

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8, 1858.

The Nova Scotian sailed at 11 a.m. on the 28th; the Great Britain left about the same time for New York; the Arabia arrived out at 4:30 p.m. on the 24th; the Anglo Saxon same hour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, the subject of right of search was debated. Lord Lyndhurst asked production of correspondence with the American Government, and expressed a strong opinion that except as a belligerent right, no country was entitled to exercise a right of visitation. Lord Mansfield promised to lay the correspondence upon the table as far as it had gone. He stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown coincided with that of Lord Lyndhurst; Government consequently expressed to the American Government its intention to give up the assumption of the right of visitation search, at the same time suggesting that measures be taken to secure a verification of nationality of vessels. The French and American Governments expressed a willingness to consider any suggestion made on the subject. Lord Aberdeen stated that in 1842, he had written to Washington, renouncing the intention by the British Government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, except there were grounds for believing that the flag had been fraudulently assumed. He feared the recent difficulty had been produced by the zeal of cruisers converting into rule what was only intended as an exception. Lord Mansfield observed that the great difficulty had arisen in consequence of the American Government pertinaciously refusing to allow vessels carrying the American flag to be searched, whether the flag was fraudulently carried or not.

In the House of Commons Baron Rothschild presented himself at the Bar to be sworn as a member, the usual oath propounded, whereupon he refused to take it, and on motion of Lord John Russell a resolution was adopted allowing the Baron to take the oath most binding on his conscience, which he did and took a seat in the House amidst great cheering.

The Territory of New Caledonia is now called British Columbia, and under that title, a Bill making provision for Government has been read the second time in the House of Lords on the 27th. Proceedings in the House of Lords devoid of interest.

In the Commons the Lords amendments Bill was considered, and several clauses agreed to. In one incidental division Government was left in a minority of 13.

Sir John Buller was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Clarendon. Ex-President Pierce and Lady arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz on the 14th July, sailed again on the 17th in a French steamer for Marseilles.

Mr. Barber, lately acting British Consul at Naples, where he took a prominent part in the Gagliardi affair, has been appointed Consul at Richmond, Va., vice James, who takes Consulate at Venice.

It is officially announced that Victoria and Prince Albert will pay a private visit to their daughter Princess Frederick William at Potsdam in August.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for June, show continued falling off in exports, though not to the same extent as in previous months.

At a public meeting of the Jews in London, a Committee was appointed to consider the best method of celebrating the admission of Jews into parliament.

Business storm and rain had prevailed in England; crops in some parts had suffered. Shipping on the coast sustained numerous disasters with loss of life. American ships known to have been damaged.

Ship Heather Bell arrived from Melbourne with 303,000 pounds of Australian gold.

FRANCE.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian minister, has been on a visit to Emperor Napoleon at Plombieres. A conference between them on the affairs of Italy is said to have taken place.

Symptoms of revival of trade in France continued to be manifested. Large orders from the United States reached Lyons. Wheat crop although not as abundant as last year, ranked among the best for average crops.

The inauguration of Cherbourg said to have been elaborated by the Emperor, will embody the whole policy of France, and announce pacific result arrived at by Paris Conference sittings, which were expected to terminate before Cherbourg festival; stated that conference resolved Moldavia should pay 2,500,000 Turkish piastres as annual tribute to the Sultan; and Wallachia one million five hundred thousand piastres.

ITALY.

Trial at Salerno of Baron Meotra and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, several others to 15 years in irons; some to less severe penalties, and many set at liberty. Orders were issued to suspend sentence of death. It was thought that sentence would be carried into effect.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne tele.gram says the Committee of Council of States had unanimously recommended the rejection of an application of the Geneve Government against the expulsion or sending into the interior, of political refugees. The election for Presidents resulted in victory to the Moderate Liberal party. Eras. Herose of Basle, was chosen President.

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria mention Christians being threatened and insulted in that city, but offenders were immediately arrested. Garrison of 8000 men and energetic measures adopted, prevented all apprehensions of danger.

CHINA.

