From the Montreal Herald. The Council met at 3 P. M., when several petitions were laid upon the table, for the consideration of the Council.

The Hon. ADAM FERGUSSON rose, and after having passed some flattering encomia upon the private worth and estimable qualities of the newly appointed President of the Council, the Fon. Peter McGill, he nevertheless felt conscientiously bound to move, that His Excelliney the Governor General, be presented with an address, praying that he may be inanced to reconsider the appointment of the aforesaid gentleman, for he (Mr. F.) could by no means reconcile himself to the fact, that gentleman, the proprietor of one of the largest hanking establishments in the Province should be appointed President of the Legislative

Consideration postponed.

Thursday, June 10.

The Council met at 3 P. M., when an address to Her Majesty on the subject of granting Patent Rights to the Inhabitants of this cal Arts which they may from time to time discover, was read and ordered to be engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. FERRIE moved that the report and correspondence relative to the charges which were preferred by Mr. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, against Mr. Allison of this city he demanded from the govern-

Hon. Mr. FERRIE in reference to the Allison case stated that in his opinion if Mr. Allison had been guilty of the charges preferred against him by Mr. Buchanan and others, he should have been dismissed but the fact of his being at present in the employment of the government, fully proves that the charges were unfounded, and he rejoiced that after the investigation which took place relative to his culpability or innocence, Mr. A. stood as high in his opinion as ever he did, and not only in his own, but in that of others to whom he had been favorably known. Mr. F. therefore considered the motion unnecessary and suncalled for at present.

Hon. W. Monnis in answer to some remarks which had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Fergusson stated that the charge of neglect of duty, in his having been absent from the House on Monday last, which was preferred against him by the Hon. Mr. Fergusson, he was for his own satisfaction and that of the House, prepared to refute, and if he were not present on the day alluded to, he was engaged at the Goverificant House in preparing executive measutes of a very important nature, much more so than the Allison affair. He imputed to the hon Mr. Fergusson some unworthy motives, such as a desire to annoy the government.

Hon, Mr. Fengusson stated that he was always, upon all occasions, ready and willing to further the interests of his country, and if in doing so he came into collision with the government, the fault was not his. That the Hon. Gentlemen had got a new light upon the question. He found that the whole Emigrant Department was not a Provincial but an Imperial affair. It rested entirely with his Excelregretted that any discussion had arisen He was however extremely happy to find that this discussion though perhaps somewhat itregular, had happily removed every idea of doubt as to the efficiency and integrity of Mr. Allson, that question was completed beat rest.

The motion for the report and correspondence was postponed for future consideration.

> HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. WEDNESDAY, June 16.

In answer to a question from Mr. Christie. Mr. Sugawood said the Ministry were not negociating with any portion of the Opposi-

In answer to a question from Mr. LAPON-

Mr. CAYLEY said that the Caron Correspondence laid before the House, was complained of by Mr. Caron as improperly translated; that it had therefore been sent to that gentleman for correction, and had only just been returned; that there was a portion in addition to that already published, which Mr. Caron desired to have submitted before the House; and that the whole would be brought down by the Ministers almost immediately.

On Mr. MERRITT moving to refer to . petition to a select committee.

Mr. SHERWOOD said that the complaint of this petition arose out of the law of last Session, by which the Board of Works was constituted. That Act imposed upon the Government the duty of determining when claims sho'd be submitted to arbitrators; but it restricted them for referring claims when the accounts were settled. This petitioner's account was a settled one, and, therefore, Government had no other course than the one it had adopted. However, he was about to introduce a Bill to amend that part of the Law, and would bring it down in two or three days. It would include such cases as that of Grieve and Lard-

A conversation occurred on the occasion of Mr. Drummond moving to refer the petition of Mr. Scott to a select committee. The petitioner prayed the House to pass an Act to permit him to use the water of the River Lorette

Mr. Avi.win opposed the motion. He said that the Lorrette was not a navigable river, but a feeder of the St. Charles, and in that capacity, of great consequence to the city of Quebec. Now, Mr. Scott was asking for the water of this river as a gift, and he (Mr. Aylwin) did not think the House was the place where he ought to ask for one. It apto have been made to the Government. If not, it ought at least, as a private hill, to be sub-

mitted to the proper committee. Mr. DRUMMOND then withdrew his motion

before, for the limitation of actions, and to reenact it in an efficient manner. The former

Excellency, for the papers relating to the of the Quarantine Station on Grosse Isle. He said that two thousand perone had already died at Grosse Isle, and great emplaints had been made as to the managemeet of the officers there. No doubt hon'hie members had already heard something of that : but they could not be generally aware, though taining aformation on the subject, in order to would be able to meet the charge readily, for

hands of that obnoxious officer, the Civil Secretary, and this though the people of the Province were quite as much interested in the subject as the people of England. Perhaps this might call attention to the office of Civil Secretary: if it led to its abolition it would be in excellent thing. It was unjust to the liberality of the Mother Country, that this estabshment should be so managed, as to afford almost no relief at all to the poor creatures he desired. who came year after year to Canada. The Mr. Laro sufferings of the poor emigrants now were

he first settlers. The representations of the Superintendent at Grosse Isle, almost amounted to a cry souve qui peut.

