

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARAGO."

New York, May 15th.
The steamer *Arago* arrived at noon yesterday, with London dates of the 2nd inst. Her news was mostly embraced in the accounts per the *Nova Scotia*, via Cape Race, but there are some items of interest.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet was expected to return to Plymouth on the 4th, previous to the final departure to lay the cable.

Reinforcements are to be sent to Canton.

The British Minister at Florence had suddenly and unexpectedly returned to England.

Schamyl was collecting troops.

A violent collision had occurred between the Circassians and Russians—500 of the latter killed.

In addition to the statements from Cape Race on the subject, Mr. Fitzgerald said her Majesty's Government had signified to the Government of the United States that they were ready to adopt such measures as the latter might suggest to meet the difficulty that slavers almost invariably hoist the American flag.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, 2nd. Cotton sales for the past three days foot up only 11,000 bales, and it is difficult to make sales without a reduction of 1-8th a 1-8th per pound, as compared with the rates current at the sailing of the *Asia*. Speculators have taken only 2,000 bales, and exporters about the same quantity. The advices from Manchester are quite unfavourable, and prices generally lower. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the prospects favorable for the growing crops which operated to depress the markets for flour, wheat, &c., although closing quotations are essentially the same as those advised by the *Asia* on the 29th ult. The general tone of the markets for wheat and flour is that of extreme dullness. Indian Corn continues firm; for yellow, 3s 6d; white do. at 3s 4d; prime northern, 3s 3d. Beef steady, but at prices slightly under those current at the sailing of the *Asia*. Pork continues very quiet. Bacon, firm. Lard dull and all qualities have slightly declined. Tallow: quotations are quite nominal. Sugar market dull at previous rates. Coffee, transactions very limited and previous prices barely maintained. Linned Oil steady.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

HALIFAX, June 11.
The *Europa* from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th instant, has arrived. She passed the *Persia* on the 6th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons passed on the 3rd inst., the Atlantic Telegraph and Property Qualification Bills. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question, said there had been no rupture in the negotiation which had been opened with the Emperor of China. On the 4th, in reply to a question, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the Government had no official information of the arrest of Capt. Jenkins at New York. With regard to another question put, he said the American Government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official account had been received from those officers. He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred, they would be received with the deepest regret by the Government, and immediate explanations given. The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible. Meanwhile, he had only to add, that orders had been sent out to the officers in command of the squadron in the Cuban waters, to make every enquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag. The papers maintain a generally conciliatory tone.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet had returned to Plymouth from their experimental trip. The experiment of paying out and hauling in the cable in water nearly three miles deep, was entirely successful. The operation of splicing was perfected four times, and the cable was paid out at the rate of seven or eight knots per hour. The expedition starts from Plymouth on the 9th or 10th inst.

Twenty-five thousand troops were to be sent to India without a moments delay. Twenty additional ships had been chartered.

A mail was to be made up for transmission by the steamer from Galway to New York.

Rioting, on a large scale, was of almost nightly occurrence at Belfast. The military and police were engaged in quelling the factious fights.

The *Times*, of Saturday, has a leader in favour of putting an end to the anti-slave trade crusade, as it will inevitably lead to a serious collision between England and the United States.

FRANCE.

The Toulon Squadron had sailed with sealed orders.

Proudhone had been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and four thousand francs fine for the publication of his recent work.

The Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have conceded the right of construction of an inter-oceanic canal to France. It is to be completed in six years, and the channel is to admit two of the largest ships afloat. The duration of the concession, which is exclusive, is 99 years.

The continental news is generally unimportant.

New York, June 15.
The *Times*'s Washington correspondent says:—General Scott is in receipt of despatches from General Johnson, dated Camp Scott, five days later than those from Governor Cumming. General Johnson arrives at conclusions directly opposite from those of Governor Cumming, touching the intentions of the Mormons, who, he says, are now arming and fortifying at every point. The Administration is now fearful that Governor Cumming has been deceived. Private accounts from Salt Lake represent him as almost a prisoner, and the Mormon leaders are exercising full sway over the minds of the people.