Late China news show that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho were carried in two hours and occupied by 15,000 of the Allies, who demolished the works. A fleet of junks in the river were burnt. The Allies had 88 men disabled in a successful attack on Tientsin on August 1. Some 60 men were disabled by snipers, while 18 were killed, wounded, or prisoners.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of June 18, had reached England, but contain nothing important. It was reported that Sir Colin Campbell had been suffering from illness.

List of New Advertisements this week.

Gloucester Hotel, Fonge Street. Dinning Hall for sale, Edward Sanderson. Circus, River's Dories, Richmond Hill.

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



British Empire.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 13, 1858.

The classes in both departments of the Grammar School will be resumed on Monday next, the 16th inst., at the usual hour.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The good old times, where are they?—is the constant exclamation of some people whose special prerogative it is everlastingly to deplore the present, and beautify the past. They seem to live under the hallucination that every thing in the present age betokens premature decay. It matters not where they turn their eyes, they will see, not an approaching millennium of joy for the human family, but a future of misery and sorrow. Their antiquated fossil-like countenances tell us, in unmistakable language, that they are mourning, (not over their sins—though goodness knows they have much need)—but over the present degradation of their species. In looking and listening to such interminable grumblers one is apt to conclude that they have purchased the 'Devil Discords' inverted Telescopes, which, we are told, possessed the magical power of transforming everything lovely and beautiful into hideous hobgoblins and frightful spectres.

We believe there are many such people in this and every age, regular 'Job's comforters'. To such, however, we do not address ourselves, as all argument is thrown away on such worthies. But we would call the attention of our readers to the evidences of progress that meet us at every step, and in every possible direction. Let us remember that it is not that which makes the greatest noise that has the most power. Earthquakes that explode the crust of the earth into fragments are powerful; but vastly more powerful still is the silent and swifter light that draws from the bosom of the earth, flower, and fruit, and tree.

Compare for a moment the past. How often are we thrilled with the description of some bloody fought battle and brilliant victory. But what have been their results compared with the discoveries of a Newton in the celestial world, or of Columbus in the terrestrial. What are the victories of an Alexander, a Charlemagne, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or a Nelson, which at the time turned the world as it were upside down, to the invention of the Mariner's Compass, Glass Manufacture, Paper Manufacture, Printing, Steam Navigation, Railways, Telegraphs, &c. The others, though making a terrific commotion, sink into utter insignificance when compared with the almost fabulous results that have been accomplished by these inventions. These inventions are coeval with the progress of mankind, and the conservation of the liberties of our species; yet they have come to us, not with the roar of artillery, but in the 'still small voice.'

But, says the antiquated grumbler, look at the misery and destitution there is in the world, and compare it with the past. Let us do so, and what do we find? Why, that the hard working man of to-day possesses comforts and privileges unknown to the King and Noble of a former age. There are facilities of knowledge and comfort open to him now, which before could not be within the reach of the highest; and if he remains in ignorance, the sin lies at his own door.

But let us pass on. It seems but yesterday since we first heard the snorting of the Iron Horse travelling at what, in comparison with the past, is lightning speed, and then we were startled by finding distance between neighboring cities annihilated by insignificant looking wires; and now we are astounded by the intelligence of a Submarine Telegraph, which, in spite of obstacles all but insurmountable, has been successfully laid, by which the nations of the earth will be brought into the closest intimacy. Who, after this, will dare assert that this is not an age of unparalleled progress? Let not political excitement cause us to overlook the fact

that a mighty stride has been taken in advance, which is of infinitely more importance than the ins and outs of a faction or a party. For in comparison with the fact of our having a submarine Telegraph, all these election contests sink into oblivion. We view this glorious success as but an experiment to be followed up in the not-distant future by some grand and glorious result. We hail it as another link in the chain of progress towards some glorious good as yet undreamed of. Let us, as a people, keep pace with the times in which we live. They are eminently fruitful of marvels. The wonder of yesterday is the common place of to-day. Let us bestir ourselves, or we shall be left behind in the race. Let mind at least keep pace with matter, or these very inventions will become a withering curse to us. Let us see to it that we do our duty manfully and fearlessly.

