FURTHER BY THE "CANADA."

HALIFAX, July 16th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 20th, the Lords were not in session and the Commons were engaged in debating the marriage law. On the 1st, in the Lords, the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was taken up. Lord Derby receded from his opposition to the measure. He belived it was impossible to maintain, inviolate the principles for which their lordships have so long been contending, without bringing themselves into collision with the House of Commons, therefore he considered it the duty of the House to consider whether there was any possibility of satisfaction in settling all difficulties.—He believed that the suggestion of Lord Lucan, that the Commons should be allowed to dispense by resolution with the words on the 'faith of a Christian,' when a member of the Jewish persuasion applied to take his seat, afforded the only solution of the difficulty, and therefore, though with great regret he was prepared to accept the measure. Lord Lyndhurst consented to postpone his bill, and Lord Lucan in moving the second reading of his measure, explained, that it gave the House of Commons the power of omitting the words—'On the true faith of a Christian,' by resolution, but required that any member of the Jewish persuasion should present himself in the first instance at the table of the House, and state his objections to the oath, in the form in which it now stood. After some debate, the second reading was carried by 143 to 97.

In the Commons attention was called to the fact that the Peruvian Government was selling guano to the Americans at lower prices than to the English Government. It was replied that Peru had promised to reduce.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3rd.—The *Times* city article reports that the funds opened yesterday at a further decline of ¼ but subsequently slightly recovered.—There was a very active demand on the discount market, and at the bank to meet the bills due on the 4th, and full rates were demanded. A report was circulated that the laying of the Atlantic cable was nearly completed, and shares advanced from 500 pounds to a nominal quotation of 600 to 800 pounds. It is reported that another of the failures in Rio Janerio is that of Ashley, Wilson, & Co., for £150,000.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the affairs of Montenegro and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey and Austria, are considered very serious; that France has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once, more ships will be sent to the Adriatic. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree re-appointing M. Demosney, President of the Corps Legislatif. A special session of the legislature was anticipated. The *Moniteur* contains a decree which continues the law of June 1853, forbidding Corsicans to carry arms till June 1863. Several districts in France were suffering severely from a great want of water. In Paris it was being used very sparingly by the lower classes. The *Patrie* says that the Russian trigate has joined the French squadron on the Adriatic, and been placed under the orders of the French Admiral. This news had created a sensation at Vienna.

SPAIN.

A telegraph despatch gives the following as the new appointments in Spain:—Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, O'Donnell; Minister of Justice, Magnetfa; Minister of Finance, Salaveria; Minister of the Interior, Dakerra; Minister of Marine, Nodda. A Madrid despatch says, that General Concha has complained to the Government of the insults of the English, in reference to the slave trade question. The Madrid journals says that the Government intends to call on England for an explanation of the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates of Lord Malmesbury and others.

ITALY.

The Tribunal of Appeal at Naples has declared the recently liberated steamer *Cagliars* a good, lawful prize. Contract for a loan of 40.000 francs was taken by the Rothschilds of Paris and the Commercial Bank of Turin. Sanguinary conflicts were almost of daily occurrence between the French and Roman soldiers.

PRUSSIA.

A serious dispute has taken place between Prussia and Austria, in regard to the garrison at Radstadt. The cause of the fight was said to be that instead of a moderate contingent by Austria to replace the Prussian soldiers, she sent a larger force, thereby, says the Berlin papers, attempting to diminish the influence of Prussia. The newspaper controversy, which this difficulty has excited, rages fiercely on both sides.

RUSSIA.

It is said that 12 000 soldiers would assemble in the camp of Powonski, near Warsaw, at the end of August, for inspection by the Czar. The cholera had made its appearance at St. Petersburg. A fire had almost destroyed the shipping at Helsingford.

TURKEY.

It is announced that the Turkish Government had made ample satisfaction for the attack on Mr. Fonblanque, the British Consul General at Belgrade. The regiment to which the soldier belonged has been withdrawn, and the soldier and his officers sent to Constantinople for trial.—The Pasha had personally expressed the regret of the Porte to the Consul, and ordered salutes to be fired in honour of the British Consul. It was stated that the Pasha had communicated a telegraphic despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, giving fresh assurances that the troops sent to Hersegovine were not intended to act against the Montenegrin frontier. Commissioners meet at Roensa n the middle of July.

GREECE.

