NEWS BY THE "FULTON" AND "NIAGARA."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Monday May 3, Mr. Vance asked the Attorney General if his attention had been called to the present state of the mercantile law of Canada, which sanctions preferential assignments of debtors' effects, without affording any means of redress to the general body of the creditors. The Attorney General said the matter was entirely within the province of the Canadian Legislature.

On the 5th inst, the House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sisters, by forty majority.

On the 6th, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Disraeli said that no revision of the commercial relations of Turkey had taken place since the war, but that one would probably soon commence. He also stated, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Bright as to the proclamation of the Governor General of India, confiscating the soil of Oude, that the government had sent out a despatch disapproving of the policy of the Governor General in this matter in every respect.

The bill abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament, was debated and passed to a second reading, amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with government support.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ebury moved for a commission to consider the propriety of modifying the Liturgy of the Church of England, and subsequently withdrew his motion.

On the 7th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough produced a copy of the Governor General of India's proclamation, and the government despatch in condemnation of the Govenor's action.

Earl Granville deprecated the production of the despatch and defended Lord Canning, predicting that he would not submit to the affront upon him.

The Earl of Derby defended the action of the government, stating that they felt bound to object to the sweeping confiscation of landed property in Oude which Lord Canning had proclaimed.

Several other members spoke on the subject.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kinglake asked when the despatch received from Sardinia, cordially concurring in Lord Malmesbury's despatch, and a copy of the latter despatch would be presented to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated that there was a perfect agreement between Great Britain and Sardinia with respect to the course to be taken for the solution of the present difficulty. That agreement, however, did not imply that everything had been arranged. In the present state of the negociations the papers could not be produced. If the House had not confidence in the government pending the negociations, let them say so.

Lord John Russel thought the House had no reason to be dissatisfied with the course taken by the government. It had been judicous, and he was hopeful that it would be successful. He asked what was to become of the crew of the *Cagliari*. It would not be consistent with the character of the county to permit these men to remain in prison pending the negociations.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, in reply, said the government had included in their representations the crew of the *Cagliari*.

The subject of the government of India was taken up, and further progress made on the resolutions proposed by the government.

The great Chester cup race was won by Sir C. Monk's Vanity, in a field of 28 horses.

The London *Times* is authorised to state that Sir Colin Campbell is to be created a peer, in consequence of his distinguished services.

The Court of Queen's Bench refused the applications of the British Bank Directors for a new taial. Lord Campbell said the jury were justified in their verdict. All the facts of the case were uncontradicted, and he sincerely hoped that the prosecution would have a salutary effect upon commercial transactions.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, a resolution was unanimously adopted to disseminate as far as possible Scriptural instruction in India.

The London *Times*, in its city article, has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States southward, and says in effect that absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot be long delayed, should America now pursue the course that seems imminent. The change as regards the English interest, assuming that she will honestly provide for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position.

The writer thinks that far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

The long projected European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, via the Azors, were about issuing proposals for laying their cable.

A meeting of one hundred and twenty liberal members of the House of Commons, had been held, and had adopted resolutions declaring that they do not express satisfaction with the government; that no future government will be worthy of support which does not manifest an earnest zeal and sincerity in promising measures of improvement and reform; and that every government wishing to have the confidence of the liberal party should be established on a wider basis.

The Bank of England had made no change in the rate of discount. The outflow of bullion to France had checked the expectation. The demand for discounts had subsided, and applications were very light.

The London *Times'* city article of the 7th inst. says:—The funds showed no diminution of firmness, although the withdrawals of the government for the Continent continue on rather a considerable scale—about sixty-eight thousand pounds having been taken from the bank during the day. Consols were buoyant at a trifle under the highest figure. Proposals are advertised for London subscriptions to a Swedish loan of one million two hundred and twenty eight thousand pounds, for the construction of a railway, at four per cent. interest.

FRANCE.

Trade in France continued to show symptoms of inprovement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

A promizent supporter of Cavaignac's government had left Paris, to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

Paris letters state that the Emperor, at a reception, had rebuked one of the deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to the government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

RUSSIA.

