EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS PER STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

From the Quebec Mercury

The letters per Britannia, by the Express Mail from Halifax, reached Quebec this morning at ten o'clock, thus nearly beating the telegraph. The following is

[From our London Correspondent and written expressly for the Quebec Mercury.]

London, June 9th, 1848.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamer, Captain Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday the 6th inst., having performed the passage from New York in less than 13 days, including her call and detention at Halifax. The Cambria brings £73,000 in specie and 71 passengers.

The news from Canada is not considered of an encouraging or satisfactory nature; we have reports of the violent speeches of Papineau and others, denouncing the English government as the sole cause of every untoward event, and urging prompt action in throwing off the hated yoke. In the *New York Weekly Herald* of the 16th ult., some articles appeared relative to Canada and the West Indies, which have been quoted by most of the leading journals of England. The object of the writer, as regards Canada, like the agitation of Papineau and his coadjutors, is to favor the notion of a separation of the Canadas from the mother country, and an incorporation with the United States: this proposed panacea has not procured adherents here, or provoked any particular remarks from the journals that have given insertion to the articles alluded to.

The Chartists have been exhibiting themselves in more than their usual numbers for the last week or two. The speeches delivered at their various meetings have been as violent as ever, and physical force doctrines only were received with approbation by the motley assemblages. On the evenings of Sunday and Monday last public meetings were held in the open air in different parts of the metropolis and its vicinity—tumultuous processions were afterwards made, and some disturbances and much alarm created. Arrangements on a large scale for holding meetings on Whit Monday in London and the provinces simultaneously, have been projected; and this day being a general holiday, fears were entertained that a repetition of the scenes might be enacted which took place on Easter Monday at Kennington Common and other places. The subject has claimed the attention of parliament, and was brought under notice in the House of Commons on Monday last. Ministers have adopted more rigorous measures than hitherto pursued; The police authorities are on the alert; notices have been issued, forbidding the repetition of such assemblages as illegal, and several of the most notorious of the Chartist agitators have been arrested, amongst whom were, on Wednesday last, Ernest Jones, J. Fussell, Alex. Sharpe, J. Williams, &c. The intended demonstrations for Whit Monday, we have no hesitation in saying, will be defeated, and the metropolis saved from alarm or interruption to the usual routine of business.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to the Marquis of Londonderry, stated that communications had been received from the British Ministers at Naples, Rome and Florence, relative to the troops of those States having entered the Austrian territory, but her Majesty's Ministers did not think that there were any existing treaties or obligations which required them to interfere, and, therefore, it was not their intention to do so. The marquis of Lansdowne in reference to some observations as to the Chartist disturbances, assured the House that measures had been taken which, in the opinion of the government would be successful in putting an end to them.

In the House of Commons a great portion of the time for public business has been engaged during the week, in continuing the discussion on the proposed measure for repealing the Navigation Laws. On Monday a motion was brought forward condemnatory of the course pursued by her Majesty's ministers with reference to the affairs of Spain, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. In answer to a question respecting Prussia and Denmark, Lord Palmerston stated that the mediation of this country was going on singly, and not conjointly with that of any other government. In reference to the expulsion of a British officer from Spain, the same noble lord said that he had received information to the effect that Col. Bristowe had been arrested and expelled the Spanish territory, without any reason being assigned; enquiry was going on upon the subject, but as yet no satisfactory answer had been received.

On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention of laying two bills before the house, after the Whitsun-holidays, on the subject of the Excise Laws: on the same evening a bill was brought in by Mr. French, the object of which was to secure to Ireland a complete system of railways.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

An additional increase of the precious metals is exhibited in the last weekly returns of the Bank of England, to the extent of £135,520.