The Liberal customs' tariff, adopted by the Grecian Government, exempts machines and inplements for agricultural purposes from all duty on importation. The Greek Government has placed its subjects, resident in Candia, under the protection of the French Admiralty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope dates are to May 21st. A fierce struggle was going on between some of the frontier tribes. Dr. Livingstone had met an enthusiastic welcome. His expedition had left for the Hamberg.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer *Austria* arrived early this forenoon from Hamburg, *via* Southampton. She brings London papers of July 4th. She has nearly 400 passengers. Reports heavy westerly gales and fog the entire passage. She saw nothing of the Telegraph fleet. The *Austria* brings nothing later than the morning edition of the Saturday 'Times.' No news in addition to that already telegraphed from Halifax.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—A collision has occurred to the mail train on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad at Bonala. Several persons were wounded, but no one was killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17—One hundred and fifty delegates of the National Convention of the Sons of Malta have arrived here, including fifteen from San Francisco, and representatives from Cuba and Mexico; delegates from France and England are expected by the *Canada*. The Convention meets on Monday next.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., July 17.—The weather is dull and quite warm, and not unfavorable to the Telegraph fleet.—Wind west.

QUEBEC, July 17.—The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning, with 92 cabin and 388 steerage passengers.

THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

BOSTON, July 15.—Through the kindness of Captain Joseph Cummings, of the ship *Alice Mantz* from Liverpool, arrived in this port, we have received the following:—At sea, Sunday, June 27th, 1858, lat. 52 deg. 5 min. north—long. 33 deg. 15 min. west, wind light—weather hazy. Saw two ships heading to the eastward; on looking with a glass found them to be the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, and Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, of the telegraph squadron; and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them. At 4 a. m. I was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and a Lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom we received a letter bag, and the following communication—viz, that the squadron had experienced very bad weather, from its leaving port, and was 10 days reaching its destination, and that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the 2nd attempt, the 16th, they succeeded in laying upwards of 40 miles, and were going along finely, when the communication suddenly ceased at 12 55 Sunday morning the 27th of June. The ships then returned to the starting point, and were waiting for the return of the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, and as soon as they met, a splice would be made, and another attempt made to lay the cable. She lost sight of the *Niagara* at 3 30. p. m., and as the fog set in soon after, I did not think the squadron met before the 26th. The weather since, for some days had been foggy and unsettled. Mr. Field seemed to be in good spirits, and thought that they would yet succeed in laying the cable. The stormy weather had interfered much with the success of the enterprise. One of the ships had sustained a slight injury, a coal bunker breaking loose, by which one sailor had his leg broken, and another his arm. All was well on board the *Niagara*. Her machinery worked well and the ship performed well."