THE POLICY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The Clear Grit press freely asserts that the Macdonald-Cartier Administration have no policy.—A reference to the speech delivered by his Excellency at the opening of Parliament, which embodies the Ministerial policy, gives the lie to that statement. In that document, we find the following great measures, as subjects for legislation during the present session:

- 1st. A Bill relating to imprisonment for Debt.
2nd. A Bill relating to Fraudulent Assignments.
3rd. To amend the Jury Laws.
4th. A new Municipal Bill.
5th. A Bill to regulate the Franchise.
6th. Bill to secure Registration of Voters.
7th. A Bill to Regulate the Fisheries.
8th. A Bill to regulate the Interest of Money.

The Hudson Bay question, and several others! Here certainly is a policy of no mean dimension. Measures that are likely to tend to the advancement and well-being of the country. Some of them have already passed both Houses, others are in an advanced stage, and the whole of them are likely to become law ere the session closes. On Saturday, when Attorney General Cartier announced the formation of a New Ministry, he at the same time told the House what the policy of the New Government would be. This is a remarkable contrast with the Brown-Dorion Ministry. They refused to announce to the representatives of the people what their policy would be. They declared they would not do so until next session, and consequently both Houses of Parliament passed a vote of want of confidence in them. The policy of the New Government, as announced by Attorney General Cartier, will merit the approbation of the country, which are as follows:—

- 1st. The measures announced in the speech from the Throne are to be adopted.
2nd. The Tariff is to be adjusted from time to time on the principle of affording protection to native industry; and the ad valorem system is to be employed as much as possible.
3rd. In face of the recent vote on the Seat of Government question, Parliament will be permitted to consider the subject in all its bearings before action is taken.
4th. A Federal Union of the Provinces will be considered next session as a preliminary step.—Communications are to be opened with the Lower Province and the Home Government.
5th. A change in the Public Departments will also be considered; and still, we are told that the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry have no policy.

ONE MORE CLEAR GRIT DEFEATED!

The election in West Middlesex terminated in the defeat of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, a Clear Grit.—Mr. Macdonald being elected. If the five Upper Canadians, (whose seats were vacated by joining the Brown Government) were in the House, there would now be a tie between the Ministerialists and the Opposition—each would number 32. The election in North Wellington has yet to come off.—The Clear Grits should hereafter be silent about Lower Canada ruling Upper Canada, although they were quite willing to rule Lower Canada by an Upper Canada majority.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The ten day's crisis is over, for what with the heat of the weather, and the political excitement together, our nerves had become somewhat unstrung and out of order.—But now the "seven days wonder" is past, we can calmly review the events that have transpired, and come to something like a definite conclusion as to what has been the amount lost or gained by the recent changes. We thought it our duty previous to the dissolution of the Macdonald administration, to pass some strictures on their financial policy, and on the way the business of the House was conducted. We blamed them for want of energy and determination; but our strictures were not those of an enemy, but of a friend. We wished, far above the reign of a party, the welfare of our country; hence, our remarks.

That Ministry on account of an adverse vote resigned, and forthwith sprang into power, the Clear Grit faction, headed by Geo. Brown as Premier, such a Ministry, it was impossible for us to put confidence in. For those who in opposition showed themselves unscrupulous and factious, we knew could not in power be otherwise than dangerous demagogues, who, if they were to be judged of by their precedents, must either be a scourge to their country by the exhibition of the most intolerable bigotry, or else by abandoning the principles which they have so loudly vaunted, prove themselves hypocrites and knaves,—a position not seldom occupied by a similar class of politicians—as history abundantly testifies. Scarcely, however, had the laurel wreath been placed on their brow ere an overwhelming vote in both Houses of Parliament compelled them to resign,—the position of eminence in which they had so accidentally been placed. We regretted then the public grounds that an adverse vote should so soon have been given; but the Clear Grits have only themselves to blame for it.—They should at once have announced a policy, failing to do so, they ought not to call out at the treatment they received; for he who never gives quarter has no right to complain if he receives none. We do not believe that they are the only men who can save the Province from anarchy and ruin. An old proverb runs,—"Take away the cause and the effect will cease."—George Brown is, to a great extent, responsible for the ill-will that exists between the Upper and Lower Province. And we cannot, for the life of us, see how he who caused the strife is the only man who can heal it. We always thought that the further such men were off the scene of action the greater the probability of peace being restored. Immediately on the adverse vote being given, they bent all their energies to get a dissolution. The Governor General, however, refused to grant the demand, and as a matter of course, they tendered their resignation, which was excepted by his Excellency, and Mr. Galt was sent for to form a Ministry, but declined the onerous task, and Mr. Cartier was at once sent for, who, with the assistance of J. A. Macdonald succeeded, and they are installed in their offices. The new Ministry consists of the same members as the last, with the exception of Mr. Cayley and Mr. Loranger, who are succeeded by Mr. Galt, and Mr. Sherwood. It would, perhaps, be premature to express an opinion on the probability of the present Ministry retaining the confidence of the House. But this much we think, we may safely say, that is, that they will be able to bring the protracted Session to a close speedily; and we also think that on the whole, the present Ministry deserve the confidence of the country. They have stated the policy by which they intend to govern the country, which we subjoin, and which, we doubt not, will meet with approval. Mr. Cartier said:—