On Wednesday it was announced that the Bank of England would be willing to make advances on bills of exchange, exchequer bills, and other approved securities at 3 per cent. until about the middle of July, when the payment of the dividends will have taken place; this will afford some accommodation, and applications have been made for loans at that rate. The disturbances which have been going on in the metropolis, the provinces, and in Ireland, have had a depressing influence upon trade and commerce, and though there have been no movements of an alarming nature, yet an uneasiness prevails, which interferes in some extent with manufacturing and speculative operations. The accounts received to-day from the manufacturing districts are of a very gloomy character. The last packets from Constantinople as well as from New York, have brought very few orders for manufactured goods; and it is considered probable that several mills at Manchester and elsewhere will cease working next week. The railway calls for this month amount to £1,712,257, which shews a reduction of £1,931,103, as compared with the corresponding month of 1847, when the amount was £3,646,362; this diminution is not however entirely on English lines, but a great proportion on foreign ones. In matters relating to business done in the public securities of our country during the last week, there has been but little to interest the general reader. Consols have not varied to the extent of one per cent, the prices ranging for the most part between 83⅞ to 84⅞. The same dullness pervades the railway share market to-day.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 5.—Closing of Conciliation Hall.—The usual weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held yesterday in Conciliation Hall. The attendance was large, the hall and gallery being crowded in all parts. Mr. John O'Connell announced the closing of Conciliation Hall, owing to the want of funds. He also gave notice that the Association and the Irish Confederation had coalesced, and would adjourn *sine die* on Monday next preparatory to reorganizing a National Association; and lest it might be supposed that the new body was to lead to anything illegal, or that was calculated to inveigle them into a violation of the law, it would be well for the country to know that this body would be formed by the union of all Irishmen and the concentration of public opinion was perfectly legal.

Policemen Committed for Trial.—A case took place at the head police office yesterday, which has excited much attention. An inspector and two constables were charged by Mr. McCormick with illegally tearing down a placard from his shop window. The complainant is the publisher of a weekly penny broad sheet, called the *National Guard*, and that print has been seized, it would seem, by the police in some localities. The publisher, on last Saturday, issued a placard, in which the "force" did not meet with very gentle treatment, and they tore down the placard.—The magistrates decided that the placard was not legally removeable by force, and committed the inspector and two policemen for trial [illegible].

Union of Parties.—The Irish League is expected to hold its first meeting. The meeting of the confederation on Tuesday evening was expected to differ warmly as to the Union but the opposite was the result.—The confederates spoke in favor of union, and with some small dissent the meeting responded; and some member of the Repeal Association, who were present as spectators, were called upon to speak, and were well received. It is not true, as stated in the *Daily News* of Tuesday, that the League has decided on the adoption of the Club System; that branch of the arrangements has not yet been finally settled.

The Crops.—From all parts of the country the tidings still come that a finer harvest never was in prospect. Men are now in earnest asking each other the very serious question—Where will it be eaten?

The *Irish Felon*, (late the *United Irishman*) will make its first appearance on the 24th inst. The prospectus is issued, and announces that the new paper will advocate and enforce, amongst others, the following principles:—

"That the Irish people have a just and indefensible right to this island, and to all the moral and material wealth and resources thereof, to possess and govern the same for their own use, maintenance, comfort, and honor as a state.

"That the custom called tenant-right, which prevails particularly in the north of Ireland, is a just and salutary custom, both for north and south, that it ought to be extended and secured in Ulster, and adopted and enforced by common consent in the other three provinces of the island.

"That every free man, and every man who desires to become free, ought to have arms, and to practice the use of them.

"That the sovereign style, title, honor, and dignity of an Irish Felon to British Rule, are higher, more glorious, and more sacred, than those of any King or Queen on earth; and that the life and liberty of one Irish Felon are at least as precious and sacred as those of one King or Queen, one viceroy, one judge, or sheriff, or juryman."

The Army.—A soldier in the 3d Buffs has been tried by court-martial, at Belfast, for using seditious language. The finding and sentence will not be known till the commander-in-chief ratifies the opinion of the court.

Mr. Mitchell.—A correspondence relative to the attempts of a Mr. Macarthy (a solicitor) to see Mr. Mitchell at Spike Island, occupies no small portion of some of our papers. There is a statement, answer, reply, rejoinder, and surrejoinder (as lawyers say,) and at the end, all that you can make out for certain is, that Mr. Macarthy did not see Mr. Mitchell.

Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland.—The total number of persons committed for various crimes in Ireland in 1847 was 31,-683. Of these, 15,276 were convicted, 6639 acquitted by verdict of jury, 4392 discharged, no bill being found; 4075 discharged by reason of no prosecution. The sentences upon those convicted were as follows:—Death, 25; transportation for life, 88; for fourteen years and upwards, 173; for seven years and under fourteen years, 1870; imprisoned for more than a year, 398; for one year and above six months, 1322; for six months and under nine, 9582; sentenced to other punishments, 1833—total convicted and sentenced, 15,276; acquitted or discharged, 15,606.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 6.—The Paris papers of Monday were occupied by the proceedings in the National Assembly on Saturday respecting M. Louis Blanc.

