plead for and defended them when at Washington.

We seem as a colony to be approaching the great gulf of public bankruptcy. One part of our people are Protestants, of many shades; another, perhaps the majority, belong to the Church of Rome, nominally or in full connection. One-third of the people speak French; and in manners, in customs, in the notion of what is right and wrong, and in their feelings, seem to be almost the antipodes of a very large party speaking English. Associations, presses, legislative discussions, and rival priesthoods, unite with the government of the day in fanning the flame of civil and religious discord, until the settler begins to imagine that Canada is literally the Ireland of the new world.

A full third of the legislative speeches in both Houses is in French, which the other two-thirds, and the spectators generally, do not understand.

The Holy Allies could not keep Holland and Belgium under one Legislature—England will fail to hold the Ionian Islands, which belong of right to Greece—and there are few who believe that Canada, from below Anticosti, in the Gulf, up to beyond Lake Superior, can long remain a united government.

The factions here (for they do not deserve the name of parties) have each their organ in Toronto, endeavoring to sway the multitude, and glib and clever at unsaying to-day what they may have asserted yesterday, if an object is to be thereby gained. To give the "organs" a fair chance, there is no domestic newspaper postage levied in Canada—the public chest defrays all charges of the mails; and for five or six dollars a year, net, with one-third off to retailers, *The Globe*, *Leader*, and *Colonist*, cleverly edited, are sent DAILY all over Canada.

Look at these journals. *The Leader* sheet is about 4 feet by 2½ feet, with a great deal of reading matter—say about the size of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. The other two dailies are almost as large. Neither is at present well supported with *real* advertising, and, unless there is an unseen prop, the proprietors, in a city of only 45,000 inhabitants and selling to the whole country on unlimited credit, must be losing heavily. These newspapers, however, serve, in part, to divide, distract and weaken the people; and there are many more such of less note all over this colony.

Mr. Bright's great movement in England may be so far successful as to wrest another installment of republican freedom from the grasp of "Church and State," "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal." Mr. B. was the life and soul of the anti-corn-law league. He is able, eloquent, energetic, consistent. Should further reforms give real power to the people of the United Kingdom, their colonists must soon be benefited by the change. England would then surely stop the fraud of borrowing largely of her own people—on the credit of India, for instance—money to be expended abroad in mending the fortunes of a rapacious aristocracy. As matters now stand, there are few British elections untainted by bribery or intimidation; fortunes are wasted in election contests; the legislator receives no pay, except in patronage when he sells his vote, and one-half the present House of Commons have but 200,000 electors, out of a home population of twenty-eight millions. France, under Louis Philippe, was still worse off as regards representation, and her struggles to extend the franchise have ended in a military despotism. But there is a vast difference in the peoples of the two countries.
J. H.

USURY, DISTRESS, EXECUTIONS, ABDUCTIONS, THE POLICE, SMUGGLING.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859.

In many places of Canada large bodies of the people are at the point of starvation. The newspaper of Boone County (one of the most fertile on Lake Huron), published at Kincardine, gives a most melancholy account of the state of society there, and *The Huron Signal* tells us of many farmers mortgaging their estates for money at 20, 25, and 30 per cent, while many more are unable to borrow even at these ruinous rates!

The wheat crop in Upper Canada last year was indifferent. Many persons are idle and in want in this city; more houses are to rent than were ever known to be empty before; the wheaten loaf is getting dearer to the poor workman, and the courts of law are crowded with suits for debt, while inalienable homesteads and exemptions of what is needful for a family are institutions as yet unknown.

Last Saturday, at the Assizes, three murderers were sentenced to be hanged here. One of them had murdered his wife, because he was jealous, and because he was drunk. Another, a young man, a telegrapher, had carried a deadly weapon, and therewith stabbed a lad of his own age, who had given him not a shadow of provocation. The third murder, most foul and vindictive, was by one O'Leary, upon a person named Kelly, near Lake Simcoe. A respectable youth was very recently smothered in what we call a saloon, which was usually kept open all night. He was drunk—was taken to bed—left thus—the bed clothes took fire—a dense smoke issued from the room next morning about five—the victim was found lying on his face, dead!

Nor are these murders to be wondered at. In 1848, with 30,000 people, Toronto had but 100 houses licensed to vend bad whisky, rum, gin, brandy, and many more villainous compounds, adulterated, poisonous, destructive. Now, with 45,000 inhabitants, it has 460 taverns and saloons, all authorized to supply the Queen's liege with the means of losing their senses. Sunday and week day, all that come are served. Hence flows a vast flood of crime and misery. Mr. Gwinett, the police magistrate, has to send scores of unhappy creatures to prison every week. Though humane and experienced, he has no alternative. The Governor of the city and county prison is not at all a harsh man, but how can he classify offenders in a jail crowded to double its capacity? Juvenile reformatories I know of none.