Details of the arrangements for the abolition of serfdom are published. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom.

INDIA.

Full details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow are published.

The son of one of the Begums and two or three ladies of the Zenana were killed by a discharge of musketry, when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labour before the city.

Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city, and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8,000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms weth observable of a gathering clouds in the northwest, and preventative measvres were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation declaring that the British government had no intention to carry on an armed propagandism, as was believed among the natives; and the Governor-General had issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who had been faithful, and called on others to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the British government. He confiscates all the estates of the later, but pronounces that their lives shall be spared, if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood.

The Paris *Pays* affirms that in a private dispatch Sir Colin Campbell has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses his army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire.

The *Pays* says that notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude is still in full insurrection and revolt, and instead of being trodden out, extends daily.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamship City of Washington from Liverpool, 12th May, arrived last evening. She reports the Africa hence, arrived out on the 9th.

The news is interesting.

A ministerial crisis in England was regarded as imminent. Lord Ellenborough had resigned, and a motion of censure against the Government was pending in both Houses of Parliament.

On the 10th instant, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on the 14th he would move a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government in publishing their despatch to the Governor General of India.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, a report was submitted declaring the recent election in Limerick void on the ground of bribery.

Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on the 13th instant he should move the following resolutions:—

"That this House, whilst it abstains from expressing any opinion upon the policy of any proclamation issued by the Governor General of India in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that Her Majesty's Government has addressed to the Governor General of India, through a Secret Committee of the India House, a despatch condemning in strong language the conduct of the Governor General of India, and that they are of opinion that such a course on the part of the Government must tend, under the present circumstances of India, to produce a most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor General, and by encouraging further resistance on the part of those who are still in arms."

Queen Victoria had given her first state ball of the season at Buckingham palace.

The Hon. E Erskine, Secretary of the British Legation at Turin, is appointed to the same post at Washington.

All the wire of the Atlantic telegraph had been coiled on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, so that nothing remains to be done but to take on board a small portion of new cable—which was being done—and the paying-out machinery. The departure of the ships on the experimental cruise was expected to take place on the 25th inst.

No doubt seems to be entertained that the proposed vote of censure on the Government will be adopted in the House of Commons on Thursday, and although it seems almost incredible that a dissolution will either be contemplated or allowed, existence of doubt upon the point exercises a very unfavorable influence.

Impressions of a coolness existing between France and Austria, have been revived by the departure from Paris of M. Dethubney, on the eve of the opening of Conference. A jealous feeling may have been excited in Austria, by the appearance of favor shown towards Piedmont by France and Russia, and the growing friendship between these two powers. It is therefore supposed that M. D'Hubney has departed for Vienna to receive final instructions respecting his conduct at the ensuing Conferences. It appears that the Austrian Cabinet regards with alarm the steps taken by the French Government for the fortification of Civita Vecchia.

LONDON, 12 h May.

Funds have shown increased heaviness to-day, but there was a partial recovery from the lowest point.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson & Co. report grain trade dull, under the influence of fair seasonable weather. Flour neglected but nominally unchanged; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s a 22s 6d; Western 21s a 21s 6d. Wheat quiet but steady; Red 6s; White 7s a 7s 6d. Corn—prime white held for 36s; Yellow in moderate request at 34s 9d a 35s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef very dull at previous rates Pork sells at full prices in retail; more in fresh hands. Lard inactive, choice 57s; little enquiry for other kinds. Ashes quiet.

The London Stock Exchange had been depressed under the impression that another ministerial crisis was at hand, and from continued withdrawals of gold for the continent.

There was no alteration in value of demand for money.

Funds had been heavy.

Consols closed on the 11th at 97¼ a 97⅜ for money, and 97⅜ a 97½ for account.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails, of April 9th, arrived at Suez on the 4th May. The news is of no special importance.