Mr. Camenon (Solicitor General) said, that very thing that could be done had been done as it would appear from the papers when they came down, to relieve the distress. He

of the hon, member for Quebec from going uncontradicted to the public.

Dr. NELSON knew there were scores and hundreds of these poor people lying about the streets, and under porches, begging for food; but it gave him great pleasure to be able to say, that out of large numbers he had seen nonwhich had typhus fever, though all were ready to take it. Being appointed health officer, he had sent many of these persons to Province, for any inventions in the Mechani- the Hospital, and some he had been obliged to nisery that they suffered. He thu't the Government was very much to blame, and that it doing anything in this highly important mat-

Mr. CAYLEY said, Government had done

which gave relief. Mr. CHABOT said it was known there would he a large emigration this year, and it was the orders of the day, then feared emigrants would bring to Canada the seeds of the disease, from which they had the extent of the mixery on Grosse Isle; for Simcoe. means had been taken to conceal it. Thus, on the 3rd of June, letters stating that there was no danger, that the people on the Island after, the Superintendent wrote as if in despair. It was said, too, that no more than 700 Mr. Robinson was legally elected. and died in the Hospitals, while there were arge numbers who were not mentioned who fied in other buildings and on board the ships. No provisions had been made for this emergency until very lately ; for it was not till the first of June that a few artificers were sent down from Quebec to build a few miserable heds. What had been done at Quebec?-The citizens there had established a Board of Health, and had sent a deputation to the Gogot? That Government would take care of everything without the city, but that all RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED BY within the city belonged to the Corporation ! There was a Marine Hospital at Quebec, which, when it was built, was situated at a distance from the greater part of the population of the city, but which since then, had been surrounded by a dense mass of liabitations. This hospital might contain perhaps 200 or

sary to conduct the sick through the thickest part of the city; but what was the answer to mormation had been received from chariest cular, carnot, in the opinion of this House, medical men, which led to the conclusion that operate otherwise than injuriously on the there could be no danger; that, however, if the Corporation thought there were, they were at same time no corresponding benefit to our liberty to build sheds any where else, by pay- | fellow subjects in Great Britain. ing the difference in the cost. He was satisfield that there must be fault some where, and thought that some part of the blame fell on the which Canada obtained a loan, guaranteed employees, one of whom, Dr. Donglas, had written one day to say that there was no dan-

ger, and on another that the whole of the emi-

grants were going to die at once.

consequence of the disease brought into

Mr. Robinson had no doubt that the Hon. Member for Richelieu had seen every thing he described; but he was wrong in blaming came aware of the necessity, they instructed great number of people would not go to the rence a matter of necessity. heds, on account of the disease which pregreat distress for want of shelter as the hon, do whatever the Emigrant Agent required .-

at Grosse Isle or Quebec. Executive every credit for doing all that could with the British Crown. be done, after the thing was brought prominently before them, and he believed the hon-But Government required not only hearts, but ferring upon this Colony, with other British heads, and should not only devise measures, but foresee the necessity that would arise for certain Duties of Customs, but is neverthenot have foreseen this emergency six months

ago. He conceived it to be one of the greatest with the Parent State, and that a total equalireproaches to Ministers, that they had been zation of duties would be at variance with peared to him that the application ought first together, in order to devise a large and liberal so remiss, as to neglect to call Parliament this principle. eproached the Cities of Montreal and Quebec paragraph of a Protest made in the British for their want of co-operation with the Government; but did he recollect how both these Cities had been already drained by losses in one and subscriptions in both. It was not the first to enable process in real actions to be Cities of Montreal and Quebec which induced Flour, fully embraces and ably advocates the served on defendants living out of the limits emigrants to come; it was the Government, of the district where the action was brought; and the Government was bound to provide for subject :- " If. Because the removal of difthe other to repeal the law, passed two years them when they came. Formerly this very "ferential duties in favor of Canadian Corn question of emigration was made a war-cry; and because his party were opposed to emigra-Bill had some verbal errors, which rendered it tion without provision or capital. There was "Parliament, on the faith of which very little of that kind of argument used "Colonists have laid out large sums on the now, when the country was threatened with "improvement of their internal navigation; Mr. Ayawin then moved an Address to his

> hands of the medical officers. After a few words from Messrs. CHAUVEAU,

CAUCHON, and CHRISTIE, Mr. LAFONTAINE said he was not opposed those a Quebec were, of the necessity of ob- British Government to know that the people now thrown upon the country were not those " with the United States of America." put an end to these complaints. The Govern- that it was desirable to have here. He wanted ment had ben charged with very gross neglect to have accessions of population, who had foregoing Resolutions be embodied in an Adin this money tous matter, and he hoped they some capital to support them, till they could dress to Her Majesty. cultivate the land, and earn their livelihood he could not believe the Government could be not such as too often come-children without to remose as to pomit, without any attempt to parents; widows without husbands. All this Wednesday last, a child about 3 years of age,

ment instead of the Provincial, and in the monstrate strongly with the Imperial Govern- BRITISH WHIG ment, for casting these people upon Canada, instead of taking care of them, by re-organisation of society.