BOSTON, July 17.—The *Courier* of this morning publishes the following statement from Mr. Richards' mate of the ship *Alice Monroe*:—"The *Alice Monroe* experienced almost constant southerly gales and was forced to take a much more northerly course than she otherwise would have done. On the morning of the 27th ult., about eight o'clock, saw the frigate *Niagara*, lying to in lat. 52° 5min., long. 33° 15 min., and was shortly boarded by a boat from her, containing Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, and a lieutenant of the *Niagara*. It was then foggy, but the weather was very calm. Mr. Field and the lieutenant desired Captain Cumming to take certain letters and papers, relating to the telegraph expedition, to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the *Alice Monroe* during the hour or more they remained on board. They also communicated to Capt. Cummings and Mr. Richards a statement of their doings for the past fortnight. They stated that the other vessels, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, experienced the most violent southerly gales from the day they left Plymouth, and were driven as far north as lat. 54° much higher than the rendezvous, thus delaying their operations for several days. The *Niagara* behaved in all respects, like a thorough sea going vessel, and was none the worse for the storms. The *Agamemnon*, on the contrary, suffered severely. At one time the commander of the *Agamemnon* informed the first officer that he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, so great was her straining; but the storm subsided at last, and the *Agamemnon* rode out the gale. The most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however, caused by the breaking loose of the coal which held the cable in its position on the gun deck. The cable got adrift, and was pitched about the deck, undoubtedly much to its damage. Two hundred tons of coal also got adrift on the same deck and caused infinate trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one having an arm, and the other a leg broken. The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th ult., a connection was effected, the weather being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours detention another splice was made, and the steamers started—the *Agamemnon* and her consort for Ireland, and the *Niagara* and her companion for the American coast. Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes, and all was going on well till about forty miles had been paid out, when the electricians on board the *Niagara* discovered that the current was broken. This was at half past twelve o'clock a. m. of the 27th. The *Niagara* was immediately put about, and had already reached the mid-ocean, the rendezvous, where, at eight o'clock, she was first seen by the *Alice Monroe*. It was believed on board the *Niagara* that the cause of the second break was a kink in the cable on board the *Agamemnon*, caused by its disarrangement during the gale, but of this there is no certainty. Nothing was said to Mr. Richardson about the working of the new brakes, probably there had been no occasion to put them in use. The *Alice Monroe* parted from the *Niagara* shortly after noon of the 27th ult, and lost sight of her about four o'clock. The *Agamemnon* had not then come in sight. The *Niagara* had hope that her consort would arrive in season to make another trial that day, but as the weather was foggy, though calm, it is hardly probable that anything was done on the 27th. Two days subsequently the weather was quite calm and favourable, but after that there was another succession of heavy southerly gales, and the weather on the banks, as experienced by the *Alice Monroe*, was exceedingly rough.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH STAR.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The steamer *North Star* arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, from Southampton. July 7th.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the 4th instant.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the failure of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable. The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived at Queenstown on the 5th. The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* had not arrived on the 7th. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* met the 3rd time on the 28th, and a third time connected the Cable. They then started afresh when the *Niagara* having paid out over 150 miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made on the 29th, at 9 p. m., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the Cable; accordingly this immense vessel with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the Cable and in addition a strain of four tons was placed upon the brakes, yet although it was blowing fresh at the time the Cable held her as if she had been at anchor, for over an hour when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the *Niagara* bore away for Queenstown. She must have passed the *Agamemnon*, but owing to the heavy fog missed seeing or hearing any tidings of her. It was conjectured that the latter had not delivered her specified quantity of Cable at the time of the failure, and may have consequently returned to the place of meeting. Should nothing be heard of her, the *Niagara* would proceed to the ocean station, having still on board 1 400 miles of the Cable, which supposing the other vessel has retained a similar amount will still permit of the junction being completed and and allowing 30 per cent for casualties.

List of New Advertisements this week.

Dr Hackett M D —Maple Village
For Sale, a House and Lot
Stayed, a Brown Horse
The Scottish American Journal
The Woman's Advocate.

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

British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 23, 1858.

LOOK AHEAD!

Life is a wonderous theme on which to think; its every development is passing strange, and affords interesting and thrilling material for thoughtful study. It is beauteous to see vegetation flourish and grow, but more wonderful still is it to see the growth and development of animal existence; and thence upwards to man as the perfection of nature. It is not our intention to enter upon any elaborate discussion on the Philosophy of Life; by no means. We wish to direct the attention of our readers to an important fact, that is: if we wish to make our lives happy and prosperous, we must use prudence and foresight; if not, our lives will be a failure and a blank, and we shall pass through this world unthought of and uncared for, and "die even as a fool dieth," unwept and unlamented.

As it is with individuals, so is it with governments and nations. Where are the nations of antiquity and renown whose sceptre swayed the world? They are swept away, and now live but "to point a moral and adorn a tale." Do you ask when and how they fell? The answer is: they fell because the rulers and the subjects showed themselves incapable of discharging the high and important duties devolving upon them. Treachery, incapacity, and corruption swayed the Senate, till at length the whole people became infected with the baneful malady. Personal aggrandisement was the chief and only aim of the rulers, and the public welfare was set at nought. Such are the chief causes that leads to the downfall of a people, and we ask, seriously, have we not the same elements at work in our midst? We fear that we have.

Look at our Parliament and its acts during the present session, and compare their miserably incompetent deeds to the gigantic necessities of the Province, and you will find food for bitter reflection and anxiety. The public monies have been squandered to enrich a few hirelings, whose want of principle is only equalled by their audacity. We are deeply involved in debt, and, instead of using their prunning knife and lopping off unspairingly every unnecessary expense, and sending the suckers on our vitals about their business, they deduct a small trifle from their own salaries, and also the salaries of those subordinates who before could scarcely make two ends meet. Is not such statesmanship, we ask, a miserable sham? Nor is this all, there exists between the Upper and Lower Provinces a marked disunity of feeling on several important questions. We ask where have been the measures passed, or the steps taken to allay this illfeeling? we will not say that these measures are not in the brains of our wise Senators; but we do say, that if they exist in their craniums, they have taken very good care to keep them there, for the Province has never heard of any such measures.