Mr. Speaker, I will take leave with the permission of the House, in order that there may be no cavil with regard to expressions, to read what we have reduced to writing as the policy of the present Government. "The policy of the present Government is the same as was announced in the Speech from the Throne." We can afford, continued Mr. C. that hon. members should laugh. (Hear, hear.) But there is a contrast. Though they laugh, we laugh also. "The policy of the present Government is the same as was announced in the Speech from the Throne in regard to all the subjects therein referred to. The operation of the new Tariff will be closely watched, and it will be re-

adjusted from time to time with a view to maintain the public revenue and uphold the Provincial credit, and so as incidentally to encourage native industry and domestic manufactures. In such re-adjustment the policy of basing the Tariff on the ad-valorem principle will be kept steadily in view. The Government felt themselves bound to carry out the law of the land respecting the Seat of Government, but in the face of the recent vote on that subject, the Administration do not consider themselves warranted in incurring any expenditure, until Parliament has had an opportunity of considering the whole question in all its bearings. The expediency of a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces will be anxiously considered, and communications with the Home Government and the Lower Provinces entered into forthwith. The result of these communications will be submitted to Parliament at its next session. The Government will, during the recess, examine into the organization and working of the Public Departments, and will carry out such administrative reforms as will be conducive to economy and efficiency."

A GOD SEND.

It has ever been the practice of the Economist to shirk every question that has been brought before him, and fly as a refuge to other and separate charges; and then when fairly beaten on them, to betake himself again to the former charges. We have time after time refuted his numerous slanders, and convicted him of the most shameful falsehoods, both with regard to us and the Orangemen. We have also proved that he does interfere in every way to the injury of us and our paper. We have also exposed his mean motives for so doing, and thrown in his teeth the calumnies of which he has been so shamelessly guilty. And our correspondents have shown the "reason why" he acts thus meanly. They have shown to a demonstration that the reason of his being so bitter against us is because he cannot any longer gull the public with egotistical trash. We have shown up to the ken of honest men, his shallow-brained conceit; and we have received numerous requests to quit having anything further to do with such a conceited piece of ignorant impudence. But we have hitherto declined acceding to these requests, (not because we had any hope of curing him of his self-love and overweening conceit, for we always knew that like the "sow that was washed, he would turn again to his wallowing in the mire") because we thought that the public ought to know the tricks and unprincipled means by which this "vane like politician" seeks to become popular. This last tissue of falsehoods are so glaring that we feel it is unnecessary to notice them, further than to state that the remarks we made in our issue of the 30th of July are correct.—But it did not follow that as a matter of course we should vote for Mr. Resor's motion, when with a few trifling corrections Mr. Brown's would have answered as well, if not better. But so overweening is Resor's vanity that we must vote against his resolutions without being abused; and the minutes of the Council hunted up for the purpose of telling the public. Oh how smart I am! Don't forget to put me in the Reeve's chair next time! For that is all that his fuss of last week amounts to. We leave him to the contempt and scorn of the intelligent people, whom he weekly insults by writing such egotistical trash!