Lucknow was perfectly tranquil, and not a single armed man was to be seen

The 4th Bergal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, had been brought to a court martial at Umballah. Sixty were sentenced to be hanged, and the remainder to be transported for life.

A hot-weather campaign in Rohilcund was considered inevitable.

A strong force had marched for Bareilly. Colonel Seaton's force had encountered and beaten the rebels and taken three guns.

Another despatch, via Malta, says that Rohilcund was in the possession of the rebels, who are said to be 100,000 strong.

An amnesty was offered in Oude to all who returned to their allegiance—the mutineers excepted.

Sir C. Campbell had issued a general order of thanks to the army.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong are to March 20th. All continued quiet in Canton.

Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo, and Admiral Seymour had left Hong Kong for, it is supposed, Shanghae.

General Strarberzee, the commander of British forces, had returned to Canton.

Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 9½d. At Shanghae the import market had been brisk; silks firmer, and prices of tea fully maintained.

*** Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorised to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.

British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 28, 1858.

THE "ECONOMIST" AND THE ASSESSOR.

A short time ago we gave our readers an idea of some of the "sayings and doings" of the *Economist*—his remarks and detestable falsehoods with regard to the assessors appointment. In his issue of the 13th of May, he confesses his sins and admits that we never had anything to do with the appointment of R. Marr, as collector; but by our support of Mr. Marr, as assessor, this would-be M.P.P. declares that we endorsed fully Mr. Marr's previous character, which, he says, has been notorious for years. Now we have never before heard anything disreputable of the character of Mr. Marr; but if his acts as a township officer have herctofore been as notorious as is stated by Reesor, and if the public chest has been endangered thereby, why did not Reesor, who has been in the Council for years, bring a charge before the public and have it investigated?

The mere fact of Reesor nominating Mr. Peter Pike to the office of assessor, is not sufficient to show that Mr. Marr is not *equally* worthy of the nomination. Neither does the fact of our voting for Mr. Marr, as assessor, convey any meaning whereby Mr. Pike can be considered as unworthy. Yet, the *Economist* thinks that, because he and Mr. Pingle voted for Mr. Pike, the other members of the Council must bow with submission to the "*Philosopher's*" nod. "What a broth of a boy is the same Mr. Reesor." The public finds him one week inserting in his paper falsehoods of a most glaring nature; the next week he admits them to be such. One week he lauds his own character to the skies, or asks some person to do it; the next he admits he does so for the sake of "Popularity." It is also evident that the course pursued by the *Economist*, from time to time, on matters that require very grave consideration relative to the wellfare of our Township, are treated by him as things of no consequence, and then he asks his readers to praise him for this gross act of neglect.

Reesor where is your shame? have you not gulled the public long enough? Ignorant and illiterate as we have always found you to be, we really did not think that you were so far lost to shame as to attempt to carry out a principle that must eventually hold you up to public scorn. The *Economist* also accuses us of being "bound hand and foot" to Mr. Button—☞ symptoms of another slight derangement.☜ Now we must say, in justice to Mr. Button, that he never did at any time solicit our vote in his behalf,—not so with Reesor, who, on finding that he was not the person who might expect our vote became silent, and declared that he is *relieved*, in consequence, from the great *responsibility*. Had we acted upon the solicitations of Reesor, he then might have accused us of being "bound hand and foot' but we gave him to understand that we intended to take our seat in the Council Chamber unpledged to any person or party; a fact, which he knows we have acted upon,—but a fact which he has not the *priuciple* to admit, and why? *because he cannot bear the idea of being walked out of the County Council.* Poor Boy, "an aspirant for legislative honors," A rejected "Nominee," A public "benefactor," A "village founder," A self-manufactured "philosopher," to be in a moment sent 'to the right about' is really too bad. His expectations, which had for some time been soaring very high, were in a moment brought low and he sank to his original insignifiance. It was really disheartening, yet such was the case, and after failing in every attempt to gain "popularity," he is at last compelled to sit as an ordinary member of the Council. We wonder what method he will adopt next in order to gain "popularity." We shall watch his next "dodge," but we know already that "popularity" is his only object, and that he will sacrifice principle at any time for the sake of it. He will suffer the weak to be trampled upon by the strong, even in the very teeth of the law, if by that means he can gain the esteem of the "popular" party. In short, anything or everything that will secure to him the greatest amount of "popularity," will receive his attention. We do not desire to lower Mr. Reesor in the estimation of his readers, but we do intend to administer to him, occasionally, gentle admonitions until we are satisfied that, by so doing, we have taught him in some degree to respect the credit of the press.