At a fire in Baxter-street, early this morning, four persons were so badly burned, that two are dead, and the others not expected to recover.

New Orleans, June 14.
The steamer *Levi* exploded her boiler, yesterday, near Natchez. Two persons were killed and three wounded.

Boston, June 15.
The foreign mails close at the Post Office at 9 A.M. to-morrow, and the *America* will sail about noon.

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



BRITISH TRIBUNA.
RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 18, 1858.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS.

Perhaps amongst the various studies to which man gives his time and attention, there is none more difficult than that of Politics. Other studies have their data upon which to build a tolerable superstructure. The Physician, the Anatomist, the Astronomer, the Painter, and the Lawyer, have alike certain rules upon which to act in order to arrive at certain results. They can treasure up the experience of the past, and reduce it to the rule of practice at once; and each fresh discovery either confirms old established rules, or sheds additional lustre on some new one.

But it is not so with Politics, here, to a great extent, all is confusion and chaos. The light of other days emits but a flickering and uncertain flame. The history of Politics is too often but the narration of personal conflicts, and unprincipled intrigues, in order to gain a petty advantage. In no field of study is human selfishness and wickedness seen so distinctly,—even the sacred name of Religion and Liberty have been used by the crafty and designing, as cloaks under which they could mask their nefarious practices. It matters not to what government we turn our eyes, whether it be the despotism of the Autocrat, or a Democracy—we alike see it to be the aim of the few to enrich themselves at the expense of the many. True, some of these different systems have splendid theories, which, if carried fully into practice, would ameliorate the condition of humanity; yet, there are found practices as apposite to these theories as night and day, even in those governments which approach the nearest to the true standard. There will be found some startling and disgraceful incongruities England has a proud and upstart aristocracy, living in almost fabulous luxury as opposed to the most squalid poverty. The United States have, as a theory, all men are equal; yet she is stained with the hell-spot of slavery, marring and disfiguring her otherwise not unlovely countenance. Our own Canada has a government professedly responsible to the people, but who that has read of its Election Briberies, Railway Jobbings and Official Criminality, but must blush for shame at the recital of such gross wrongs; and, even up to the present moment, these things exist. Such incongruities have always existed, it is true, but we cannot believe that the all wise Deity ever intended man thus to be the sport of his fellow-men. Man was endowed with intellectual vigour in order to make him happy, and we firmly believe that it is his own fault if he is not so.

Although history is an uncertain guide on many Political subjects, yet, to our mind, the successes and failures of the past teach us this all important lesson: that it is the pressure of a people without that keeps a government honest, for a wise and intelligent people will alone be possessed of rulers who will do their duty. We wish each of our readers to take this fact home with him.— "That fools alone are the game which knaves pursue."

And that if there are crying abuses in our midst, it is because the masses act on passion and prejudice, instead of listening calmly to reason. The masses want to read more and think more than they do, and just in proportion as the people themselves have juster conception of their duties, responsibilities and privileges—in that proportion will a nation prosper and hard times become less frequent guests. This argument hold good not only in Politics, but also in the Social, Physical and Religious relationship in which we stand.

We have, as Journalists, commenced a new anniversary, and we feel it our duty thus to tell our thoughts. There are many questions of great importance now agitating the public mind to arrive at a wrong conclusion may be a great catastrophe. We have the power in our hands of rectifying every abuse and wrong. The times are excessively hard. There is a great amount of ill-feeling between the two Provinces at this present. On various questions we are at issue. There exists a great deal of

national and religious bitterness.— Our public men are not, we are sorry to say it, eminent, either for honesty or principle. Selfishness and intrigue seem, to a great extent, the order of the day. Of Talk there is a superabundance.— Would to heaven that the sense was but in equal proportion. We wish our readers to watch the current of events. We shall write on the various questions at issue, courting no man's favor, and fearing no man's frown. We desire to do our duty, regardless of consequences, feeling assured that the public will appreciate our honest endeavors. We shall make it our special business to urge the people to think and act for themselves.— Look not to this party or that party. Education we look upon as the grand want of the age. Let it be more and more widely diffused.— Other things then will follow in its train. But we shall ever hold education to be a first and foremost link in the chain of progress, as we feel that abuses will never cease till we get a wise and an intelligent people.