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.

It still continues lively and interesting. It is well printed on very good paper, and the engravings are also well executed. The contents are of the most varied description, and comprise "The Potato Disease—its cause and Cure." Whitmore's Apple Parer and Slicer. To make a Meadow, Rural Life in Oregon, &c. &c. Take it altogether, the number before us is one of the most interesting we have seen.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

We feel great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the above publication. It well sustains the reputation it has gained of being one of the most interesting periodicals published. We cordially recommend all those who have a leisure hour, and wish to spend it profitably and interestingly, to take the above publication, and they will find themselves amply rewarded.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The number for August 7th contains a vast amount of information on different scientific subjects. A good illustrated description is given of Meyer's Reversible Car, Seat and Couch, Custer's improved Water Wheel; and Donohoe's Smut Machine. There is also a very good article upon Mechanics Fairs; and also, one on how to make brass and alloys, which is ably written. The above journal we consider invaluable to mechanics, scientific men, and agriculturalists.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the British Tribune. Dear Sir,—Your issue of August 6th contains a quasi report of the Scarborough Municipal Council from your very pragmatic special correspondent; three fourths of which I regret to say, is either a misrepresentation of facts, or a representation of imaginary circumstances.

The facts of the matter are as follows:—At the meeting of the Council, July 6th, the Reeve produced a list of persons, whose names had been returned by the Pathmaster, for non-performance of statute labour. Several names from information by the several Councilors were struck off. The remainder whose cases the Council were unacquainted with, or where no extenuating circumstances were known to exist, remained on the list to be proceeded against according to law.

The parties were accordingly summoned before the Reeve, on Friday July 23rd; four of whom, not from any doubt as to their legal liability, had the final adjudication of their cases postponed for one week, to enable them to petition the Council, which was to meet on Monday the 26th, the Reeve stating his determination to adopt the recommendation of the Council in the several cases. And here let me distinctly state, that with the exception of that of Percival Keil, the Council before the meeting of the 26th, were wholly unacquainted with the particulars, or even "the leading features" of the other cases.

The first case brought forward was that of Richard Collins, who had been warned in the first place by Pathmaster A., in whose beat he resided at that time, whilst building a house for himself,—his family resided in the beat of Pathmaster B., who subsequently warned Collins. However, on the day that B. called out his men, Collins moved his family into the beat of A., under whom he faithfully worked his two days. B. returned his name. Now, there can be little doubt that B. was his legal Pathmaster, and therefore that Collins ought to have worked under him, consequently the Reeve must and would have fined him, but the Council believing that Collins had no desire to evade his legal liability, and that ignorance of the law, and not perverseness had caused the difficulty, unanimously recommended the Reeve to remit the collection of both fine and costs.

The second case was that of Alexander Muir, who taught a school in Pathmaster C's beat, and resided in that of Pathmaster D. The latter first warned him for two days labour. Muir at once paid the commutation money to D. Subsequently he was warned by C, for three days labour. Muir's name it appeared having this year for the first time been on the Assessment Roll, on account of his school salary and a village lot, but as he stated, no notice had been left with, or for him to that effect; consequently, he declared his ignorance of the fact. Here again there was no apparent attempt or desire to evade. The commutation money had been promptly paid to D., and unless proof could have been adduced that the Assessors notice had been received by Muir, common justice, especially after the preceding case, compelled the Council to recommend the Reeve to remit the collection of the fine.

The third case was that of a capenter, now working for a short time on a building in this Township. He stated that his name was on the Assessment Roll of the village of Yorkville, assessed for rateable property. The Council recommended the Reeve upon satisfactory proof being afforded him of this, to remit the collection of the fine.

The fourth and last case, was that of Percival Keil. The councillor of the Ward, through a misunderstanding of the facts of the case, by a written permission, authorized his labour to be expended on a private road. Keil had so expended his labour; however, the Pathmaster had very properly returned his name. This case had been a subject of discussion at the previous meeting of the Council, and at the meeting of the 26th, Keil presented a petition, praying the Council to take his case into consideration. For obvious reasons the matter was attended with considerable difficulty; however, it was ultimately agreed to recommend the Reeve to postpone the collection of the fine until the 1st of September, and if the fifteen days labour were performed to the Pathmaster's satisfaction, on or before that date, to remit the collection of the fine, but the costs will have to be paid by Keil under any circumstances.