But say, some of our readers look what a long session we have had, and at the great speeches made by various members. We have had Representation by Population, the Seat of Government question, Double Majority, and the Budget, discussed Aye, and discussed is all! There has been plenty of talking, and we rather think that if all the members had thought twice before they had spoken once, the amount of common sense expressed would have been vastly greater, and the nonsense and child's twaddle considerably less.

For ourselves, we cannot but feel that the able reports of the Committee on Public Accounts have done far more good, than all the other acts of our present session put together. But, oh! cries some poor soul, look at our noble Budget. Now, really, candid and courteous reader, we feel both ashamed and afraid to look this grossly grotesque piece of mechanism in the face. Do you ask us why this shame? we will tell you. It is because the means are so contemptibly absurd by which he (Mr. Cayley,) intends to make the income equal to the expenditure; we subjoin the following from the *Colonist*:—

"Just let us look, for an instant, at the two great points in Mr. Cayley's economy, as developed so far. He begins by making a fierce onslaught on the penniless settlers in the back woods. Out of these he is to wring two million dollars at a single execution. Then, from the toiling backwoodsman he comes to the very worst paid servants in the country, and on these he puts what is simply a special and entirely exceptional income tax of *ten per cent*;—covering up the last monstrous proposition by an apparently self-sacrificing curtailment of ministerial perquisites. Have we not shown the case in its naked monstrosity? Municipalities in arrear to the extent of a million; individual defaulters owing nearly as much more—but not a word of touching these. The difficulties of the Province have to be met by the bushmen in the wildest parts of the Province, and the subordinate officers in the different departments!"

Is not this, we ask, enough to make us ashamed of the Budget? We are afraid to look at it, because it seems to us to be such an awful mess, that we are afraid doomsday would arrive before we had unravelled half of its inconsistences; and yet, this miserable Budget is swallowed by our "wise men." Well may the *Colonist* ask:—"Whether are we Drifting?" And we would seriously ask our readers to look ahead, and endeavor to see what we must inevitably come to if such a state of things is to last.

We care not a straw for your party men. We candidly admit that we have no faith in either Clear Gritism, or any other ism,—we want to see our country prosperous; we do not wish to see her stranded on the numerous shoals and quicksands that beset her path. We fear that she is likely to run aground if such a state of things is allowed to exist. Therefore, the warning, Look ahead!

HARVEST.

The recent hot weather has been very favorable to the crops. Harvest opertaions have already commenced in many places. We think, from appearances at present that throughout this section of the Province we shall get an average crop; but, we are compelled to add our conviction, that in many parts the weevil has completely blighted the prospect. We refer our readers to the opinions expressed upon this subject by other papers, from the different townships of Canada and the United States.

FOOT RACE AT RICHMOND HILL.

On Friday evening, at 7 P. M. a race will take place for 10 dollars a side, between Cass Nicholls and Thomas Macbeth. The Pedestrians to start from the Elgin Plank Road and run 1 mile to Falconbridge's store.

BODY SNATCHING.

On Saturday last, the inhabitants of Headford were considerably excited on hearing that a body had been snatched from the grave-yard adjoining the village. Mr. Monkman was the first that discovered that the grave had been disturbed The grave contained the remains of the late Mrs. Daniel Horner, sen., who has been buried upwards of twenty-eight years. For what purpose this dastardly outrage was committed it is impossible to say, neither has any clue as yet been discovered to indicate the guilty parties.

IMPORTED STOCK.

We feel great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Markham, has just imported a very fine Stallion of the celebrated Clydesdale breed. The horse is considered one of the finest specimens of this breed ever imported. The animal was reared by Mr. Fox, of Outtertown, Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

A Bull Calf, (Durham) was also imported at the same time, for J. P. Wheler, Esq. Scarboro'. We are always glad to record such things, as we feel that Canada owes much to such men as the Messrs. Armstrong, Simpson, G. Miller and others of the township of Markham. We hope that their example will be followed by many others.

THE WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.

We have lately received a number of a medium sized sheet called the "Woman's Advocate," published in Philadelphia. It professes to be "an advocate of Woman's right, to earn her living at any respectable employment suited to her capacity."—It is neatly got up on fine paper, and seems to be well conducted in the editorial department also. We refer our readers to the prospectus of the 4th volume, which is published in our advertising column.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN.