YONGE STREET SPRING SHOW.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the Annual Spring Fair of the Yonge street Agricultural Society was held in this village. The day turned out exceedingly wet and uncomfortable. The whole night previous the clouds sent forth torrents of rain, rendering the side-roads all but impassable. Serious fears were entertained as to whether any exhibition would take place, as the weather was so extremely unfavorable. However, these doubts were quickly dispelled, as team after team were seen slowly to approach, and there was soon a great number of entries. Indeed, the competition was very great for the different prizes, and the stock shown was of a very superior description.

The Judges, we doubt not, had a very arduous duty to perform, which, we believe, was in all cases performed faithfully, and to the best of their ability; and we think that on the whole the prizes awarded will give general satisfaction.

The show of horses we do not remember to have seen equalled in any former year. Several of those who did not obtain prizes were highly recommended. The competition was so spirited as to preclude the possibility of particularising any one as particularly distinct from the others. We think, however, that especial thanks are due to Henry Jennings, G. Miller, Esq., Messrs. Armstrong, Edw. Sanderson, Thos. Martin, and others, for bringing out so many for competition on such a wet day—they coming from a distance, for a few miles was a great distance to come on such unfavorable circumstances.—One of these gentlemen, however, tried to bring more out, but could not get along with them, on account of the roads. Several others also told us it was their intention of exhibiting several more cattle, but they were prevented by the weather. We are decidedly of opinion that Wednesday's exhibition showed the great advance the Society has made, more than that of any former year. The weather was so unfavorable that no one, unless thoroughly interested in the welfare of the county, would come out and watch with thrilling interest the splendid competition in a drenching rain. We doubt not but that all the members of the Association were highly gratified with the result of their labors. We observed amongst Agricultural Implements that the Messrs Patterson and Darling & Aitchison's Machines were the topic of universal praise: they had two fine reaping and mowing machines on the ground, around which there were a concourse of people discussing their various merits Messrs. Trench & Richmond exhibited Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters and Gauge Ploughs which were much admired. We feel proud of having such enterprising men in our midst. An eulogium on whom was ably passed by the president, G. P. Dickson, Esq., in the evening at the close of the exhibition. The members of the Association dined at the Victory Hotel. After dinner the prizes were read by the Secretary and Treasurer, G. A. Barnard, Esq.—During the evening the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the President of the Association, G. P. Dickson, Esq., and drunk with rapturous enthusiasm. A number of other toasts were proposed and drunk in good style and the meeting broke up at dark.

Ths number of Entries were far in advance of any former year, and the Premiums increased by over one-third,—this more fully delineating the progress of the Society. There were £12 12s 6d more awarded for prizes this year than last.

The following is a list of the Prizes awarded by the Society:—

DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

First Prize.....£1 10.....John Fishburn.
2nd do ..... 1 0....
3rd do ..... 0 10....

GENERAL PURPOSES.

First Prize.....£1 10.... John Jackson.
2nd do ..... 1 0.... Earl Brilmayer.
3rd do ..... 0 10.... Wm. Motson.

BROOD MARES.

First Prize.....£1 10.....H. Jennings
2nd do ..... 1 0.....Ed Sanderson.
3rd do ..... 0 10.....Thos. Marton.

ENTIRE COLT FOR DRAUGHT PURPOSES, 3 YRS. OLD

First Prize.....£1 10.....William Cherry.
2nd do ..... 0 15.....John Palmer.
3rd do ..... 0 10.....James Tran.