Now, Mr. Editor, on a plain and correct statement of the facts, what ground was there for the gross and uncalculated attack on the Municipal Council, by your imaginative special correspondent. The Township of Scarborough is represented

in its Municipal Council, by men, probably as experienced as the generality of Municipal Councilors. Three of its members are county magistrates, and many years members of this, and the County Council. The fourth has sat several years in this, and two or three in the County Council. The fifth not wholly unacquainted with municipal and general law. Such men are not likely to act with the "childish representation and infirmity of purpose," represented by your special correspondent. I dislike using harsh expressions, but if your correspondent was not present at the meeting of the Council, and has sent you his report from hearsay, he must hear the consequences of his folly, but if present, which I do not believe, what extenuation or excuse can be made for such malignant conduct.

It being thus evident that there was no improper interference on the part of the Council, with the due administration of the law by the Reeve; indeed, the very fact of his postponing the cases until after the meeting of the Council, proves his wish for the Council to consider them on their merits. That they were all, with the exception perhaps of the third, legally liable to be fined, there can be no doubt, and the Reeve would have been perfectly legally justified, in at once fulfilling the strict requirements of the law; but this might not have been in accordance with strict justice, or fairly met the merits of the cases. He, however, in his judicial capacity, had no option. His duty was to administer the law as he found it; he, therefore, with a just discrimination wished the Council to assume the responsibility of recommending the treatment of the several cases, according to their merits, and not according to the strict letter of the law. Bearing in his mind no doubt, the sentiment, if not the words of the Roman jurist, that summum jus may be, and often is, Sienna injuria.

I therefore distinctly deny the assertion of your special correspondent, that there was any "officious interference" on the part of the Council, "in matters over which they had no control." I assert that the proceedings taken against these men, did not originate in an order of the Council at the last meeting on July 6th. I do not believe the Reeve had any desire "of apportioning the responsibility of his magisterial duties." I assert that the cases were not discussed at any previous meeting, consequently, "all the evidence which was afterwards produced before the magistrate" (not even the leading features of the cases" with the exception of Keil's) was not laid before the Council. I affirm that with the exception of Keil's the Council was perfectly ignorant until July 26th, of all the particulars of these cases; consequently, all the bombastic nonsense, pettifoggery, cavilling, and imaginary statements of your very self-sufficient special correspondent, have no foundation in fact.

I can truly say, that it was with great reluctance the Council took any action in the matter, and only under a deep sense of the duty they owed the public, would they have done so. However, to prevent your paper becoming the instrument in the hands of unprincipled and factious parties, of attacking men, who in the performance to the best of their ability, of that responsibility which their constituents have laid on them. I shall, at the next meeting of the Council, urge the propriety of the Township Clerk, furnishing each paper published in the Riding with the minutes of its proceedings, thus preventing the opportunity of any would be 'Junius' gratifying his morbid desire for notoriety, by grafting his spiteful attacks on the Municipal Council in his pretended report of its official proceedings.

I am, dear Sir, Faithfully yours, W. H. NORRIS, Councillor, Ward No. 3. Lybourn House, Scarborough, Aug. 9th, 1858.

We cheerfully give insertion to the above, as we do not wish to be a party to any misrepresentation whatever. Of course, we know not how the matter stands, but we beg to state that we received the report from a highly respectable correspondent.

We shall, of course, give the party here attacked an opportunity of reply, but do not hold ourselves responsible, either for what has been, or might be said upon the subject.—Ed.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SAURDAY, AUG. 7. The following bills were read a third time:—Court of Error and Law Amendment bill; Scire Facias Law Amendment bill; Eastern Townships Bank bill; bill to amend the Law with respect to Wills; St. Lambert Municipality bill. The North West Railway bill then came up for a second reading, when the Hon. Mr. Patton explained its provisions. It was then read and referred to a Select Committee, as were also the following: Inter-Communication Municipal Aid bill; St. John's Incorporation bill; Quebec Bank Charter Amendment bill; Prisons Inspection Amendment bill, and the fishery bill.

