

### ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON."

QUEBEC, June 28, 1858.

The Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on Monday, arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She came through the Straits of Belle-Isle, and reports meeting a good deal of ice. The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the 12th. The Edinburgh arrived at Glasgow on the same day. The Niagara reached Liverpool on the 13th. The New York was ashore on the Mull of Cantire in a dense fog on the night of the 12th. She is said to be breaking up.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley read a letter showing that pacification in Oule was proceeding very satisfactorily. Landholders and laborers giving in their submission. The debate was resumed on the resolutions relative to the Government of India. Lord Stanley moved the fifth resolution which provides that part of the Council shall be elected by holders of India stock. Lord John Russell moved in amendment that the Council be appointed entirely by the Queen. After the debate, the amendment was rejected by sixty-five of a majority, and the original proposition carried.

In the Lords, Lord Melbourne said he apprehended not the slightest difficulty in the meeting of the fleet sufficient to defend the Channel at the shortest notice.

The Bill abolishing property qualification of members of parliament finally passed the Commons.

Lord Fitzwill explained the settlement of the Cagliari affair, and said that the Sardinian representative in London expressed his satisfaction at the result.

The London Times contains an argument in favour of acceding in regard to searching vessels, and the discontinuance of the practice.

Queen Victoria was on a visit to Warwickshire, for the purpose of inaugurating the public park and museum in Birmingham.

Violent thunder storms had prevailed in England, seriously damaging some parts.

FRANCE.  
The *Moniteur* denies the assertions of English papers, that France was making great warlike preparations, and says, that the military and naval establishments for the year 1858, had not been increased. The denial produced a favourable effect on the Paris Bourse, but was inoperative in England; the belief being that the *Moniteur* was not explicit enough.

A letter from Paris asserts that it is notorious that the Mediterranean squadron has recently been augmented from 8 to 12 vessels; that forty thousand extra recruits were called out this spring, and that immense armaments far beyond what the defenses of the country require are going on not only at Cherbourg, but at every military post on the Empire. Said also, that the Russian representative at the Paris Conference was creating difficulties which threaten to prolong the meetings 2 or 3 months. The principle of the non-union of the Principality had been admitted in Conference. The extraordinary meeting of the Conference had been held.

Trade of France generally without improvement.

ITALY.  
Satisfaction had been granted by the King of Naples to the demands of England, which was regarded in Paris as precursor to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers.

TURKEY.  
The attack on the English consul at Belgrade, previously reported, is said to have taken a more serious turn, some soldiers having subsequently attacked his house. They were repulsed by the Servian Guard sent to his assistance.

INDIA.  
Nothing later, but the official despatch to the India Co. gives full details of news from Persia. The garrison at Sialkot, had been relieved by Brigadier Jones. The rebels had stormed and retaken Phundee, which had been left in charge of Scindia's troops. The rebels also seized Fultapore and Thalbat.

CHINA.  
Shanghai dates to 19th April, 5 days later, received.

Exchange referred to 6s 1d.  
Hong Kong letters state that Commissioners lived, as well as all other foreign Plenipotentiaries, had gone north.

Rumors were current at Canton that the Chinese proposed making an attempt to destroy the buildings occupied by foreigners on the Hovan side, where they should meet their resistance. Foreigners had been warned of danger.

It was reported that the city of Nan kin had been taken by the Imperial troops. The report lacked confirmation.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."  
HALIFAX, June 28.  
The Arabia from Liverpool of the 19th inst. arrived this evening. She passed the Africa on the 19th, passed east, and on the 23rd at noon she passed a ship of war, supposed to be one of the Telegraph Expedition steering west in lat. 53-36, long 30-05; possibly Niagara from her position. It would appear that the spot for uniting the cable had not yet been reached.

The Arabia reports a gale from W. S. W. on the 25th, and the weather on the whole not so moderate as usual in June.

The Indian Empire was to have left Galway on the 18th inst., but as she was entering that harbour, she struck a sunken rock, which though not injuring her, caused her detention until the 19th.

The City of Washington and North American arrived on the 17th inst.