ENTIRE COLT FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, 3 YRS. OLD

First Prize....£1 10....Newberry Button.
2nd do .... 0 15....Rich'd. Vanderburg.
3rd do .... 0 10....Ezra Coomer.

ENTIRE COLT FOR GENERAL PURPOSES DROPPED IN 1857.

First Prize.....£1 10.....Robt. Jackson.
2nd do ..... 0 15 .....
3rd do ..... 0 10.....

FILLY OR GELDING DROPPED IN 1856.

First Prize.....£0 15.....John Taylor
3nd do ..... 0 10.....
3rd do ..... 0 5.....

COLT DROPPED IN 1857.

First Prize.....£0 15.....Henry Jennings.
2nd do ..... 0 10.....Robert Metcal.
3rd do ..... 0 5.....John Taylor.

FILLY DROPPED IN 1857.

First Prize.....£0 15 .....Henry Eby.
2nd do ..... 0 10.....
3rd do ....

SPAN DRAUGHT HORSES IN HARNESS—CLASS NO. 2

First Prize.....£1 10.....Robert Armstrong.
2nd do ..... 1 0....Alexander Marsh.
3rd do ..... 0 10....John Page.

SINGLE HORSE IN HARNESS—CLASS NO. 2

First Prize.....£1 0.....Patterson Bros.
2nd do ..... 0 15.....Thomas Cook.
3rd do ..... 0 10.....Joseph Snider.

SADDLE HORSES.

First Prize.....£1 10....Thomas Cook.
2nd do ..... 0 15....George Kempshall
3rd do ..... 0 10....

THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL ANY AGE.

First Prize.....£1 0.....Robert Armstrong.
2nd do ..... 0 15.....Edw. Sanderson.
3rd do ..... 0 10.....

THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL 2 YR'S. OLD AND UNDER.

First Prize....£0 15....William Armstrong.
2nd do .... 0 10....Jacob Ramer.
3rd do .... 0 5.... none.

THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL ONE YEAR OLD AND UNDER.

First Prize.....£0 10.....Henry Jennings.
2nd do ..... 0 5 ....George Miller.

GRADE BULL—ANY AGE.

First Prize.....£0 15.....G. P. Dickson.
2nd do ..... 0 10.....George Miller.

MILCH COW—THOROUGH BRED DURHAM.

First Prize.....£1 10.....George Miller.
2nd do ..... 0 15..... do.
3rd do ..... 0 10..... do

MILCH COW—GRADE.

First Prize.....£0 15.....Henry Jennings.
2nd do ..... 0 10..... do
3rd do ..... 0 5.....H. G. Bernard.

HORNED CATTLE

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Robert Armstrong.
2nd do - - 0 5 - Henry Jennings.

YOKE WORKING OXEN.

First Prize, - - £0 15 - - Robert Marsh.
2nd do - - 0 10 - -
3rd do - - 0 5 - -

SHEEP—BEST LEICESTER RAM

First Prize, - - £0 15 - Henry Jennings.
2nd do - - 0 10 - David Bowe.
3rd do - - 0 5 - Robert Marsh.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

First Prize, - - - £0 15 - Robert Marsh.
2nd do - - - 0 10 - John Palmer.
3rd do - - - 0 5 - do

YEARLING EWES.

First Prize, - - - £0 10 - Thomas Martin.
2nd do - - - 0 5 - do

SWINE—BEST BOAR.

First Prize, - - - £0 15 - - John Palmer.
2nd do - - - 0 10 - - George Leak

BEST BROOD SOW.

First Prize, - - £1 15 - - William Oatby.
2nd do - - 0 10 - - Alex Marsh.

FOWLS AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - - G. P. Dickson.
2nd do - - 0 7 6 - Thomas Par.
3rd do - - 0 5 - - G. P. Dickson.

DUCKS AND DRAKES.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Geo. Kempshall.
2nd do - - 0 5 -

BEST SIX LBS. OF BUTTER.