Mr. Moffatt agreed in much that had fallen from the hon, member for Terrebonne; KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1847 but did not think it was the right time to say it. Nor did he think that the hon, gentleman's former measures were calculated to induce an accession of such emigrants as he said

Mr. LAFONTAINE asked if the hon. gentleman could give any fact in support of that worse than those which had been endured by Mr. Ayrwin then said a few words in re-

ply to Mr. Cayley's remark about Montreal and Quebec, and the motion passed. ' Mr. Avewes then postponed his motion for

Committee on the same subject. In answer to an enquiry of Mr. Aviwin as to increasing the Representative Branch of nerely stated that, to prevent the observations | the Legislature, Mr. Attorney General Suca- | the Poor Law Administration Bill has occuwood said that it was not the intention of the Government to take any steps towards attain-

ing that object. In answer to inquiry of Mr. Fournier, Mr. PAPINEAU said that it was not the intention of to Surveyors and Land Surveying in Lower

Canada, this Session. In answer to inquiry of Mr. DRUMMOND if any and what measures had been taken for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants,

send to that worst of places, the emigrant Mr. Solicitor General CAMERON replied, sheds, where any one must shudder to see the that the Government have ordered that in cities and towns incorporate, in which Boards of Health are appointed, that those Boards was calling down on itself the curses of heaven shall have power to make contracts for fur- to the lowest, and it reaches the climax on for remaining till the middle of June, without nishing bread and meat to destitute emigrants for a period of six days in each case, and also medicine and medical attendance; and that the Commissary General has been authorised what it could; but Quebec and Montreal had to furnish supplies of all kinds required for stood by doing nothing. In England it was the sick and destitute emigrants, reporting the Corporation of Liverpool, not Government immediately to the government what he has

Upon the House being about to proceed to

Mr. BALDWIN wished to know if the Government had taken into consideration, the suffered so much in Ireland. No one knew legality of the election of Mr. Robinson for

Mr. Attorney General Sugawood said, the matter had not engaged the attention of the Government, but he would let the House had plenty of clothes and food, and a few days know the opinion of the Ministry upon the subject to-morrow, -his own opinion was that

Mr. BALDWIN said that if the Government did not let the House know, to-morrow, their intention about the matter, he would move directed to issue a new writ.

The second reading of the New City Gas Company Incorporation Bill was postponed until the Committee on Standing Orders had made its Report on the said Bill.

After a little routine business, the House vernor-General, and what answer had they adjourned .- (About half past seven, p. m.)

MR. ERMATINGER.

On Wednesday, 23rd June, 1847. 1. Resolved .- That this House views with apprehension the difficult situation in which the Trade and Commerce of this Prevince will be placed by the policy of the Imperial 250 persons, and that being full, persons were Government in withdrawing from the produclency the Governor General and the Imperial set to work to build sheds around the building. tive labor of its inhabitants, prospectively, Government. Under this view he (Mr. F.) The citizens naturally leared for their health rists to an unequal competition with the United States in the staple articles of our trade.

their neighborhood, especially as it was neces-2. Resolved,-That this abandonment of the protective policy of England towards her Trade and prosperity thereof; affording at the

3. Resolved, -- That the construction of the St. Lawrence and other costly Canals, for by the British Government, of more than £1,500,000 Sterling, was undertaken in the confident expectation that we should continue to enjoy in the British Markets, a preference

for our Products, over those of Foreign Nations. 4. Resolved,-That one great advantage expected to be derived from the large expendiwas, that the facilities thus afforded would him to erect buildings for the shelter of the enable us to acquire a great portion of the emigrants, and finding they could not be got Carrying Trade of the Western States of up with sufficient speed by contract, he had America, but that this advantage would be employed some of the most respectable build- entirely surrendered to an enterprising rival ers in town, who had put up a shed 140 feet nation, by the adoption of such a change in long by 25 feet broad, besides two more that the Imperial Navigation Laws, as would were being constructed at that moment. A render the free navigation of the St. Law-