We would recommend this Journal to the notice of our readers. It gives a first rate summary of news from all parts, but more particularly from the old country. It professes to represent the interests of Scotchmen in America, which it does with credit. For further particulars, we refer to the prospectus in another column. Published weekly by J. W. Finlay, 20 Beekman street, New York. Yearly subscription, $2.50.

ALFRED ELSON—THE LONDON ANTELOPE.

On Saturday last this celebrated Pedestrian finished his arduous task, and was escorted from Yorkville into Toronto by a band of music. The fame of this renowned walker is wide spread, both in England and the States, and doubtless this feat will go far to establish his reputation in Canada. We cannot but regret, however, that he should waste his time in such a pursuit; yet, in justice to him, we add that he appears to be a very respectable young man, and has hitherto sustained an unblemished character.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Hon. Mr. PANET moved the second readingof his Bill, the object of which was to prevent further wrong being done to poor settlers in the eastern township, who had taken possession of lands and improved them under the belief that they would be suffered to remain in undisturbed possession; but who were afterwards turned adrift by the owners, and for all their improvements they received no return.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON moved, in amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The amendment for the three months hoist was then put and carried by a vote of 14 to 11.

The Bill was consequently lost.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET laid upon the table a return of monies distributed to the Indian Tribes of Lower Canada.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET moved the second reading of the Witnesses in Criminal Cases (L. C.) Expenses Bill, introduced into the other House by the Atty. Gen. East. The purpose of the Bill was to diminish the expenses of witnesses in criminal cases, and also to provide a summary process of forfeiting recognizances, similar to that prevailing in Upper Canada.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

FRIDAY, July 16.

ATTORNIES ADMISSION AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. PATTON moved the second reading of his Bill, the object of which was to extend the provisions of the Bill passed last session.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

SHUBAL PARK'S Attorney Admission Bill was also read a second time, and referred to the same Committee.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The House then went into Committee on the Witnesses in Criminal Cases Expenses Bill (L. C.)—Hon. Mr. Fergusson in the chair.

The Bill was then reported to the House without amendment.

TORONTO WATER WORKS.

Hon. Mr. PATTON introduced a Bill to amend the Act authorizing the city of Toronto to erect water works, and levy a water rate.

MONDAY, July 19.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE gave notice of a motion for an Address to his Excellency to adopt measures for a meeting of delegates from the British North American Provinces with a view to an enquiry into the feasibility of a Federative Union of the Provinces.

THE GOLD FIELDS ON FRAZER'S RIVER.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said it had become notorious that hordes of strangers had taken possession of a country which belonged to Canada, he referred to the Hudson's Bay territory—for the purpose of seeking filthy lucre. He gave notice that he would enquire of the Ministry whether their attention had been drawn to the subject, and what steps they intend to take in the matter. He intimated that if the reply of the Government was not satisfactory, he would, during the week, move an Address to her Majesty on the subject.

Hon Mr. VANKOUGHNET moved the third reading of the Witnesses in Criminal cases (L. C.) Expenses Bill.

Hon. Col. PRINCE moved in amendment, that the payment of witnesses in criminal cases in Upper Canada be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, the same as in Lower Canada.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. PATTON moved the second reading of the Toronto Water Works Amendment Bill.

The Bill was read, and referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

LICENSE LAW.

Hon. M. CAMERON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions on which to found a Bill to regulate the License Law of this Province, and to provide remedies in certain cases against sellers of intoxicating drinks. He said the object of this Bill was to provide a remedy for the evils and abuses arising from the sale of liquors, to prevent the sale on the Sabbath, and to shut up taverns every night at 11 o'clock. It proposed that the license in towns should be £25, and in the country, £12 10s.

Seconded by Atty. Gen. MACDONALD.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD spoke in favor of leaving the municipalities to regulate the Licenses. He objected, moreover, on a point of order. The hon. gentleman had moved resolutions, and it was a Bill which had been called on the Notices.

Hon. M. CAMERON said the resolutions were also on the notice paper but further on. It was convenient to take them first.

The objection being persisted in, the motion could not be proceeded with.

Negatived by 53 to 34.