The elections were still proceeding in Paris with much activity. M. Cassidiere, would, it was still believed, be at the head of the poll. General Changarnier, M. Duras, and M. Goudchaux, would follow in possibly that order. The number of candidates (there were [illegible]

Notwithstanding the tranquility of the preceding day much anxiety existed in Paris.—The results of the elections—the threatened "strike" of all the workmen, engineers, and engine-drivers of the various railroads in France—the election of President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the National Assembly—the approaching congregation of all the workmen of Paris at a cheap breakfast—were all considered as so many causes for apprehension, immediate or remote. The alledged resolve of Government to bring MM. Barbes and Blanqui and their fellow-prisoners to trial before the ordinary Court of Assizes was considered, under all the circumstances, the wisest course that could be adopted.

A meeting of the directors of all the railroad companies was held at the residence of the Minister of Public Works on Sunday morning when it was determined not to submit to the unreasonable demands of the French engineers and firemen to discharge all English workmen employed on the roads. It was farther determined to adopt the most energetic measures to defeat an attack threatened against the Englishmen employed on the Rouen Railroad.

The *Presse* states that the Committee on the Divorce Bill have declared themselves against that measure.

Up to the hour of post on Monday evening Paris remained tranquil, notwithstanding the continued bustle of the elections. Instead of becoming more clear, the results were more uncertain than in the forenoon; still it was not doubted that the returns would be republican.

La Liberte states that the Committee on the Constitution will be ready to present their report to the National Assembly by the middle of the present month. It is said further, that MM. Dupin and Dufaure have distinguished themselves in the Committee by the democratic spirit of their propositions.

The *Commune de Paris* states that "the Republican Government has dared to arm the forts round Paris, a measure which the late Government feared to adopt. Ammunition is being every day publicly carried into the fort of Romainville!"

Paris, Tuesday, Half-past 10, a. m.

The first consequence of the affair of yesterday has been the resignation of M. Cremieux, minister of justice; this took place immediately after the close of the sitting yesterday.—It is said (but of this I am not certain) that he has resigned his office as representative. The resignation of M. Bastide, minister of foreign affairs, is also reported to have been tendered yesterday. The resignation of the other ministers is expected this morning.

The Assembly marked its sense of the conduct of the government by electing MM. Portalis and Lacrosse, Vice-Presidents, and M. Landrin, Secretary, who had severally resigned their office in consequence of the conduct of the government in the affair of M. Louis Blanc.

M. Bekard, author of the proclamation addressed by the Assembly to the nation on the affair of the 15th May, has been also elected secretary.

A council of the government and the ministers was held yesterday on the subject of these proceedings, the result of which is reported to be the resignations of MM. Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin.

The six vice-presidents elected by the Assembly for the ensuing month are MM. Bethmont, Marrast, Corbon, Cormenin, Portalis, and Lacrosse.

It is reported that M. Woirhaye succeeds M. Portalis as Procureur-general, and M. Ernest Desmarets succeeds M. Landrin as Procureur de la Republique. These appointments, however, do not appear in the Moniteur, which nevertheless announces officially the resignation of M. Cremieux, by whom they were contemplated. It is, therefore possible that they may not be ratified.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor of Paris against *attroupements*, an immense number assembled last night around the Porte St. Denis. The boulevard became impassable, and carriages were compelled to turn off and find a passage by the back streets. The subjects of discussion at these open air nocturnal clubs were the presentation of a sword to General Courtais, the sending addresses to Barbes and Blanqui, &c. At about 11 o'clock a body of the national guard marched from the Boulevard du Temple, and, after the usual summation (a process similar to reading the riot act), succeeded in clearing the thoroughfare.

The Minister of the Interior presented to the Assembly last evening the project of a law against *attroupements*.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Journals of the 1st inst., have been received. A modification of the Cabinet was said to be imminent. It was reported that M. Bertrand de Lis would retire and be succeeded by M. Mon.

The financial crisis still continued.