5. Resolved,-That this Province contains vailed there. He did not believe there was so the elements for carrying on an extended and prosperous trade, if based upon the innember for Richelieu appeared to think; for dustry of its inhabitants; the fertility of its he was there the night before, and found that soil, the immensity of its forests, and the rope-walk 100 feet long, which had been great extent of its inland navigation, all conengaged by Government, and which was cur in pointing out Canada as one of the most really very comfortable, had very few people valuable appendages of the British Crown in it. His orders were without any limit, to susceptible of affording profitable employment to a very large portion of the redundant popu-The Agent himself was a kind-hearted excel- lation of the Mother Country, of furnishing lent man, who, although his salary was very the means of Ship-building to an unlimited small, attended from five o'clock in the morn- extent, and of carrying on a valuable trade ing, till eight or nine at night, and now slept through its internal navigation; but that the there all night. He only spoke of Montreal, extension of the principles of free trade would and knew nothing of what might be going on in the opinion of this House, tend to divert the Commerce of this Province to the United Mr. Daummond was willing to give the States, and ultimately endanger its connexion

6. Resolved,-That this House duly appreciates the Act of the Imperial Governmember for Simcoe had been most active, ment, 9th and 10th Vetoria, chapter 94, con-Possessions, the power to reduce or repeal

7. Resolved .- That this House heartily con-House of Peers on the third reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws, which, together with the Address of this House, at views now entertained by this House on this "is at variance with the Legislative en-" couragement held out to that Colony by streets. Twenty people had died at the sheds " divert the traffic of the interior from the the day before, and seven hundred were in the "St. Lawrence and the British Ports of Montreal and Quebec, to the Foreign Port of "New York; thus throwing out of employsevering the Commercial interests of Canato emigration, but he nevertheless wished the "da from those of the Parent Country, and " connecting those interests most intimately

8. Resolved,-That the substance of the

CA CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH .- On prevent it, the to-present of those evils, or was owing to the aristocracy of England- to a son of Mr. James Green, came to his death which they had hat news from New York, six | the tyrants of Ireland, who treated their pea- in a most shocking and heartrending manner. weeks before. It was said that certain corresponds to the slaves were treated in It appears that a three legged kettle, full of produce had lain term week, in the Sectortary's office, and that this only a very small
quantity of provisions had been sent down at
a very tate period, for the inter of the famish-

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, June 3, 1847. DEAR WHIO,-The Partiamentary business of the past

fortnight has not been of an important character. The debate on the second reading of med the House of Commons a considerable time; but, generally speaking, it was a very dull and stupid affair, and created little interest. On the 19th ult. there was " no House" the Ministry to introduce any measure relating lowing to its being the "Derby day" at the Epsom Races-a very insufficient reason you will perhaps think, for suspending the business of the Legislature; but no one living out of London can have an adequate idea, I suspect, of the intense interest with which horse racing is regarded in the Metropolis; it is a passion which affects all classes, from the highest the Derby day, when if you have not bets depending on the race, or cannot be at Epsom, or still worse, you have no desire to go, you are looked upon as a bt object either of compassion or of contempt. The winner of the Derby was Mr. Pedley's Cossack.

To return to Parliamentary matters. The Ten Hours' Factory Bill has been read a third time in the House of Lords; and on the 1st instant, Lord Lincoln, in the Commons, submitted a motion on the subject of Emigration. His Lordship moved "that an address should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she should take into her consideration the means by which colonization may be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland; and by which, consistently with a full regard to the interests that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate may be effeetually promoted." Lord John Russell consented to adopt the address on the express understanding that no special Commission should be appointed for this object, but that the subject should be left in the hands of the Executive Government, who would give it their fullest and best consideration. In the and of ndividuals, which have ensued from course of his speech, the Premier stated that 120,000 had left the shores of Ireland this year for the States and Canada, and that the number would probably he increased to 200,-000 in the course of the year.