First Prize, - - £1 0 - - G. P. Dickson.
2nd do - - 0 15 - - Thos. Martin.
3rd do - - 0 10 - - H. Jennings.

BEST CHEESE WEIGHING OVER SIX LBS.

First Prize, - - - £0 10 - - H. Jennings
2nd do - - - 0 7 6 -
3rd do - - - 0 5 - -

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Michael Brown.
2nd do - - 0 5 - John Palmer

BEST WOODEN PLOUGH.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Wm. Trench, son.
2nd do - - 0 5 - Patterson & Bros.

BEST PAIR SEED HARROWS.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Jonathan Calvert.
2nd do - - 0 5 -

BEST GANG PLOUGH.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Orren Richmond.
2nd do - - 0 15 -

LUMBER WAGGON.

First Prize, - - £0 15 - - Michael Brown.
2nd do - - 0 10 - - John Palmer
3rd do - - 0 5 - - Wm. Sanderson.

MOWING MACHINE

First Prize, - - £1 0 - Darling & Aitchison.
2nd do - - 0 15 -

REAPING MACHINES.

First Prize, - - £1 10 - - Patterson Bros.
2nd do - - 1 5 - - do do

STRAW CUTTING MACHINE.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - Orren Richmond.
2nd do - - 0 5 -

HORSE RAKE.

First Prize, - - £0 10 - W. Trench, jun.
2nd do - - 0 5 - Orren Richmond.

HARNESS.

First Prize, - - £1 00 - Robt. Armstrong.
2nd do - - 0 10 - Wm. Harrison.
3rd do - - 0 5 -

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

We have been in Session now nearly four months, at a cost of more than £500 per diem, and it is an oft-heard question. Do our Hon. M.P.P's. make the best use of the time after they get in Parliament? It is a somewhat difficult question to reply to. We undoubtedly believe that there are many who go there to do their duty to the best of their ability.—We would not confine these remarks to the adherents of any one party, for that would be unjust; but while we are free to admit that there are good and true men, irrespective of party, we must still candidly confess that there has been a great deal of time wasted in profitless debate. Some of our M.P.P.'s. seem to think that the chief Forte of Government lies not in acts, but words, when the fact is that as a people we, especially at this conjuncture, require that business be attended to with all possible despatch. We have had a long and animated debate on the Double Majority question, which has done this good: It has stirred up the public mind to this question. We await with considerable interest, the progress on this and kindred subjects.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

Hon. Col. PRINCE introduced a bill for abolishing the office of Solicitor-General for Upper Canada. The bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Hon. Col. PRINCE presented two petitions, praying for an Act to abolish the sale of Intoxicating drinks.

Hon. Col. PRINCE asked whether the Government intended introducing any measure in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET replied that resolutions on this subject had been introduced in the other House.

Hon. Col PRINCE moved the second reading of his bill to abolish the qualification of Members of Parliament.

Debate adjourned.

The following Bills, from the House of Assembly were read a first time. Bill to give to the Montreal Sister's of Charity certain powers to sell and acquire property.

The Naturalization Law Amendment Bill to incorporate the Quebec Warehouse Company.

FRIDAY, May 21.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE presented a petition from 761 inhabitants of Kingston, praying for the passing of an act to abolish labor in Post-offices, Railways, and on Canals, on the Sabbath day, stating that he should call the attention of the House to this subject.

Hon. Col. PRINCE moved the second reading of his bill for the admission of English Attorneys and Solicitors in the Canadian Courts.

On a division no one voted for the bill but the introducer.

TUESDAY, May 25.

Hon. Col. PRINCE presented a petition from the good Templars of Peterboro', praying for an act to prevent the sale of Intoxicating drinks.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON presented a petition praying for the abolition of Sunday labor.

Hon. Col. PRINCE rose to move the second reading of a bill to abolish the office of Solicitor-General for Upper Canada.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Hon. Mr. MOORE moved the second reading of the Naturalization Laws Amendment Bill.