El Heraldo of the 1st of June, which we received this morning, complains that Sir H. Bulwer, even after his dismissal by the Spanish Government, gave fresh proofs of the "hatred with which he views the Spaniards," and the "especial delight which he experiences in threatening and insulting them," by leaving orders that, on his departure, the escutcheon of arms over the doors of the Legation should be taken down and placed inside the house, in order to give the people to understand that all intercourse was broken off between the Governments of Spain and England.

The tone of our Spanish contemporary is still exceedingly bitter.

Our Madrid correspondent writes, under date the 3rd, that Count Raczynski, the minister plenipotentiary from the court of Prussia, has been received by the Queen. In a short speech, he expressed the satisfaction of the King at the renewal of friendly relations between the two countries.

Some of the Republican party at Massip have been shot. The *Heraldo* reports the discussion in the British House of Commons on the Spanish affair. It says that the government was afraid to meet the parliament on the subject, and that it was probable that Lord Palmerston would resign.

An address to the liberal party has been published by Colonel Portal, chief of the late insurrection in Seville. He denies that gold or corruption had been employed to produce it. He says it failed from the liberal party not coming forward. Count de Hamel, Charge d'Affaires of Belgium, has written to the newspapers to say that he has applied to his government for leave of absence, but that it is not true that he had received orders to take advantage of it.

ITALY.

We have received accounts from Naples of as late a date as the 31st ult. At that time the capital was tranquil.

The official journal of the government of Sicily, of the 26th ult., states that Cozenza, Calanzaro, and Monteleone have risen, massacred the gendarmes and the police, and were preparing to match upon Naples to dethrone the King.

The journals of Naples publish decrees forbidding the posting up of printed papers without the permission of the authorities.

The *Alba*, of Florence, has the following information from Naples, of the 22nd ult.—The steam frigate Hercules left on that day for Reggio, where there had been a violent insurrection, in which the troops had been the victors. The citizens have occupied the mountains, and the forts of Pizzo, Scilla, and Monteleone are in the hands of the liberals, with Marquis Gagliardi at their head. A provisional government is established at Cabanzaro. It is said that Ayala will place himself at the head of the movement at Calabria.

The *Prussian Staats Anzeiger* of to-morrow will contain the following letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the publication of which has been sanctioned by the King:—

"I most submissively announce to your Majesty, that, in obedience to the command imparted to me, I have left London, and again set my foot on the Continent. I consider this the fittest moment once more openly to declare the sentiments imbued with which, as your Majesty already knows, I return to my native land. I give myself up to the hope that those free institutions for the surer consolidation of which your Majesty has at the present time convoked the representatives of the [illegible] develope themselves more and more for the welfare of Prussia. I, for my part, will devote all my energies to this development with confidence and good faith; and I look forward to the moment when I shall bestow upon the constitution which your Majesty after scrupulous deliberation is in the act of ratifying with your people such an acknowledgment as the code of that constitution shall prescribe for the Heir of the Throne."

"The Prince of Prussia.

"Brussels, May 30."

Copenhagen, May 30.—It is impossible, amongst the many different reports current, to find out how matters really stand. The general belief is that the preliminary negotiations will soon be so far advanced as to allow the English Government to proceed with their mediation. However, hitherto all the propositions from the English side appear only to have called forth new and still more violent measures from the Prussian Governor and General. The last measure of General Wrangel to impose his unprecedented contribution upon Jutland makes a good winding up to the conduct of this Teutonic warrior, who has immortalised his name by committing razzias in Jutland only equalled by those executed lately in Algeria.

Nevertheless there has been, and is at present, a strong inclination at Berlin to get out of their difficulties, and all means are adopted to stave off the now threatening political combinations.

Turin.—"We have just seen a private letter from Turin, which states that while they were singing *Te Deum* in the cathedral of that city for the recent victories of the Piedmontese over the Austrians, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that he had received a despatch from Naples, announcing that the King had been assassinated."

Advices from Turin to the 1st, have brought the important intelligence that Peschiera had surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had taken place at the same moment at Goito between 30,000 Austrians and 15,000 Piedmontese, the result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry, when flying in confusion, a great portion were cut to pieces.—The King and the Duke of Savoy were personally engaged in this combat. The former received a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and the latter was slightly wounded by a musket ball; not sufficiently, however, to induce him to dismount or to retire from the field.