You will see in the papers various conflict-

ing statements respecting the probable period of the dissolution of Parliament. The truth is, I believe, that Government will be very much guided by circumstances in the matter. importations of food, if trade and monetary affairs should exhibit symptoms of improvement, and if there should be a prospect of a good harvest, the election will take place about the beginning of next month; but if otherwise, it will of course, be postponed until a much later period. Many of the members are somewhat fidgety in their seats, and all of them appear to be preparing themselves to render up an account of their stewardship, and to submit to some catechising from their constituents. Not a few have given votes conthe Government; as soon as the Ministry he- ture incurred in constructing these Canals trary to the feelings of a section of their supporters; and whilst the Whigs will be led an uncomfortable life by their former non-conformist supporters, for their votes on the Educational Minutes, it does not appear that the Conservatives will escape much better on the Protection Question. So extraordinary a division of parties has never before been witnessed; sally assumed that we shall have an unusually and if the malecontents on both sides carry out their threats, it is quite certain that the return of members will be extremely doubtful. Mr. D'Israeli, who has long and ardently wished to represent Buckinghamshire, has issued his address to the electors of that County. To oppose him, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish has just announced himself on Whig principles. At Cambridge it is supposed an alteration in the representation will take place. Mr. Ferrand gives up Knaresborough, and Lord Sandon and Sir Howard Douglas retire from the representation of Liverpool .-At Bath, Lord Ashley comes forward to oppose Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan; and Sir G. Grey quits Devonport to battle with the Duke of Northumberland's influence in North Northumberland. Lord John Russell himself will be opposed in the City of London by Alderman Johnson, a Protectionist. These are a succession of the dutchess of Montpensier and her them. He would ask whether Ministers could less of opinion that it is the interest of every few of the many changes already spoken of; Colony to cultivate commercial intercourse and before my next letter, in all probability, others of a more startling description will be thing but a Spanish pirate. announced. The office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been conferred upon Lord Clarmeasure. The hon, member for Huron had curs in the expression contained in the 11th endon-the other noblemen to whom it was offered having declined to exchange the ease of private life, or their customary official duties, for such an onerous and responsible task. its last Session, on the subject of Wheat and The selection is felt on the whole to be a judicious one; for, though neither an Irishman. nor connected in any way with Ireland, which is necessarily a disadvantage for such an office, Lord Clarendon is a person of good abilities, of considerable tact and discretion, of excellent business habits, and above all, of a mild and conciliatory disposition; and it is hoped pestilence, and people died by scores in the "and because the removal of protection will those qualities will more than counterbalance other defects. His acceptance of the office of Lord Lieutenant, of course, necessitates a vacancy in the Presidentship of the Board of ment a large amount of British Shipping, Trade, which will be conferred on Mr. Lahouchere, who is weary of the toils of the Irish Secretaryship. Mr. Labouchere will be succeeded by Sir W. Somerville, the present Under Secretary of State. Several other minor changes are said to be an contemplation in the ministerial offices, but their routine has not yet transpired. They may probably be postponed till after the elections. The deaths of Lord Besborough and Mr. O'Connell, within a few hours of each other, are marked events in the history of Ireland, and will so be considered by future generations. You are considered by future generations. You are playment, and the wages are good. Since the already acquainted with the death of the Lord cold wind coused, the crops have made such pro-

the demagogues have expired with him. Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa on the 16th May .-No man of his age enjoyed so large a portion O'Connell. He made a few friends, but many enemies; and although it must be admitted that he did some good in his day, yet the greater part of his patriotism consisted of the "vox et praterea nihil." His heart has been sent to Rome. What a satire on the character of the man. In life, his heart was never with Ireland-in death, it will be in a far distant land. I am sorry to state that disease and death multiply in the metropolis and suburbs, to a great extent. The diseases most prevalent are typhus, and scurvy; the former brought in a great measure from Ireland, the lafter two, superinduced by low diet and want of proper vegetables, especially potatoes, which medical authorities state contain an

anti-scorbutic of great efficacy.

A newspaper controversy has sprung up

upon the merits, or rather demerits, of parties concerned in republishing literary works .-Messrs. Wiley & Putman assert the right of Americans to reprint foreign books, ad. lib. so as there is no international copyright to restrain them, and denounce a number of our London Publishers by name, as "Fagins of Letters," for pursuing a similar practice with American books. They add: "It can be clearly proved that the value of an English copyright is not affected one farthing, by the question, whether the work is, or is not reprinted in America. The reprint market there is an entirely new one, which does not stop the sale of a single copy of the English edition. The English author receives from the publisher precisely the same sum, whether there is an American edition or not. Any publisher in London will, I think, admit this to be true. English authors, then, lose nothing by American editions. Their gains are, at any rate, no less, in consequence of a reprint of their works." I do not consider this to be a sound argument. Surely an export of their works, at a fair price, to the United States, must be beneficial and productive to the English author. Mr. Bentley, (included in the Faginal list,) has published an indignant reply, and states that he has paid between £14,000 and £15,000 to three American writers alone for their copywright. It is a pity that no just arrangement between the

two countries has been concluded. Her Majesty's hirthday was celebrated with great eclat last Thursday. A formal invitation has been sent by the Queen to Mehemet Ali, who is said to intend paying a visit to England next year.

Lord Ashburton has published a pamphlet on the financial condition of the country, in which he declares his opinion that the Bank Charter of 1844 has proved a failure, and that it would be difficult to form any estimate of the immense losses, both of the Evchequer

Major General Sir II. Watson has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 63rd foot, vice Dyott, deceased.

At the Hull Corn Market, yesterday week, a gentleman residing at Barrow, bought a quantity of wheat, now growing in Lincolnshire, to be delivered in August at £3 per quarter. At Uxbridge Market, (one of the largest near London,) on Thursday, the price of wheat fell £3 per load, taking the average prices which were obtained at the previous Market day.

Dr. Chalmbers died tous suddenly a feet days since at Edinburgh. Sir Eardley Wilmol Hobarttown.