International law here affords very poor protection to those who, having offended or become poor on your side, seek refuge under the wings of royalty. Colored people and white people are alike dragged across the lines. At the Assizes, which closed last Saturday, the Chief of Police and one of the Police Sergeants, influential men of Hamilton, were convicted of abducting a poor German debtor, in defiance of the laws they were sworn to support. They entered Toronto late at night, and watched their victim's return from a place of amusement, seized him by main force, pushed him into a cab, traveled thus fourteen miles to Port Credit, thence took the railway 96 miles to Suspension Bridge, where they confined him three days in a stable till his creditors, who must have fed them well, took him off their hands, and back to jail in Philadelphia. The German's name was Snow, and he could speak very little English. These policemen constituted themselves the judges of the law; they are not to be imprisoned even an hour, however, but merely fined $200 by Judge McLean, and to continue to hold office. Where it is wanted to abduct a person seeking a refuge in Toranto, Chiefs of Police will now be able to calculate the cost if prosecuted.

Toronto is the seat of a University well supplied with professors. The buildings, nearly finished, are upon a grand scale—handsome and durable, and there is a superb library and extensive parks. Students increase fast in numbers. The Church of England has a separate College of its own.

Dr. Charles Duncombe, about whom your correspondent, dating from San Francisco, 5th ult., says there is a difficulty as to citizenship, because that he, having been born in England and naturalized with you, came over here, became again a subject, sat in the Colony Legislature (for Oxford County, before Hincks), and is now a legislator elect in California. Dr. Domcombe is a native of Massachusetts, and under the Common Law, which is part of the amended Federal Constitution, he cannot lose his allegiance to the stars and stripes except through a special act of Congress.

Our Legislature, last session, raised the rate of interest which bankers may take to 7 per cent, and allowed all others who had money to lend to take all they could get. Some say this is inviting capital. In my opinion it is giving over the sheep to the keeping of the wolves—delivering over the needy to the tempter—in short, helping to undermine the independence of the people. Glory to the old Bay State, which, during some 250 years, has never once knocked under to the extortioner, but with frugality, industry and intelligence got rich with 6 per cent.

Your readers should beware of the stock of the South-Western, or Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, the charter of which was tinkered recently. It is a rascally concern—involved, and deservedly, in Chancery suits and trouble. I will hereafter go into details.

In all the cities and towns of Canada West, last month, the Mayors were elected by the direct vote of the people. In previous years, they had been chosen by Electoral Colleges, composed of the Aldermen and other municipal counsellors. This experiment in a republican direction has, thus far, proved quite successful. By a new law, also, the Mayor thus elected, the Recorder, and Police Judge, are constituted a board to manage the police affairs of Toronto, Hamilton, &c. Already their Deputy Chief has resigned, and they talk of sending to England for a Chief! We have nine sergeant-majors and sergeants of police, and 72 constables, of whom two are detectives. The 460 liquor-shops will keep them busy; but they yield a revenue of, I think, $18,400. Last year, 1,073 males and 704 females were arrested in Toronto for being drunk and disorderly—equal to 35,000 in a city of the size of New-York. One day, recently, the police entered a house and found two drunken men carousing, with whisky bottle in their hands, beside the dead body of the wife of one of them.

On the other hand, we have 36 churches, with a numerous staff of clergy of many creeds, also two bishops, but they seem unable to arrest the drunkard's progress.

The year's return show a very heavy decrease of our customs duties, although our government last year, increased the tariff, chiefly on articles of necessity, and such as would discourage home manufacture. Smuggling is, therefore, almost universal across our widely extended frontier, and is even defended as praiseworthy, on the plea that for worthlessness and profligacy, the Government of Canada can't be beat; and that if they continue to pass laws in London for paying enormous incomes and pensions to Governors and other officials of their choice here, without our consent, it is highly meritorious to thwart them. Our Premier, so-called, preached this same doctrine in 1837, but, like Bonaparte, he has since been Queen Victoria's invited guest at Windsor Castle, where the policy is to conciliate the French. He is a French Canadian.

A son of the celebrated Colonel John Prince of Sandwich, has been selected by the Government Commissioners to fill the important trust of Chief of the Police at Toronto, and Mr. Robinson, a relative of Sir John Robinson, our Chief Justice, is Mr. Prince's Deputy. Mr. Prince displaces a brother of the late Attorney-General Sherwood. One Webster, a detective, of rather republican politics, is removed. Such appointments indicate the *political* object the government had in view in taking the supervision of the police from the City Council. The 460 taverns will be well watched, and the more cautious a man is in the use of his tongue, the better he may be off a very short time hence. The return of the reign of terror to Canada looks fearfully near at hand.
J. H.

GREAT FRAUD IN ILLINOIS.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE—ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS—$235,000 GONE—GOV. MATTESON IMPLICATED.

From The Chicago Press and Tribune, Feb. 8.