Latest from the North of Europe.—Hull, June 9th.—The Queen of Scotland, which left Hamburgh at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, arrived here to-day at 11 o'clock a. m., and brings the following intelligence, taken from the Borsenhalle of June 3: "Flensburg, June 1.—A distant cannonading had been heard at intervals throughout the day. The advance of the troops on the north again is not thought of, and it is reported that the retreat of the Prussians from Flensburg was to take place on the 2nd inst. Apenrade and Hadersleben had been abandoned to the Danes, the German inhabitants having left those places to avoid being made prisoners.—Three Danish steamboats and a schooner had anchored off Apenrade, and landed about 1500 men."

From the New York Herald.

London Herald Office, Saturday Morning, June 10.

Paris, Friday, June 9, 1848.—Paris was very much agitated last night. The house of M. Thiers was attacked, but the mob were driven away by the military. The proclamation against *attroupements* was torn down, and there was serious fear of collision, but, happily the mobs were dispersed without accident.

Marseilles, June 6, 4 P. M.—I have this instant received from the commander of Cairo, which left Alexandria on the 29th of May, the following interesting news.—

An extraordinary express reached Alexandria from Suez on the evening of the 28th too late for the despatches to be sent by the post, with the important intelligence "that the Sikhs had revolted at Lahore, killed two English commissaries, and massacred all the English troops."

The European Times, dated one o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst., contains the following intelligence; it is to the latest moment, Letters from Vienna state that hopes are entertained of the Emperor's return. The liberal programme of the Foreign Minister, had met with the Emperor's approval.

Further accounts state that the Austrian General Radetsky, had succeeded in reaching the rear of the Sardanian army, and forcing its retreat.

A report from the city of Messina, states that the inhabitants were entirely ignorant how long the metropolitan garison would destay hostilities. Business was improving.

The state of Germany continues very discouraging. Berlin letters state that 13,000 persons had left the city. Many houses and shops were empty, and there was no real value of any description.

From Denmark, we are informed that the government had voted $260,000 for the defence of Norway, by Norwegian troops and a fleet.

Austrian letters mention that rumors were afloat respecting the failure of Jacob Post.

The Report of the assassination of the King of Naples was unfounded.

From the European Times, June 10.

Trade has been slightly depressed during the past week, owing to the renewal of political agitation both in England and Ireland, and the less favorable tendency of our continental advices.—The produce markets have been less buoyant; holders are rather anxious to realize, and prices have consequently a declining tendency. Large supplies of all kinds of produce are brought forward for sale, but this is owing in greater degree to the late advance in price than to a want of confidence on the part of merchants as to the future state of the trade and commerce of the country. The corn trade is without any improvement; on the contrary, a further depression in the value of most articles, whilst little business has been transacted. There is also a further decline in the value of cotton, and the sales are limited. The general aspect of commercial affairs on the continent continues dull and unsatisfactory, but in some respects a slight improvement is perceptible. There is a further increase in the supply of money, and the rate of interest yet tends downwards. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts wears a discouraging aspect.

The extremely fine growing weather which continues to prevail, exercises a very depressing effect on the grain trade in all parts of the United Kingdom; and should it continue for a few weeks longer, until the wheat crop has passed that critical period of its zenith, "the blossom," prices would no doubt decline still further. At Mark-lane, on Monday last, holders of wheat acceded to a reduction of 1s @ 2s per qr. The highest price of the best English being quoted at 47s @ 55s; and American at 46s @ 48s per qr. On the following day, in Liverpool, holders of wheat submitted to a decline of 2d @ 3d per 70 lbs. Barrelled flour, although the supply at this port is very limited, does not bring more than 27s 2d @ 28s, duty paid. Indian corn has sustained an important fall, white not realising more than 20s @ 32s, and yellow 32s to 34s per qr. A few days ago, sales were forced at 1s 6d per qr. under the above prices, which induced an increased demand; but this slight reaction in price has checked the business again. The value of Indian meal is now quoted at 14s @ 14s 6d. The import of grain and grain produce during the week, from foreign ports, amounts to 2952 qrs of wheat, 153 qrs. of barley, 9239 qrs. beans, 5622 qrs. Indian corn, and 397 bbls of Indian meal.