The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

Mr. BROWN moved that the petition of J. C. Geikie and other booksellers, on the subject of the traffic in Books, carried on by the Upper Canada Educational Department, be referred to a select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. THIBAUDEAU'S motion:—

"That in the opinion of this House any attempt at legislation which would offect one section of the Province in opposition to the votes of the majority of the representatives of that section, would produce consequences which would be detrimental to the welfare of the Province, and give rise to great injustice."

And of Hon. Mr. CAUCHON'S in amendment—

"That the Imperial Parliament, by enacting in the 12th section of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 35, that the parts of the Province of Canada, then constituting Upper and Lower Canada, should be represented in the Legislative Assembly by an equal number of representatives, whatever might be the respective populations of these two Provinces, asserted the Federal principle in the Union; that the Parliament of Canada admitted and sanctioned the same principle, when in increasing the number of those representatives, by the Act 16 Vic., Cap. 152, after the census of 1851, it maintained a numerical equality between the two former Provinces; that the Canadian Parliament gave it a yet more decided and expressive sanction by extending it to the Legislative Council, by the provision in the Act 19 and 20 Vic., 140, viz.: that the members elected should be forty-eight in number, twenty-four for Upper Canada and twenty-four for Lower Canada; that Her Majesty's Representatives in selecting their Executive Councillors, as a rule, in equal numbers from Upper and Lower Canada, have also acknowledged this principle of the Union, and sanctioned in the administration the fedoral character of the Constitutional Act of 1840; but that the acknowledgment of this principle in the administration can only be substantial so long as the Executive Councillors taken from either section of the Province possess the confidence of that section expressed by the majority of its representatives."

Which occupied the House the remainder of the evening, and was then adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 20.

The debate on the Double Majority question was again resumed, and after a long discussion was again adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 21.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN moved that the House do concur in the report of the Committee on the bill to amend the law relating to Emigrants.

Mr. MCGEE moved, in amendment, that the report be not concurred in.

The amendment was negatived by 58 to 42.

Att'ny. General CARTIER moved the second reading of his bill to extend the jurisdiction of Recorders, Inspectors, and others, in Criminal matters.

Mr. DORION moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

After a long discussion the amendment was negatived by 67 to 27.

TUESDAY, May 25.

Attn'y. Gen. MACDONALD moved, that on every Monday the orders of the day have the precedence. A long and tedious discussion ensued on the order of business, which ended in the complete discomfiture of the Opposition on every point.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION AT RICHMOND HILL.

The United States press are constantly asserting that Canada is heartily sick of British rule, and is, above all things, anxious to annex itself to the star and stripes, though we candidly confess that we cannot see any indications of such a desire, but quite the reverse proofs of our loyalty are to be seen in every direction, more particularly so at every anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day. At such times the whole country seems busy in getting up fetes in honor of her Brittanic Majesty, and we are happy to find that Richmond Hill is determined not to be behind her neighbors in these loyal demonstrations.

On Monday last bright and early were the villagers seen to decorate the Hill with two beautiful arches, one reaching from the Victory Hotel to the opposite side of the street, the other stretching from Mr. Teefy's to the Richmond Hill Hotel. In the centre of one of the arches we descried a device on one side, bearing an inscription in honor, we presume, of the Anglo-French Alliance, Via L'Empereur; on the other side was the national aye,—we might say it is the wish of every soul which loves virtue and gentle goodness,—"God save the Queen," which device was, in the evening, brilliantly illuminated. In the afternoon considerable fun and unmixed enjoyment was raised by the performance of several popular and amusing gymnastic games,—such as Throwing the Sledge-hammer, Quoits, Climbing the greasy Pole, Sack Racing, Foot-races, both by men and boy's, Wheelbarrow Race, the racers being blind-folded, and others too numerous to mention, which were kept up with great spirit by the villagers, and added considerable to the afternoon's enjoyment.

In the evening the Victoria excellent Brass Band was in attendance, for whom a supper was generously provided by the proprietor of the Swan Hotel.—They played some splendid tunes, and gave universal satisfaction.