In 1839, during the progress of work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Canal Commissioners negotiated a loan of $1,000,000 with the United States Bank. For some reason the installments for May of that year were not paid. The Commissioners, to meet the emergency, issued $267,000 in checks on the Branch of the State Bank at Chicago. These, and a subsequent issue of $130,000 in August of that year, were redeemed. In 1844 there was outstanding an amount equal to $316. Under the act of 1847, holders of canal or other State indebtedness were permitted to fund it, and receive therefor interest-paying bonds. On the 9th of January, 1857, Gov. Matteson, then in office, presented to his clerk $8,000 of these checks of 1839, and bonds were issued thereupon in the name of Caleb Johnson. A few days anterior to the 27th of February of the same year, Matteson, then out of office, presented to the same clerk packages of these same checks, containing in all $49,600, and bonds were issued for them also. Shortly before the 18th of March of the same year, '57, Gov. Matteson presented $31,500 in checks, and for these bonds were issued as before. The facts were made public by the discovery of these checks in the Auditor's office by Gen. Fry, an old Commissioner, who supposed them to be counterfeit.

The examinations which have been entered into by the Senate Committee, to which the matter was referred, open a new chapter in this history. It now appears by the evidence of W. H. Brown and Ezra L. Sherman, esqs., one the Cashier and the other the Teller of the Chicago Branch Bank, that the checks are genuine—that there is not a counterfeit in the lot; and that, when received by the Bank, they were counted as cash and *not cancelled*; that many of them, by indorsements on the back, made by correspondents in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Alton and Michigan City, directly to Cashier Brown, are recognized as having gone through the bank and having been once paid. It appears further that after payment they were handed over to the Treasurer or some officer of the Canal Board. Now what became of them, and how and by what and whose agency were they abstracted and once more put into circulation?

Gov. Matteson, we learn, says that he bought them, by himself and agents, of various parties, names not mentioned; and it is admitted by all that they must have been by somebody surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained. This is likely from the evidence of Michael Kehoe, well known to all the old residents of this city, as the porter for many years in the Canal office on Lake street. He swears, we learn, that when J. McRoberts of Joliet took possession of the Canal office as trustee, he found in the safe and in a couple of boxes a very large amount of redeemed evidences of canal indebtedness—scrip of various kinds and dates, checks, canceled bonds, &c. These, McRoberts and Kehoe packed in a large packing trunk and in a pine shoe-box, both of which were fastened up, and sealed with wax and the office seal. Kehoe himself took them to the depot of the Rock Island Railroad, saw the direction, "*Hon. J. A. Matteson, Springfield*," on each, and saw them put into the baggage car, McRoberts being a passenger on the train, and having them in charge. We learn further, in confirmation of Kehoe's testimony, that search was made on Friday last in the basement rooms of the State House, and that the trunk of which he speaks was found, the seals unbroken; but that the shoe-box has thus far eluded search. Kehoe does not know what kinds of indebtedness were thus sent, or whether there were any of these "90-day checks" in the boxes or not.

The above, with the testimony of Enoch Moore, the Fund Commissioner's clerk, is a summary of the facts thus far developed. Mr. Moore has been in the office since 1840, and has issued every bond which the State has put in circulation since that time. He, we understand, swears that, on account of these checks, he has issued the following bonds: On

Jan. 9, 1857, to Caleb Johnson	$8,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to J. C. Kirkwood	11,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to George T. Winthrop	2,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to Earl Leiting	3,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to Charles Foot	1,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to James Smoolley	7,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to Abel Greenwood	5,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to Edward Haley	2,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to Samuel A. Gresham	9,000
Feb. 27, 1857, to Thomas J. Roderick	3,600
March 18, 1857, to H. R. Jamison	10,000
March 18, 1857, to J. P. Crane	3,000
March 18, 1857, to Joseph W. Welch	5,000
March 18, 1857, to Gordon Hankins	8,000
March 18, 1857, to Freeborn Matlack	6,500

Mr. Moore swears that the checks were presented to him by Gov. Matteson; that the bonds were made payable to the names above written by Matteson's direction; and that the bonds were delivered to Matteson. Further, that Matteson is in the habit of funding large amounts of indebtedness about the genuineness of which there is no doubt.

The magnitude of the swindle—involving over $200,000, principal and interest—the high position occupied by Gov. Matteson, and the intense anxiety of his friends, in which we participate, for his exculpation, make the affair one of much more than ordinary interest; and its full examination cannot be prevented. It must be admitted that the Governor's position is a critical one. The bonds are now in the hands of the Treasurer as security for the issues of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown—an institution understood to be the Governor's property.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Gov. Bissell to know that he is wholly without blame in this matter. Mr. Moore swears pointedly and explicitly that the Governor knew nothing of the affair whatever; that he (Moore) did the business as is his habit upon his own responsibility; that Gov. Bissell did not see these checks; that he was not consulted about the bonds before or after they were made.

Since the above was written we have later advices from Springfield, which we condense as follows:

On Saturday afternoon, the Finance Committee met again in the Auditor's office. Ex-Governor Matteson was present, and was aided by counsel, the Hon. John T. Stuart, B. S. Edwards, and the Hon. David Stuart