It will be seen at once that the charges are utterly denied, accompanied with the most undeniable facts. But listen to the base manner in which he endeavors to maintain his position, in his number for June 10th:— "As regards Button's connection with the 'McNeely Petition,' what we stated is essentially true in all its principal features.— We have it from men whose veracity will not admit of anything. Button may say, 'It is true; but I did not sign it.' Why, then, did he write it? He was the instigator. But his denial is nothing. Ask any man who knows him whether he would not deny, in any way, anything he has ever said or done, provided it suited his purpose for the time."

Was ever reply more pitifully weak and contemptible. He offers no proof but merely heaps assertion on assertion. We suppose he goes on the Multiplication Table principle, namely: that two lies make one truth; and in this way (lawyer like) he strives to make the worse appear the better cause. As to the slander on Wm. Button, Esq. We reply that when Reesor penned them he must have been taking a peep at the looking-glass, and thus it was the reflection of his own physiognomy, for "ask any man who knows Mr. Reesor, whether he would not deny anything he has ever said or done provided it suited his purpose?" and we venture to say that the answer would be: Yes, he would not deny anything and everything he has ever said or done, but he would double the sin by swearing to it.

REESOR A CHAMELION.

In this wide world of ours there are many curious animals, both of the quadruped and biped species, and amongst these there is none more peculiar than the Chamelion; its chief peculiarity consists in the fact of its skin assuming different hues according to the circumstances in which it is placed. We think that the principles that govern the *Economist* Editor, (if he has any), very much resembles the skin of the aforesaid animal. He always endeavors to accommodate himself to wind and weather, regardless alike of truthfulness and honesty. To attempt to trace him through all his dishonest manoeuvres would be both tedious and unprofitable; we will confine ourselves to a few quotations taken at random from the *Economist* of the past two months, his last issue included. The public will do us the honor to perceive that his course is that of a contemptible trickster. For the discussion on the Collector and Assessorship and Separate School questions, we refer our readers to our editorial of the 21st of May, to which the *Economist* never replied, for there we convicted him of the grossest falsehoods and calumnies.

His slanderous charges against Orangemen have been masterly exposed by our numerous correspondents. The falsehoods there proved against him ought to overwhelm him with shame. We will give one specimen, taken from the *Economist* of May 20. Reesor says:— "Last week John McNeely, an Orangeman, was convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury. The verdict had scarcely been delivered before some half dozen petitions were put in circulation by the members of his lodge, praying that the judge might produce a light sentence against him. We will not say how easy it is to get a petition signed; and the effect was to limit McNeely's punishment to three months imprisonment and \$100 fine. Respectable Orangemen, whom we have conversed, are becoming severely alarmed, and very naturally ask whether there is any crime from which the members of the order do not feel bound to protect a brother? They say their obligation requires nothing of the kind; yet such we see is the practical influence on a majority of the members, that even the County Master, William Button, was most active in circulating a petition to lighten the punishment of the heinous crime of perjury, and we regret to say, that some of these petitions were signed by ministers of religion and magistrates."

It will be observed that he calls us dishonest thimble-riggers, no exception, but now, on June 10, he admits that one of the parties is an honest man, he says:— "Take Mr. Bowman off the road question, and he is a fair Councillor, what cannot be said of either of the other two."