The imports of cured provisions during the week are 175 trcs, 19 bbls beef; 852 bbls pork; 616 casks, 857 boxes bacon; 32 casks hams; 528 bbls and 1037 kegs lard. The demand in London for American bacon keeps steady, but in the course of the present week prices were a little easier. Cheese, being in limited supply, has risen 1s @ 2s per cwt. in the same market. At our market the sales of beef, since the 3d instant, are estimated at 1100 trcs, the greater part of which was taken by a London buyer. Holders of this article have, therefore, manifested greater firmness.—There is not so much inquiry for pork. At the usual weekly sales on Tuesday last, a fair quantity of bacon found buyers, but prices receded 1s @ 2s per cwt. Lard being in good demand, realised an advance of 6d @ 1s per cwt.

Naval stores are not so much inquired after.

Provincial.

THE QUEEN vs. THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

From the British Colonist.

In this case, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, after adverting to the technical objections which had been raised by Mr. Baldwin to the form in which the application had been made, delivered on Saturday last, the following judgment on the only two substantial points at issue between the parties, in which the rest of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justices Macaulay, McLean, and Draper, concurred.

"The purpose of this application will probably by answered by the expression of my opinion in any shape on the question of [illegible] which has been raised.

"It is my opinion that the Directors elected in June, 1847, were not in office while a new election in June, 1848, was going on, having been elected only for a year, or, in the words of the 6th clause, '*for the ensuing twelve months*,' which would expire, I think, on the day preceding the next annual election, and would not include the day till when they were elected to serve. The 6th clause contains evidence that this is what the Legislature meant, for it provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of President, or Directors shall choose another from among themselves "who shall fill the office till the general annual meeting of the shareholders."

"I am aware that the word 'till' is not necessarily, and in all cases, to be taken exclusive, but, on the whole view of the [illegible] I consider it to be so in this case, and as Mr. Proudfoot was not a Director, and could not be President at the moment of giving in the votes upon the proxies entrusted to him.

I am further of opinion that, if he was President, he would still not have been an officer coming within the prohibition referred to. It may be said, with reason, that so far as the Legislature may have meant by the provision to exclude the influence of any personal interest or motive at the election, and to secure its proceeding upon an enlarged view of the public interests, they might have felt it proper, if the contingency had been suggested to them, to prevent even the President of the Bank from voting upon proxies where he had been ordinarily in the receipt of emolument from his office; but the enactment does not, on the sound principles of its construction, warrant our holding that we have included him in the restriction, and the Act bears evidence on the face of it that they did not intend to do so.

The 13th and 22nd clauses both shew clearly that the Legislature did not use the word "*officer*" in such a sense as to include the President, or other Directors who are [illegible] managers, rather than officers of the institution.—(3 B. & Ad. 125.)

For this reason, as well as the other, I consider the objection that has been taken to the election not a valid one, and it is satisfactory to find it affirmed on one side, and not denied on the other, that nothing new and unusual was done on this occasion—nothing but what had been done at every election, through a long series of years, without being hitherto questioned. The rule should, in our opinion, be discharged.

The rule was, therefore, discharged without costs, from the nature of the application—it being made in the name of the Queen.

THE BAR.

The following we find in the *Canadian* [illegible] of Saturday last:—

"We find it necessary to notice a passage in an article of the *Globe* of May 27. Speaking on the law of libel, the editor says:—'Is it not the case that some six or eight applications are now before the highest Court of Upper Canada, to strike as many Barristers of high standing from the profession, on the score of malpractices? And is it not a fact that the press are muzzled—that they dare not attack these cases openly, on account of this monstrous law of libel?' We read with surprise, insomuch as with the information at our command, we have not heard, nor can we learn anything of the 'six or eight applications' spoken of as 'now before the Courts.' If they are before the Court of Queen's Bench, which is the proper tribunal for striking Attorneys off the roll, or before the Law Society, for disbarring Counsel, the decisions will be no doubt given this Term; and if so, we shall report them as in duty bound, and an humble service to the public and the profession, under any law of libel whatever. We should like to see an action or an indictment for libel, founded upon a report of an adjudged case! We certainly 'date' [illegible] the cases openly' when they occur; but our opinion is, that the *Globe* is misinformed. Perhaps he has heard some intended applications. We shall see if any be made. If so, and they fail, they should be published in justice to the accused; if successful in justice to the community. For the credit of the Canadian Bar, we trust the *Globe* has been misled in this instance."