The foreign news is unimportant. In France, the bill relative to postal reform has been rejected by 187 to 162. The appearance of the wheat crop is said to be magnificent .-The barley and oats are also good, but not so fine as the wheat. In Portugal, matters remain in a very unsettled state, but England s going to interfere in order to put a stop to the civil war. The news by the Indian mail. although not of great political importance, is of interest to many, particularly the intelli-gence of a fearful hurricane which ravaged he coast of India from Ceylon to Kurrachee. The extent of its ravages were unknown at the time of the departure of the mail. Lahore and Scinde are quiet. Lord Hardinge returns to England in October.

have given way in Mark Lane; and the greatest reluctance is evinced to purchase beyond daily want. It appears to be univerearly as well as a very plentiful harvest.

At Monday's market there was a short supply of English wheat, with ready buyers at a reduction of about 12s. per quarter under the personage than the President of the Reform currency of that day week. Barrel flour is 5s. or 6s. lower. Indian corn offering 4s to 5s cheaper, both floating and on the spot. Barley beans and peas, meet with slow sale at a reduction of 1s 6d to 2s 6d per quarter.

At Liverpool, fine Canadian wheat per 70 ib., 12s to 13s; fine do. flour 42s to 43s per 280 lbs; superfine do. do. 43s to 44s; Canadian oatmeal, 55s to 56 per 240 lbs; Indian com per 480 lbs. 56s to 60s; Indian corn meal (per 196 lbs..) white 30s to 31s; yellow 29s to 30s; American white beans 80 to 84s per quarter. The latter market is firm.

The differences between the Queen of Spain nd her consort had risen to such a height, that the propriety of adopting immediate measures to secure a divorce had been discussed in the Cabinet. Queen Christina had gone to Rome to use her inuence at the Vatican, to prevent queen Isabella from obtaining a divorce, and thus to secure the

The Mexican privateer which captured the American bark Carmelita is supposed to be no

The civil war in Portugal was still in progres at the latest accounts, the 19th ult., though actual hostilities had been for a season suspended The Army Service bill passed through commit ec. the Duke of Wellington again lending it his

The Earl of Charendon has been appointed Lord ientenant of Ireland in the room of the late Lord Bestorough. It is said that Mr. Labouchere will succeed Lord Clurendon at the Board of Trade. and that Sir W. Somerville will be the new Irish

The accounts from India received by the Over land Mail represent that country as enjoying general tranquillity.

Fever continues largely destructive to life in Ireland, and has been communicated to the English sea-port towns with equal fatality. Outrages

The harvest prospects are good. The reports from all parts of Ireland on the state of the crops are most satisfactory. There is more than au average breadth sown of wheat, only and rye, and the plants present a most luxuriant and healthy appearance. The statements of neglect of tillage in the Western Counties must have been greatly exaggnated; for we find the Galway and Mayo papers stating that if no blight fall upon the crops naught. Up to the period of the sailing of the steamer, the potatocs looked healthy.

The appearance of the crops in England is no less encouraging. The Liverpool Albinn of 30th May, saye-" Our accounts from the agricultural districts are of the most cheering and encouraging description. Grass, whest, potators, spring crops, all present a most promising appearance. The weather is eplendid, with occasional showers, ample and sufficient. There is generally full om-In people who every day arrived. It was population was thrown upon Canada—a coun-contents over the child's body, scalding him true, the Quarantune had been in a great meatry herself menaced with famine. He thought so severely that he died shortly after.

Sure under the control of the Imperial Covern—that the Provincial Covern—that the Provincial Covern—that the Provincial Covern—that the Provincial Covernment sught to re-

Repeal agitation is laid low, and the hopes of | so generally in such promising and flattering terms Let us be thankful Foreign early potatoes had been received, an were selling at 3d. per lb.

THE FOOD QUESTION .- The gloomy prospect o of his countrymen's applause, or engaged so impending famine, and the actual existence of rather elongated countenances in the streets large an amount of public attention as Daniel impending famine prices, have been dissipated by during the day. I could read "Flour's down, Providence. For weeks did the price of wheat and I'm bit," in the faces of a goodly number nothing short of the direct interposition of Divine flour rise in all the markets, -in vain were vessels of gentlemen who probably arose this mornmerchants search the globe for bread corn. The the world. cry was still that the supply was insufficient,that the coming harvest in England would be a failure,-and that bread stuffs would be dearer next Michaelmas than at the present period. Just earth, calling forth its hidden powers, and covering the land with a luxuriant green. Bright sunshing days succeeded-changing the bud into blossom-Then were things changed with a rapidity to which modern history offers no parallel. The reported scarcity showed symptoms of actual plenty. The hidden stores began gradually-reluctantly-yet surely to come forth. At Mark Lane on Monday last, prices reduced 6s per quarter. At Mark night, and the fireside in front of a well filled Lane on Wednesday, trade was almost at a stand grate, was the only place where a person still. At Bristol, and Birmingham, on Thursday, could sit with any degree of comfort. I fear there was an enormous decline in prices. In Lindon on Friday, there was a complete stagnation the heavy rain would add much to the misein the trade-very little business was transacted, ries of the poor creatures in the emigrant and that at a decline of 5s, per quarter. Holders sheds. are reluctant to concede, and buyers hold off cauwhole world teems with ahandance,-and prices was, must still decline. But let all this be borne in mind distinctly-when looking back at the dark days of the past month-that there has been no change in human circumstances, or human appliances, to call feeth this most beneficial reaction. It is clearly traceable to the finger of an over- to relieve the wants of the indigent and suffering ruling Providence.