Talk about the chamelion changing his skin; why, that's nothing to compare with the many dodges and disgraceful twists of this aspiring youth,—he is quite a prodigy. Bowman could make a fortune out of this moral and political jockey. We wish to observe that we fully believe Mr. Bowman to be a manly, honest and straight-forward gentleman; and, even on the road question, we fully acquit him of any dishonest intent. We firmly believe that he thinks himself justified in the course he has pursued. But, we have no doubt, that he will treat with scorn the insult conveyed in the compliment paid to him by the political juggler. What is the meaning of the sentence? why, just this: That Mr. Bowman is an honest man where his own interest is not interfered with, but is dishonest if it is. What a splendid compliment to pay Mr. Bowman. If this is praise, we should like Mr. Reesor to define an insult. Mr. Bowman is, however, too highly esteemed, both as a man and a councillor, to be injured either by the frowns or caresses of this noted chamelion.

On April 29th, the *Economist* says:— "One of our Collectors, it would appear from a communication we published from the Treasurer last week, will hold in his hands more than \$10,000 of the taxes of last year. The School Teachers, especially, want their money, but none is to be had, although five months have passed since the Collectors should have paid in the money; but this precious tidings of Councils must be served, and the model Collector, being an important plank in the bridge by which at least one of the Councillors gained his election, must be allowed to use the people's hard earned taxes five months after he should have paid into the hands of the Treasurer."

At the last Council meeting Mr. Button very satisfactorily proved, that so far from being an aider and abettor in the charge, that he had even instructed the Treasurer, some months ago, to prosecute the Collector's bondsmen; and, when the

Treasurer intimated his intentions to Mr. Reesor he advised him not to do so.

We really feel ashamed to expose the *Economist* by republishing his disgraceful and unmanly reply, but we owe a duty to the public to expose such dishonest, unprincipled trickery; it ought to make Mr. Reesor blush for shame. On June 10th, he thus writes:— "Further on, the *Tribuna* makes a boast, that Button, a month ago, told the 'Treasurer' to prosecute Mr. Reesor's securities. But did he really mean it? Not a bit of it. Ask the Treasurer whether he understood Mr. Button really to mean that he should prosecute, or whether he regarded it as a mere hasty expression, and he will tell you the latter was the interpretation he put upon it."

And this is the man who wishes to be elected an M.P.P. Goodness knows, we have quite enough of unprincipled men there, without adding to the list. There are many other points we should have wished to remark upon, but the above are sufficient to convince any candid mind. We would advise Mr. Reesor to play the man, if he wishes to be esteemed, or to extend his reputation. Let it not be stained with falsehood and slander. We have presented our readers with a few specimens (out of very many) of this vane-like Politician's course. We have no doubt but that our readers have long ago been fully aware of the many thimble-rigs and shifts to which the *Economist* has resorted. We shall watch his various dodges, and, if occasion require, shall again hold him up to public scorn. We are glad that so many Orangemen and others have come forward and exposed his misstatements; they will do well to watch the manoeuvres of this aspiring youth; for he,

"Forgetting the dunghill whence he grew, makes himself the Lord knows Who!"

VICTORIA SQUARE.

On Monday the 14th inst., the members of the Rising Star Division, held a grand soiree. The day was exceedingly fine, the company both numerous and respectable. The speakers were the Rev. R. Swinton, Mr. Garton, Mr. E. Carswell, &c. The affair went off in first rate style. The speaking was excellent and gave universal satisfaction. Mr. E. Carswell, of Oshawa, added considerably to the interest of the soiree, by exhibiting his celebrated Panorama of the battle of the Rising Star Division. We think the panorama a real splendid affair; the paintings is well executed, and exhibits in a very forcible manner the dangers of intemperance. We think such Panoram's of the greatest utility. The Buttonville Brass Band was also engaged for the occasion and we were both delighted and astonished at the rapid improvement they are making under the able tuition of Mr. Wilson, their talented leader; their playing was the theme of universal praise, and reflects great credit to both themselves and their Teacher. We think that the Committee of management deserve the thanks of the public for their spirited and judicious management.

TO POST MASTERS.