The House then adjourned till four o'clock, when His Excellency then took his seat on the Throne, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills:—An Act to amend the law relative to Duties of Customs and of Excise, and to impose new duties; and a duty on Tavern keepers. An Act to repeal an act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Ma-

jesty's reign, chapter 172, confirming an Act in the Township of Hamilton.

An Act to vest certain portions of Bathurst-street in the City of London and Port Stanley Railway Company, and to facilitate the said Company in the disposal of certain of their Real Estate.

MONDAY, AUG. 7.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON gave notice that he would on Wednesday, move an humble Address to Her Majesty praying the Queen to reconsider her decision in reference to the Seat of Government.

PRISONS INSPECTION BILL. On motion of Mr. VANKOUGHNET, this bill was read a third time and passed.

THE FISHERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Fishery Bill—the Hon. Mr. Perry in the chair.

The bill was reported without amendment.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SAURDAY, AUG. 7.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. CARTIER—Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce to this House that my hon. friend and myself have been successful in the task undertaken, and that I have to announce the formation of a Government. Yesterday his Excellency was pleased to make the following appointments:—

- LOWER CANADA. CARTIER—Attorney General and Premier. GALT—Inspector General. ALLEYN—Provincial Secretary. BALLEAU—Speaker Legislative Council. SCOTTE—Com. Public Works. ROSE—Solicitor General West.

UPPER CANADA.

- MACDONALD—Attorney General. ROSS—President of the Council. VANKOUGHNET—Com. Crown Lands. SMITH—Post Master General. SHERWOOD—Receiver General. Solicitor General, vacant.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE rose with the intention of making a motion which would give hon. members the opportunity of expressing their views upon the whole policy of the Administration, and that they might know at once his object, he moved "that it be resolved that as the hon. Mr. Sidney Smith, since he has been elected to this House, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, and has thereby vacated his seat for the West Riding of Northumberland." Lost, 14 to 32.

MONDAY, AUG. 9.

The Southern Railway Bill was passed through in third reading. The Sabbath Bill was defeated on its second reading—40 to 34.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

On motion of Atty. Gen. MACDONALD, the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, was read a second time and referred.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.

On motion of hon. Mr. SMITH, The bill to amend the Act permitting the members of the United Churches of England and Ireland, in Canada, to meet in Synod, was read a second time and referred.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD moved the concurrence of the House in the amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Surrogate Courts Bill. He said that one of the amendments was important. At present executors did not receive any remuneration for their services. They were only allowed for money they actually paid out of pocket. The consequence was that in the case of many large estates executors had been found unwilling to act. The Upper House had added a clause giving Surrogate Judges power to make such allowances to executors for their services as they thought reasonable and proper.

The amendments were agreed to. Hon. Mr. SCOTTE moved the second reading of the Bill (from the Legislative Council) to enforce the law of the Province against certain railway companies. He said the purpose of the bill was to enable the Government to recover their mortgages by an easier process than by proceeding in the Courts of Chancery.

Carried by a vote of 57 to 25. On motion of Atty. Gen. MACDONALD, The Bill from the Council to amend the Prison Inspection Act, 1857, was read a second time at length.

On motion of Atty. Gen. MACDONALD, the Bill (from the Council) to amend the law in Upper Canada respecting the Court of Error and Appeal was read a second time at length.

THE PROROGATION.

The Attorney General West announced last night that the session would be closed on Saturday next. The following Bills were read a third time and passed.

Bill to amend the law of Scire Facias. Bill to amend the Prison Inspection Act of 1857.

Bill further to amend the law in Upper Canada respecting the Court of Error and Appeal. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. On motion of Attorney General MACDONALD.

The Bill to abolish arrest in civil actions in certain cases, and to provide for the better prevention and more effectual punishment of fraud, was then taken up.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE moved that the Bill be re-committed, with a view to the insertion of a clause that imprisonment for debt should be totally abolished. Negatively.