We alluded to applications in part the "before" the Court, and the remainder "intended." If not yet all before the Court, we hope for the credit of the Canadian Bar, that they soon will be—for assuredly there is ground enough. We are ready at any time to give our cotemporaries, in private, the names of the parties.—*Globe.*

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE CONDUCTORS OF THE PRESS THROUGHOUT CANADA WEST.

Gentlemen:—

I beg leave to submit for your notice, the subjoined statement of the sums already subscribed in this District, towards the funds of the "Annual Exhibition" of the Provincial Agricultural Association, to be held in Coburg in October next:

Town of Coburg	£100	
Northumberland Agricultural Society	100	
Durham do. do.	75	
Colborne District Agricultural Society,	30	
Darlington	£15	35
Clarke	10	
Hope	10	
Cavan	10	

I would also draw your attention to the following paragraphs from the Letter of the President of the Association, the Hon. Adam Fergusson, addressed "To the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Directors, Secretaries, and Members of the Agricultural Societies throughout Western Canada,"—from which it will be seen that the Association trusts altogether to *subscriptions* to carry the Exhibition through:

"The Premiums awarded at the two former Exhibitions, amounted to about twelve hundred pounds; of this sum, nearly three hundred pounds remain yet unpaid. The amount required for Premiums at the next Exhibition, will fall little short of seven hundred pounds.

"Thus, Gentlemen, you will see that nearly one thousand pounds will be required for the above purpose, and for this the Provincial Association are wholly dependent upon you."

By Command. H. JONES RUTTAN,

Secretary to the Managing Committee, of the Provincial Association.

Violent Tornado.—On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the neighborhood of Ingersoll was visited by a fearful calamity, which was commenced by a heavy shower of rain and hail, the hail falling in greater quantity and magnitude than perhaps ever known—the smallest hailstone being 4 inches in diameter(?)—the lightning was very vivid, with thunder. In a short time after the shower of hail ceased, the Village of Ingersoll was alarmed by a dreadful noise as of water rushing forward, the air becoming black with dust; large branches of trees, shingles, and boards were seen floating in the air. The tornado first made its attack on the mill belonging to Jacob Choate, extended in a South-easterly direction, tearing up trees, houses, barns, and spreading itself in a wider range, passed through the property of T. Holcroft, who is at present in Britain, having torn away the dwelling house, out-houses, and barns, and laying the fences down—in fact causing destruction wherever it met with opposition. Mrs. Holcroft and Mrs. Parker, with some young children were sitting in a room, when the roof and upper part of their house was taken away, and they were put in a great state of alarm, but providentially escaped from the effects of the destructive element. It then passed the property of Messrs. Thomas [illegible] McDodald, doing immense damage to the houses, barns, sheds, orchards, crops, &c., and causing a serious loss to the parties, which will be much felt during the ensuing harvest. From where it first was observed as far as we yet learn it has made its ravages for about 4 miles from N. W. to S. E., and about one mile wide in the neighborhood of Ingersoll, tearing up very large trees, houses, barns, sheds, &c.; killing several cattle, we believe, belonging to Mr. Cook, and doing damage inconceivable in the locality specified, but doubtless much damage has been done both in the West and on the lake shores. It is impossible to describe either the appearance or the damage done. The roofs of houses and barns were carried off—others from their foundations, and in one of two stories, the upper was carried off to a distance, and the other still left; houses were burned; fences were destroyed so that sheep and cattle have access to the crops. Many serious escapes were made, the inhabitants, particularly the females and children, being within when the occurrence took place; but though many contussions were received we are happy to say that no loss of life occurred as far as we can yet positively learn.—*Woodstock Star.*

The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America.—The Annual meeting of the *Grand Orange Lodge* of British North America was held in the Orange Hall, City of Toronto, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd inst.; the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in the chair. We are informed that this was one of the largest meetings ever held in Canada. There were delegates from all parts, whose reports of the prosperity of the Institution in their several localities were most favorable.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Canada East, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were submitted, and bore ample testimony to the flourishing condition of the Order notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties with which they had to contend.

The Report of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was very gratifying. Several Lodge rooms of a superb and magnificent appearance have been erected in that section during the past year, and conveyed in trust to the Grand Lodge of British North America. A request has been made, and will no doubt be complied with, for the Grand Master to go there, dedicate them, and then take possession in the name of the Institution.