We have had frequent complaints lately, that our papers are delayed at the different offices an unreasonable time. We know not where the fault lies, but we hope that Postmasters will see and forward the Paper as early as possible, we have had numerous complaints from Markham Village, Lemonville and Belford.

TRAINING AT RICHMOND HILL.

Our village has been enlivened during the week by seeing the red coats turn out for drill. We were surprised to see them go through their different exercises so creditably; they really looked well in their soldier's uniform. They are training in town the remainder of the week. Capt. McLeod may be proud of having the command of such a company.

WAGHMAKING.

It will be seen, by referring to the new advertisements, that Mr. Wheeler has opened a store in our village for the sale of Clocks and Watches, and also for the repairing of old ones. We wish him success.

DEMONSTRATION.

On Tuesday the 22nd instant, the Newton Stewart Division, S. of T. will hold their second annual Soiree, between the 8th and 9th Con. of Whitechurch. The Victoria Brass Band has been engaged.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

The Montreal Grey Nuns Property Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON brought up the third report of the Printing Committee, and spoke in favor of the recommendations it contained for reducing the cost of Printing. The report was concurred in.

Treasurer intimated his intentions to Mr. Reesor he advised him not to do so.

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Hon. Col. PRINCE moved for a return of the names, occupations, trades and callings of each and every Custom House Officer in the County of Essex, including such (if any) as hold Municipal offices or any other public office, such as Justices of the Peace, or Aught else, as well as the names and callings of any subordinate Officers in the Customs, such as Surveyors, Landing Waiters, Watchers, or any other inferior officer therein, with the amount of annual salary and fees attached to each of the above named employees; and the date of appointment; and the amount of revenue actually received and collected at each Custom House within the last three years, and paid over to the public revenue.

The Bill to establish additional Registry Offices in Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, June 11.

The SPEAKER reported a message from the Assembly, announcing that the Lower House had agreed to a further conference on the subject of printing the Journals and Sessional Orders.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON subsequently reported that the conference had been held, and that the Managers appointed by the House had handed the papers approved of by this House to the Managers appointed by the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS reported the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company's Bill with amendments, allowing five years to the Company to commence operations. The report was adopted.

MONDAY, June 14.

The Bill to amend the Canadian Steam Navigation Company's Act, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER introduced a Bill for the relief of certain Law Students in Lower Canada. The Bill was read a first time, and set down for a second reading on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET moved the second reading of the Foreign Executors' Liability Bill, sent up from the Assembly, the provisions of which he explained. After a few words from Hon. Col. PRINCE, The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

Witnesses were examined on the Essex Election.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to alter, amend, and regulate the Representation of the Province. As was to be expected, there was a very long and able debate on this question. Great ability was evinced on both sides of the House. The debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 10.

On motion of Mr. MERRITT, a committee was appointed to consider the course of trade in this Province, the quantity of produce passing through the United States and Canada, the rates of freight by the River and the Ocean, &c.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER introduced a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the abolition of Feudal Rights and duties in Lower Canada.

Hon. S. SMITH moved that the Bill from the Upper House, to provide for the establishment of Registry Offices in cities and towns, separate from counties, be read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time. Atty. Gen. CARTIER moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Judicature Acts of Lower Canada. Carried by 45 to 34.

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from the Mayor and other inhabitants of Niagara, in favor of the Bill, abolishing Sunday labor.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER moved the third reading of the Bill further to amend the Judicature Acts of Lower Canada.

After some remarks from Mr. DORON, Mr. PICHE rose to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with the Bill which he had prepared on the same subject. The amendment was negatived by 58 to 42.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Witnesses on the Essex Election were examined.

MONDAY, June 14.

The following Bills were passed through Committee of the Whole:— Bill to change the tenure of Indian Lands in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon.—Mr. Somerville.

Bill to amend the Act to increase the Representation in Parliament, in so far as relates to the Township of Armagh.—Mr. Beaubien.