At half-past eight o'clock in the evening a procession was formed, and marched through the village, (the Band being headed by splendid torch-lights) to J. Arnold's, Esq'rs. ground, where there was a brilliant display of Fireworks exhibited, consisting of Sky-rockets, Triangles, Wheels, Roman-candles, Flower-pots, &c. &c. Several Fire-balls were thrown about on the ground, which occasioned much amusement and terror, especially among the ladies, as their dresses were made good marks for the balls, and many a fair one, (who thought they were out of harms way,) were quickly dispelled of their allusion and equanimity by the sudden appearance of this brilliant but unwelcome guest in their midst; indeed, the gusto with which these balls were thrown hither and thither kept every one in the crowd on the alert.

At early dawn the inhabitants of the village were disturbed from their peaceful slumber by a thundering report resembling artillery, which shook the windows of the different houses in an alarming manner. Indeed, had we had any fear of an invasion, there is no telling what might have happened; which was reiterated again at noon. The Committee have requested us to thank the inhabitants for their kind contributions, and also for their generous assistance in endeavoring to make the affair every way worthy of the occasion. They also wish to return their hearty thanks to the excellent Band, for their kind services.

We think that great credit is due to the Committee for the untiring energy and skillful management they displayed in getting up so good a holiday fete. We are sure that every one was thoroughly satisfied. Indeed we have heard many say that the fete greatly exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The company was both numerous and respectable. We observed between 1000 and 1,200 people on the ground at one time. Great credit is also due to the people for the quiet and orderly manner with which they conducted themselves.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

Toronto as usual celebrated the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday in a very loyal manner.—There was, however, no torch-light procession, nor Fire-works, neither was there any trial of a aqatic skill, although it was as usual a fine bright calm day. The city was, however, crowded with pleasure seekers, who came from all parts of the country. Great numbers also left the city for the Falls, Kingston, Lake Simcoe, &c. &c.

FIRE IN TORONTO.

While the Fire Brigade were walking in procession an alarm of fire was sounded, and a large pillar of smoke ascended from the grocery store of Mr. Hugh Ross, Yonge street. The flags speedily disappeared from the engine, and they rushed to the scene of action. The store was, however, completely destroyed, nothing being saved but the books, cash box, and the furniture at the back. Mr. H. Ross finds himself minus £1000. He is insured in the Liverpool and London Company for £1,200.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above Council will be held at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Monday next, the 31st instant. There is considerable business of importance to be transacted.

Correspondence.

"JOHN SMITH," *alias* "THE BUTCHER," AGAIN.

"Like a tall bully, lifts his head and lies."
—POPE.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

SIR: It is one month since I wrote my last letter, the object of which was to correct a *false* statement made by the correspondent of the *Economist*. For months past, the readers of that journal have been treated to a re-hash of the vilest buncum, week after week, to the extent of two columns. Nevertheless, "it is the part of wisdom to hear with patience his impertinence and to pity his absurdity." But when a fellow like this is lost to shame, and issues weekly to the public what he knows to be *untrue*,—it behoves every lover of truth to point him out as a man whose statements are unworthy of belief. As evidence of the correctness of what I then asserted, I proved by the "public accounts" ☞ the

Expenditure on Public Works in Upper Canada for 1857.... ..£3,743,583
Expenditure on Public Works in Lower Canada for 1857.....2,235,415
£1,508,168

Showing that Upper Canada received over *one million and a half* pounds ☞ *more* than has been expended in Lower Canada during the past year. I called upon "John Smith" to explain his mode of cyphering, when he stated that *we* get but ten pence in the dollar, and "French Canada" gets the balance viz:—"four shillings and two pence." He has not done so. He knows that what he has been asserting for months back, as facts, *are untruths*; but he has a purpose to serve—so has his master—and therefore he is willing to risk being publicly convicted of "bearing false witness against his neighbour," in order to accomplish their ends.

I think I have satisfied your readers that I have convicted John Smith of *one* untruth; I will therefore request them in