Mr. ROSS presented the final report of the Select Committee appointed to try the matter of the petition, complaining of the undue return of Charles Allan, Esq., for the north riding of the county of Wellington:—1st—That the late election for North Wellington be declared null and void. Yeas, Messrs. Ross, Webb, and Price. Nays, Messrs. Short and White. 2nd—That the defence of the sitting member is not frivolous and vexatious.—(Carried unanimously.)

Hon. J S. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. CONNOR, the following resolution:—"That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth that His Excellency's Advisers in the Provincial Cabinet do not possess the confidence of the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada in this House; and respectfully entreating His Excellency that until he shall be enabled to summon to his Council men in whose judgment and political principles the Upper Canadian members of the House can rely, His Excellency will be graciously pleased to withhold the exercise of his undoubted prerogative in all appointments to places of trust and emolument which are now vacant or may become vacant in Upper Canada, until such time as he can receive advice concerning the same from members of an Administration which shall faithfully represent the well understood wishes and interests of both sections of the Province.'

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Mr. HOGAN resumed the adjourned debate on Hon. J. S. Macdonald's motion of non-confidence in the Administration.

After a few remarks by Mr. THIBAUDEAU, a vote was taken on the resolution, which was negatived by 47 to 37.

Sol. Gen. ROSE moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act 19 and 20, Vic. cap. 87, relating to the inspection of flour and meal.

After a short discussion the Bill was passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,

The resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole relative to the Tariff, Excise, and Tonnage Duty, were read a first time.

On the motion that they be read a second time,

Mr. DORION moved in amendment, that they be referred back to the Committee with a view to a better adjustment of the Customs' Duties, by substituting *ad valorem* for specific duties on all articles now charged or proposed to be charged in the Tariff.

The amendment was negatived by 33 to 48.

Mr. PATRICK then moved that the resolutions be not now read a second time, but that they be re-committed for the purpose of striking out printing paper from the list on which 15 per cent. is charged, and restoring it to the articles, paying 5 per cent.

Negatived by 54 to 22.

FRIDAY, July 16.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, relative to a more advantageous provision for the redemption of Provincial Debentures by the creation of a Provincial Stock, Mr Ryan in the chair.

After some discussion, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY moved that the Speaker leave the chair, for the House to go again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. DORION moved in amendment that the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved;—

That an humble Address be presented to her Gracious Majesty the Queen, to represent—That this House is duly grateful to her Majesty for complying with the Address of her Canadian Parliament, praying her Majesty to select a permanent Seat of Government; but that this House deeply regrets that the city which her Majesty has been advised to select, is not acceptable to a large majority of the Canadian people.

After a long discussion the amendment was negatived by 63 to 45.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Mr. GALT moved the concurrence of the House in the Report of Committee of the Whole on Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Mr. LANGEVIN moved that the following provisio be added to the third clause:—"Provided always that the further capital to be borrowed by the Company shall not exceed the sum of £2,000,000 sterling."

The amendment of Mr. Langevin was lost by a vote of 57 to 25.

Mr LANGEVIN moved a further amendment to prevent the Company from paying dividends on the stock and share capital out of the capital the Bill gave them power to borrow.

Negatived by 52 to 31.

The motion for the third reading on Monday was then carried by 41 to 25.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Bill to provide for the separation of the county of Durham from the county of Northumberland.

Mr. CLARK opposed the Bill, and moved in amendment that the House go into Committee on it this day three months.

The amendment was negatived on a division, and the House went into Committee on the Bill.

MONDAY, July 19.

Mr. GALT moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Grand Trunk Company of Canada.

Hon. Mr. TERRILL moved the insertion of a clause to provide that the money authorized to be raised under the Bill should be exclusively devoted to completing the works of the Company, and acquiring by lease or otherwise a railway in Michigan, and that half yearly returns should be made to Parliament of the amounts raised, and how they had been expended.

The Bill passed by 46 to 40.

When the House resumed at half-past seven, the first order called was the adjourned debate on Mr. Thibaudeau's motion in favor of the Double Majority, and on the amendments of Mr. Cauchon and Mr. Langevin thereto.

Mr. Langevin's amendment, which affirmed that the principle of the Double Majority carried out since 1848, should still continue in force, was negatived on a division, permission being refused to the mover to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon's amendment, which went at some length into the history of equality of Representation between the two sections of the Province, in both Houses, and connected with that the affirmation of the Double Majority, was negatived on a division of 27 to 71.