Bill entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Niagara District Bank, (from Legislative Council).—Mr. McMicken.

Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the College of L'Assomption, and amendments.—Mr. Archambault.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the Norfolk Shirevalty Case.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU moved an amendment to the amendment of the hon. member for Lambton.— That while the evidence in the case of the Norfolk Shirevalty exonerates the Government from all blame in this transaction, it is the duty of the House formally to express its opinion against the sale of any office under the Crown, and that if the law is not now distinct enough to prevent such abuses, there ought to be a law passed to prevent such transactions for the future; and that to this end an address be presented to the Governor General to direct the law officers of the Crown to bring the matter before the Courts that its legality or illegality may be established.

After a long and protracted debate, which lasted until 3 a. m. on Tuesday, Mr. THIBAUDEAU'S amendment was carried by a vote of 52 to 42.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Hon. Mr. SCOTTE moved the concurrence of the House in the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Bill to encourage the Fisheries, repeating some of the facts he had urged on previous occasions to show the importance of the fisheries to many maritime nations, and the attention and encouragement which had been bestowed upon this source of wealth.

Hr. HOGAN moved that the resolutions be not now concurred in, but that they be recommitted, for the purpose of striking out those clauses which relate to the proposed bounty on fish, and which would tend to increase the public burdens, with no corresponding advantage. The amendment was, after a long discussion, negatived by 68 to 29.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

The SPEAKER stated that a few minutes ago he had received a letter from the son of the deceased, intimating that John Scatterden, Esq., member for the West Riding of Middlesex, died yesterday at noon. The Speaker read the letter to the House.

Mr. BROWN rose and passed a high eulogy on the deceased gentleman, concluding by moving "That out of respect to the memory of the late John Scatterden, Esq., a member of this House, the House do now adjourn."

Hon. Atty. Gen. CARTIER seconded the motion.

The House then adjourned.

Correspondence.

"JOHN SMITH" A THIRD TIME CONVICTED OF MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the *British Tribuna*. Falsehood, like a drawing in perspective, will not bear to be examined in every point of view, because it is a good imitation of truth as a perspective is of the reality, only in one. But truth, like that reality, of which the perspective is the representation, will bear to be scrutinized in all points of view, and though examined under every situation, is one and the same.

SIR,—In my last, dated the 27th May I proved "John Smith" of the *Economist* to be guilty of asserting that which was not true in two instances,—first, he said—"We paid last year about four shillings and two pence on every dollar raised, and French Canada raised the other ten pence on the dollar;—We get their ten pence back in export duties, and French Canada gets out 'four shillings and two pence instead,'—which I proved to be false, by showing from the public accounts that there was six million dollars of public money expended in Upper Canada over and above what was expended in Lower Canada, in the year he refers to—here I exposed falsehood number one!

His next assertion,—that "we pay Lower Canadian Jurymen"—I also proved to be utterly untrue, by showing that the law which provides for the payment of Lower Canadian Jurors, does, at the same time, provide that an "equal sum be appropriated for Municipal purposes in Upper Canada for general purposes," &c. Here, your readers will perceive, I have convicted him of falsehood number two!

It might be suggested that after convicting a fellow of this stamp, on two occasions, of such gross misrepresentation, it is not worth the trouble of following him up. If I thought that the readers of the *Economist* were really aware of the facts, I would not proceed further; but having heard many of them repeat the assertions of this unfortunate creature, who to any person that knows the difference, appears to be an object of pity. It certainly is melancholy to reflect upon the evil effects produced upon the minds of unsuspecting readers; and if permitted to pass uncontradicted, are likely to do incalculable mischief. I therefore feel it is the duty of every man to combat falsehood in whatever shape it presents itself, more particularly when it is sent forth to the public through the columns of a newspaper, which should be a sentinel to guard the public against such impostings. With a view to thoroughly unmasking this Knight of the deceiver! I will now proceed to show your readers that "John Smith," alias the "Butcher," is not to be relied on, and that Mr. Reesor is equally culpable in giving publicity to his equally false, thinking thereby to amuse his readers, at the expense of truth and honor.