THE GREAT BRITAIN -Since the fine weather has set in, podestrians and equestrians, by dozens at a time, have been visiting this ship, the great point of attraction being the breakwater. The took place, which occupied the time of the Meeting spring tide beginning on Wednesday last, the for upwards of two hours. Many propositions laborers along the bay were taken on board the were made and many rejected. One gentleman levisthen, and it was soon known that the effect proposed laying violent hands on Molson's Wharf, of the work which had been going on irside with smiths and earpenters was to be tried. The pumps were known to be working as the tide mee, by the exclusive use of the Emigrants. Another person streams of water seen issuing from her in several suggested the espediency of applying to the Go. places. As the tide rose it was perfectly evident vernment for posession of the Dock Yark and its that the ship rose slightly also, but the tide was not a high one. Thursday morning, however, it empty Sheds. "his was rejected on account of its rose much higher, and the same efforts were re. apparent impradicability. A third thought an. posted; and at high water it was quite visible Island should be procured somewhere, and that the vessel was nearly upright, and very little by the head. At low water it was evident that she stood out of her old bed two or three feet; and an amazing quantity of large and small stones ununimously, that a Committee of twenty-one were thrown into the hollow left from her rising, persons should is appointed, exclusive of the Some of the labourers who have been on her from Clergymen and ill the Medical Men in town, to the first are intelligent men, and they stated that she was all in motion and quite affeat everywhere. No effort was made on Friday. It blew strong, be consucted for the relief the sufferers, and to and the sea was very high. The ship seemed to whom should be isputed the task of corresponding have settled back a little, but it is quite clear those in authority have her in hand, although the large with the Government, on all matters connected hole is still not high enough for patching.

Newry Telegraph May 18.

## MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, June 20, 1847. " Another week has passed and gone," and

the Collective Wisdom have made but pre- the Mayor, for the purpose of taking into considercions little use of the time. A few bills, of a ation the best mans of assisting the sick and cal nature, and a fearful number of questions asked by the Opposition, and answered by the Government, have made the sum total of the business transacted. The Ministry have not ex-Governor of Van Dieman's Land, died at they will come down with the Civil List, and tion Board of Hedth in relieving such distress on on the same day Mr. Scott will move a vote of want of confidence, so that the coming week will probably pass, and leave as little trace behind, in the legislative way, as any that has

The duliness of that exceedingly dull body, the Legislative Council, was retarded for a day or two, of the past week by the introduction of a series of resolutions-condemnatory ed to do the same. of the Union, and repudiating many other measures-on the part of the honorable and eccentric Mr. John Neilson. The debate H. W. Benson. commenced on Thursday, and was resumed on the following day. At the close, a portion of Market after market, since my last prices the resolutions, amounting to nothing, was W. Ferguson, carried by a majority of one; and another lot J. Nickalls, expressing a great deal, was rejected by the F. Donoghue, casting vote of the Speaker ! Jas. Brown.

The partial victory can be accounted for by H. Gildersleeve, the fact, that one of the Councillors, no less a Association, deserted his friends, and shirked the question; or rather he voted for the useless portion of the declaration, and very quietly walked out of the House before the important question was put. The Pilot, in congratulating his friends on

the close vote, with a complacency which few could assume, says, "Dr. Widmer left the House for a few minutes," and thus attempts to account for the triumph of the Government. The Doctor certainly did "leave the House for a few minutes," and his limited "absence" has not yet expired, for to my certain knowledge he has not been there since. The fact was, and it would have showed more candor, had the Pilot stated it. Dr. Widmer was entirely opposed to the resolutions, and only voted their utmost to win sniles from the audience. for those which declared facts that were not disputed by any party. Upon the resolutions which express a political opinion, the hon gentleman determined not to vote, and therefore they were read from the chair. This is the fact of the matter. The resolutions I have already sent, although you will be somewhat surprised at their origination by Mr. Neilson. Inn, on Tuesday, he 8th June, 1847, pursuyet you cannot fail to be equally astonished at ant to notice. The President in the Chair. the introduction of a matter of this important nature into a Legislative Council. A downright censure on the government was intended, and but for unforeseen circumstances would have been expressed. And by whom is this vote of want of confidence in the Executive introduced? By the representatives of the people, or men who are supposed to have : leaning toward the democratic branch of the Legislature? Not a bit of it. The motion is made by gentlemen who possess their seats by patent from the Crown-who are placed as a controlling power over the Commons-by men who possess not the confidence of the people, nor, I might add, of the very Power there will be an abundant growth of food in Con- that called them into existence. A minority of the Legislative Council of Canada, acting for the purpose of giving larger premiums at in conjunction with Her Majesty's Opposition the ensuing show, it was resolved that the in the Assembly, have assuredly immortalized officers of the Society use every exertion in themselves, by their wish to guard the interests their power in procuring subscriptions, so as to of a class which is much better qualified to take care of itself. It is to be hoped, however, that the next time the gentlemen take advantage of the absence of many of their fellow-Councillors, to censure the Government, grees that, if nothing occurs to throw them back, they will play their cards better-for the re-