The main motion of Mr Thibaudeau, which was to the effect that any attempt at legislation which would affect one section of the Province in opposition to the voice of the majority of the representatives of that section, would produce consequences detrimental to the welfare of the Province, and give rise to great injustice was also negatived, on a division of 33 to 65.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the principle of representation in the United Legislature, appointed on the basis of population, has been sanctioned by the vote of only one representative from Lower Canada in the present session; that the proposition of a Double Majority in the Executive Council has also been considered and rejected, and that the operation of the political union which was formed between Upper and Lower Canada in 1840, under the authority of an Imperial Act, occasions great discontent in the minds of a large portion of Her Majesty's faithful subjects. In supporting the above motion, the hon. member pointed out a number of the grievances which in his opinion flowed from the present union between Upper and Lower Canada.

The debate on this question was the most brilliant of the session. We will give an extended report in our next.

Correspondence.

THE "ECONOMIST" AND MR. EDWARDS.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

DEAR SIR,—I was much surprised at the remarks made in the last issue of the *Economist* relative to myself. In reply thereto, I beg to state that I am not in any way responsible for any article that appears in the columns of this paper, but that the proprietor, (Mr. Trudgeon,) is solely the responsible party; therefore, any allusions to me are irrelavant; and I hope that in future Mr. Reesor will fight with the responsible party, and not drag my name before the public unnecessarily, and without any cause whatever. I can scarcely think that even in war such tactics can be esteemed Fairplay.

In conclusion, allow me to state that my private opinion on newspaper warfare is this,—that when it cannot be sustained without descending to personalities, it would be far more creditable for the parties engaged in it to cry "quit," as such discussions are derogatory to the character of any journal, and tends to produce ill-will between the contending parties: an event always to be deplored.

Yours truly,
H. EDWARDS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

From the Globe.

The corner-stone of the Crystal Palace for the Provincial Exhibition was laid yesterday by the Hon. P. M Vankughnet, President of the Executive Council, and Minister of Agriculture, in the presence of a number of the members of the Legislative Council, House of Assembly, the City Corporation, and upwards of one thousand spectators, a great portion of whom were ladies. A special train left the Parliamentary Buildings about half-past five o'clock, conveying the members of both Houses to the site. The building, which is in a very advanced state, is situated immediately in the rear of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at the terminus of King Street. The cast-iron columns and girders—manufactured by Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Son, St. Lawrence Foundry—have all been erected; and the contractors, Messrs Smith, Orser, & Co., have part of the roof put up; while the tin-work for the latter is progressing satisfactorily, causing the contractors to be sanguine that the Palace will be finished before September 1st, the day on which the contract-term expires. A spacious gallery runs round the interior of the building, in the western portion of which, the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles were stationed, and performed several pieces of music in excellent style. The ceremony commenced by an address from

The MAYOR, who said the ground on which the building was being erected had been granted to the Agricultural Association by the Government, and he had much pleasure in stating that the City of Toronto had contributed the sum of £5 000 towards the erection. He hoped before many weeks elapsed, they would have a building which would prove one of the brightest ornaments to the city, and in which would be exhibited the products of the country, that would show to the nations of the world the industry, enterprize and capabilities of Canada.

Col. THOMPSON, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the Association with which he was connected, commenced thirteen years ago, but under very disadvantageous circumstances. They were told that the country was so young that such an association as this would never succeed. But he was glad to say that it had been a complete success, and they could point to the present building as the result of their perseverance. He might say that it was not contemplated to compel the Provincial Exhibition to be held in this building in perpetuity. That was a matter that could be managed by the cities interested. He concluded by saying that the efforts of the Association were not bestowed on Agriculture alone, but that their attention had also been directed to the Arts and Manufactures of the country.

Col. JARVIS, President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, then came forward and said, that at previous exhibitions the Manufactures and Arts of the Province had always occupied a most important position, and he felt certain if at the forthcoming Exhibition they would only exert themselves as they had done heretofore, the exhibition would prove to be of a much more interesting character than any one ever before held in the Province.

Rev. Dr. MCCAUL craved the divine blessing upon the undertaking.

A case containing various records and newspapers having been deposited in the cavity prepared for its reception, Mr. Fleming, the architect, presented a beautifully-chased silver trowel to Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, with which he proceeded to lay the stone. That, the chief event of the day was speedily and satisfactorily gone through, and

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET addressed the people assembled. He regarded the laying of the foundation stone of that