To the Editor of the *British Tribuna*. Sir: I have read, in your last issue, Mr. Button's reasons why the Separate School here should not be granted a portion of the "Clergy Reserve Fund" of the township of Markham, now appropriated for School purposes. I take this mode of asking permission to offer a few remarks upon his arguments, through the columns of your paper. Should you consent to give both sides a fair hearing, I hope that the *liberal* public will not condemn you as an out-and-out papist because you do not refuse us fair play—it is all we ask. I you feel disposed to grant my request, you will please say so, and I will endeavor to forward my remarks in time for your next issue.

Yours,
JUNIOUS.

As another instance of the manner in which "John Smith" and Mr. Reesor collude for the purpose of misleading the readers of the *Economist*, the *Butcher* says:—"Show the voters of East York (!) the vassalage of Upper Canada to the 'Lower Canadians; show the voters (!) the way they are robbed; how we are 'plundered by the building of Court Houses and Jails in Lower Canada.—' How, we build their juries, and make their roads, pay their cities after 'fires, and asylums, and pay the 'Seigneurs for fancied rights.'"

There are three untruths in the short sentence just quoted, two of which I have already exposed, and the third I now purpose to dispose of in a summary manner. If your readers will but carefully peruse the following extracts from the 18th Vic., chap. 3, entitled "the Seigniorial Act," they will at once acknowledge that I have, a third time, convicted John Smith of fibbing!

The emolument and disbursements of the Commissioners who shall be appointed under this Act, with the expenses to be incurred under the same, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, by Warrant of the Governor; and a sum not exceeding in the whole what shall remain of the amount hereinafter limited after deducting therefrom the said emolument, disbursements and expenses may likewise be paid out of the said Fund for the purposes of this Act: and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to cause any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum required for defraying the expenditure authorized by this Act, to be raised by Debitures to be issued on the credit of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, in such form, bearing such rate of interest, and the principle and interest whereof shall be payable out of the said Fund at such times and places as the Governor in Council shall think most advantageous to raise a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole what shall remain of the said Province: Provided always, that the total amount of moneys to be paid, whether in money or debentures, under this Act, shall not exceed by more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, the sum of which the average yearly proceeds of the other sources of Revenue hereinafter mentioned (upon an average of the last five years) shall be the yearly interest at six per cent per annum added to the value of Crown lands in the Seigniories affected by this Act.

The moneys arising from the following sources of Revenue, shall be and are hereby specially appropriated to make good to the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, the amount which may be taken out of the same for the purpose of paying the sums charged upon it under the next preceding section, that is to say:—

All moneys arising from the value of the rights of the Crown, from droits de Quint and other dues, in or upon the Seigniories of which the Crown is *Seignior Dominant*, and which are to be commuted by this Act as such value shall be fixed by the Schedules of the said Seigniorial Act, respectively, and all arrears of such dues;—

All moneys arising from the Revenue of the Seigniorie of Laurier, or from the sale of any part of the said Seigniorie which may hereafter be sold, and all arrears of such Revenue;—

All moneys arising from Auction Duties and Antiquaries' Licenses in Lower Canada;—

All moneys arising in Lower Canada from licenses to sell spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors by retail in places other than places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses;—

All moneys which shall arise from Tavern Licenses in Lower Canada, after the present charges on that Fund shall have been paid off, except however such portion of that Fund as shall be levied in the Townships;—

And separate accounts shall be kept of all moneys arising from the sources of Revenue aforesaid, and of the moneys disbursed under this Act, allowing interest on both sides at the then current rates on Provincial Debentures, to the end that if the sums payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under this Act, shall exceed in the whole the total amount of the sums arising from the sources of Revenue so specially appropriated and any interest allowed thereon as aforesaid, a sum equal to