The King of Belgium was visiting Queen Victoria.

In the House of Lords on the 17th the Bishop of Oxford called attention to the Spanish Slave Trade. He contended that the present threatening affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagement. Lord St. Albans strongly opposed the policy of Spain. Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of England to suppress the Slave Trade had not been seconded by other nations. He had admitted to the American Government, that as a question of international law, England was not entitled to insist upon the right of visit or search, but he should also put the question strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be prostituted to the worst of purposes, and had urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between different maritime nations which would enable nationality of vessels to be clearly defined, without any danger of a breach of international law. He had every reason to believe, from a conversation with the American Minister, that some such arrangements will be come to. With regard to Spain, it was not clear that the moral support of England had materially aided her in resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba; but if she still persisted in supporting the Slave Trade, it was highly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain would be exchanged for indifference. Earl Grey and Aberdeen assented to Lord Malmesbury's definition of international law.

New Advertisements this Week.  
W. H. Myers—Sundry Establishment  
Richard Nicholls—Richmond Hill Hotel  
James Jenkins—Grocery and Provision Store  
Western Fire Insurance Company  
Letters remaining in Richmond Hill P. O.  
July 1st.

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

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Prussia, it was rumored, was to increase her army.

The Crown Princess of Sweden had given birth to a son.

The Danish elections have resulted in favour of the Ministry, and against the claims of the German diet.

The insurrection in Caridia had ended peacefully.

The weather was unfavourable, but no real damage to crops.

London Breadstuffs dull. English wheat 1s 2s lower at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  for account. Consols closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  for account. Mullion in the Bank of England had decreased £101,000.

him full credit for all he has done, and we also think that his stipend was not near so much as he deserved. But while we are free to admit all this, we cannot avoid uttering our protest against this high-handed and reprehensible proceeding. To make up a deficiency of salary out of public monies is decidedly unjustifiable, and the very thought ought to have been scouted by a gentleman holding the important office that he holds, both in the Wesleyan Church and as head of the Educational Department.

Alas! for the country, when its public men set such an example. We do not agree with the *Globe*, who makes of every abuse an argument to traduce the character of all. We do not glory in another's fault. It is always a matter of pain to us to attack any man who has earned so well of his country as the doctor. Hence, the time has elapsed ere we comment upon the charges. We were in hopes that the doctor would himself see his error, and refund back that money to which he has no right whatever. Failing to do so voluntarily, we think that he should be compelled. We do not think the matter should be glossed over. For the doctor (like Caesar's wife) should be above suspicion. Such disclosures, we think, tells a sad tale of our public morality. It is high time that men should be taught that no position, however lofty, no services, however eminent, will screen them from the punishment of any delinquency. For we shall never prosper as a people, till we get men of principle and integrity at the helm of our affairs. There are, we believe, many such men to be found, but they dislike entering upon the arena of Politics, because they have an idea that politics and honor are the very antipodes of each other; and, alas! there is too much reason for the belief. Our debates in Parliament during the past week have descended into gross and disgraceful personalities, such as liar, hypocrite, deceiver, rogue, and other choice epithets, have been only too common. No wonder that men of principle and honor stand aloof. If such scenes continue we shall soon be governed, not by men, but rascals; from such a calamity may we long be preserved.

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PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON, from the Committee, reported the Bill to increase the rate of interest and consolidate the Usury Laws, on the several amendments.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS offered some remarks, as we understood, of the Bill as amended, after which the report was received.

Hon. Mr. PATTON moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, and said the Bill was almost verbatim a copy of the Canada Life Assurance Company's Charter.

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THURSDAY, June 24.  
Hon. Mr. FERRES presented a petition signed by 7,857 citizens of Montreal, and measuring 60 yards in length, against the Montreal Harbour Bill, now before the Assembly.

Hon. Mr. PATTON presented several petitions against the Bill now before the other House, respecting the lien on the Northern Railway.

The Colonial Bank Charter Amendment Bill, and the Judiciary Acts Amendment Bill (L. C.) were read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. VAN-KOUGHNET moved the second reading of the Sole Leader Inspection Bill, sent up from the Assembly.

The Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee of the Whole, with a slight amendment.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Usury Laws.

The motion for concurrence was carried by 19 to 5.

FRIDAY, June 25.  
Hon. Mr. PATTON moved that when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned till Wednesday, Tuesday being a holiday.

On motion of Mr. REESOR, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of \$200 was granted for the erection of a Bridge on the 7th con., in front of lot No. 9, in front of Armstrong, and T. A. Minie, appointed Commissioners to expend the same.

On motion of Mr. REESOR, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of \$120 was granted for the erection of a Bridge in the 8th con., in front of lot 23, and A. Strickie, S. Heise, and John Koch, appointed Commissioners to expend the same.

On motion of Mr. TRUDGEON, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of \$20 was granted to T. Savage, T. Denison and W. Boynton, to be expended on sidewalk, between lots No. 30 and 31, in the 4th concession.

On motion of Mr. TRUDGEON, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of \$30 was granted to F. Boynton, H. Clark, and R. Thurlow, to be expended by them on the side-road, between lots No. 20 and 21, in the 4th concession.

On motion of Mr. PINGLE, seconded by Mr. REESOR, the sum of \$80 was granted to John Robinson, and Jacob Pingle, to be expended by them on side-road, between lots No. 20 and 21, in the 5th concession.

The Council then adjourned until the last Saturday in August next.

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### PERSONALITIES OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

From the Daily Leader, June 28.

A dark chapter might be written on the personalities of American politics. On this continent, politics are a perpetually unending into personalities. In this respect, things are very different here from what we find them in Europe. There are several reasons why this should be the case. The struggle for political power, in this country, is too often also, one for personal advancement, in a pecuniary sense. Where so much is at stake, the struggle becomes intensified and embittered to an extent that would otherwise be impossible. Something too must be set down to the account of education, the influence of society, and the prevailing state of manners, among different classes of the population. The license of language and the scardals of personal altercation and personal encounter, at Washington, have been turned, in the continent of Europe, into an argument against the Democratic Government and constitutional system, of every shape. In the Federal capital of the United States the Senators go armed. The bowie knife or the revolver is the constant companion of a large number of them. The national Legislature is every now and then the scene of personal violence. The streets, the hotels and the public edifices witness death-struggles between men who are not to be taken for society. The cause which these evils is to be found in that license of language which is the greatest enemy of free speech. Insults for the purpose of provocation, are not unfrequently given; in any case, they provoke retaliation. Personal encounters, violence, and bloodshed are the inevitable results. It is true we have not reached a like condition of things here; but the experience of the last few days and nights, in regard to our drafting towards it. The license of language, the grossness of insult, the swell of the bully, the large number of informal challenges, show that in every thing but physical courage we fully match the Americans. It is nothing else we would think. It would be improper to make this statement without adding that this quality is not absent from our Canadian society. But there are some among our legislators who imagine they have a right to the most unbounded license of language; to give the lie, to brand as tools the independent supporters of the government, to resort to every epithet of vilification which the English language affords; they say they have a right to do all this; that it is perfectly parliamentary, and they are not above the baiting of all personal enemies, and regarding their conduct as but every where the same old story; and if so, so far from being a continuation of the same, the conduct of our members, such as Mr. Brown, are not only not to be excused, but they would deserve commendation, provided they were careful never to give offence. But what we object to is the assumption that because we are a free people, we are to have a matter of right and with every assurance of impunity. This mistaken feeling of abandoned responsibility is the prime cause of the whole mischief, and threatens soon to turn Canadian politics into a mere contest of physical strength. If the results which come of resorting to a more or less of physical force, are to be avoided, the use of insulting language must cease. Members of Parliament must cease to hunt the members of the other party, and must observe, as Mr. Fowler, said on Friday night, a decency of behavior, if generally conducted it is impossible to them, to avoid. The revolver will become a familiar companion, and the art of duress, which propriety of conduct would have prevented.

Thus, we are sorry to say, is no exaggerated picture of the real state of things in our politics before us. The most curious feature of the case is that the greatest