There is nothing of much consequence on the tapis in the city. The English Mail arrived this morning, and as flour is down at home pretty considerably, there were some sent out to foreign lands-in vain did the wealthiest ing in much better spirits with themselves and

Emigrants continue to pour in upon us, and as the means of transportation to Upper Canaat that crisis, the cold frusts which had continued da is very limited, the sheds are crowded .throughout April, and until the first work in May. The mortality has not decreased; indeed there disappeared,—fine genial showers saturated the appears a desire to suppress correct information upon this head, which is not only reprehensible, but is calculated to have the very the blessom into the fair appearance of fruit. contrary effect on the citizens, and at a distance, from that intended.

The weather continues disagreeable; yesterday it rained incessantly from morning till

tiously; but the sun shines gloriously—the refreshing showers have descended most copiously—the ing at Daley's Hotel, and a splendid affair it The Speaker gave his first dinner last even-

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was called by the Mayor yesterday at the Town Hall, to contrive measures Emigrants. The meeting was well, but not numerously attended. There were few speeches made, but a van deal of desultory conversation and notens votes appropriating the same to the unchored out in he harbor, for the Emigrants to be lunded at. at last, it was determined almost whom should be left the details of all measures to with the Emigraion of the present season. By the time this thing was agreed to, the meeting had become smal by degrees and beautifully less, so that it was win difficulty, that the Chairman, the (Mayor,) am the Secretary, (Mr. Cull.) could find voices enough to declare the Resolution entried. What allows is official :-

At a Public Secting called by his Worship destitute Emigrats, the following ununimously adoted :-

That a Committee be formed consisting of at least twenty-one members, seven of whom shall destruction; and too-operate with the Corporamay come under their notice; and that the said Committee shall have power to obtain Mr. Molson's. Wharf, or any othe suitable place, and to make enquiries, as to wheher the complaints which have been made of the inproper detention of the emigrants in their passes from Montreal, are well founded, and if so b report the same to the Gov-

That the Clergy of all deportionations be requested to afford thir assistance in such way as they may find to be nost beneficial, and the Medical gentlemen of th City be respectfully request.

OMMITTER.

Robert Jackson, J. Williamson, J. Coy. D. Prentiss. S. Muckleston. I. Carruthers. J. Macfarlane P. McManamin T. Askew, T. A. Curbett, J. Mowat. Jac. O'Reilly. Garrat Comerford, S. W. Brady, E. J. Berker,

Jas. Cull,

MR LEONARD. This gentleman rew a great House last night, The Theatre was ne only as full as it could hold, but was very fashionbly attended. Major General Sir Richard Armstrog, and most of the Officers in Garrison were among the crowd.

Of Mr. Leonard'acting we have no space to say much; but it wa all that the severest critic could desire. His brone may not be so rich as that of some other orlebreed Irish Comedians, but his performance makes ample amends for that deficiency. His wit, hmor and bye play are admirable; and the pludits of the audience were as bountiful as the mot ambitious netor could desire The pieces represente were " The Irish Attorney" and "The Irish Tute," both capital farces; and capitally well they tere played; for seeing the enthusiastic receptionof Mr. Leonard, all the other actors and actresses were on the qui vivo, and did At the conclusion Mr. Leonard was called

before the Curtain o receive the expression of feeling he had so warnly excited.

PITTSBURGH ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY At an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Pttsburgh Branch Agricultural Society, held at Mr. James Strachan's

Directors presen-Messrs. Wm. Stark, A. McAdoo, Jas. Birnipgham, A. McIntyre, W. Cowan, W. Chesnit, Alex. McArthur, Sam'

Chesnut, sen. The Treasurer, Alex. Logie, Esq., on behalf of the Committee appointed to audit the late Treasurer's accounts, stated, that through the unavoidable absence of the other member of the Committee appointed to act with him, he was at present unable to report on the subject, but hoped to be alle so to do at the next meet-

ing of the Directors. The members present having paid over to the Treasurer double the amount of their subscriptions for the present year; and with a view to increasing the funds of the Society. have the list perfected by the 1st of July, according to law; and that the Secretary be requested to solicit subscriptions personally, from members and others who may be desirous of promoting the objects of the Society.

. The want of a public Fair or Mart for the . an early instead of a late harvest may now be anticipated. In short, we never remember to have verse, when victory was so certain, must be sale of live stock, produce, &c., being general