Among the visitors present, our informant particularly noticed Jas. Goudy, Esq. of Nashville, Tenn., who although 30 years absent from his native land, was, notwithstanding, able to gain admittance to the Lodge. We understand that he expresses himself highly delighted with the way in which the noble Order is kept up, and resolved to come and settle again under the British flag. We are told he is a gentleman of very large property.

Among the speakers assembled our informant was particularly struck by the force and eloquence of the remarks which fell from *Mr. Allen*, the High Bailiff of Toronto, whose talents as a speaker are of a commanding order.—*Cobourg Star.*

The above is published by us as a matter of news only. Our opinions remain the same with respect to Orange Institutions.

Ed. Whig.

☞ The Montreal *Courier* says, during a drive on Friday last below the Church of Long Point, we met a cavalcade of sixteen caleches, and inquiring the cause of such a number being together, we learned, to our surprise, that the occupants were farmers from the Parish of L'Assomption. Their fields were ravished by an innumerable army of grasshoppers, on application to their Cure, or Priest, they were recommended to come to town and have masses said in the church here, which is especially dedicated to the Worship of the Virgin Mary, for the destruction of the insects; and they were so far on their way to repeat aves and pay for masses. Alas,—for the grasshoppers!

☞ The *Quebec Gazette* publishes a list of sixty-four vessels arrived at the Magdalen Islands in four days, from May 8 to May 12, inclusive. The tonnage of these vessels in the aggregate amount, was 2,876 tons, an enormous amount for two or three barren rocks in the Gulph of the St. Lawrence. Of these 64 vessels, 35 were American with a tonnage of 1,915 tons; 28 were British Colonial, with a tonnage of 933; and one was French of 24 tons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that we shall apply to the Legislature at the next meeting thereof, for a Charter for the construction of a Railroad from Lachine on the Island of Montreal, across the said Island, and across the waters of the Ottawa and the Isle of Jesus to St. Eustache, St. Andrews, and Grenville, in the County of Two Mountains, thence crossing the waters of the Ottawa at or about Hawkesbury, and following as near as may be the line of the valley of the Petite Nation river to the Town of Prescott, on the River St. Lawrence, with the right to erect the necessary bridges over the said waters, and to make use of said bridges as Toll Bridges if desirable, and to enjoy all privileges appertaining to the same under the name and style of the "Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company."

James Fraser,	T. A. Stayner,
Peter McGill,	John Frothingham.
Jos. Bourret,	G. Moffatt,
John Young,	J. C. MacKenzie,
William Dow,	H. Taylor,
John Boston,	W. MacDonald,
J. B. Greenshields,	D. Davidson,
Wm. F. Coffin,	

Montreal, June 20th, 1848.

Two Situations Wanted.—It has been reported in town for some days past that the Government have determined to abolish the office of Supervisor of Tolls, West of Lachine,—the office being in their opinion not wanted.—*Pilot.*

There has long been an opinion in Upper Canada that Mr. Gowan, Egerton Ryerson, Mr. Joseph, and Mr. Mederith, Assistant Secretary for Canada East, should be severally relieved of the duties imposed upon them. The reason why the public require the dismissal of Mr. Gowan is that the creation of the office for the sole purpose of rewarding him was a scandalous job. Mr. Ryerson's appointment was another job; and the people have no confidence in his integrity as a public man, and desire his removal. Mr. Joseph should be removed on the ground that he being a political enemy of the Ministry, and being in possession of the secrets of the Cabinet, he has the opportunity of acting the part of a spy. The office of Secretary West, was sold by the little renegade Duncan, who was taken into partnership with Mr. Mederith, Advocate, Montreal, on the stipulation that he (Duncan) would secure for Mr. Mederith's brother the office of Assistant Secretary which he now holds. The Ministry had nothing to lose by acting with becoming firmness in these cases.—*Examiner.*

Visit of the Governor General to Quebec and Grosse Isle.—Most unexpectedly His Excellency Lord Elgin arrived here yesterday morning, from Montreal, in the steamer *John Munn*, and embarked on board the steamer *St. Pierre*, for the Quarantine Station, at about 5 o'clock, A. M. His Excellency dropped among his officials, at the Island, most unexpectedly. He went through the hospitals and the sheds, and the other buildings at the Station, examining the books, &c., being apparently resolved to satisfy himself of the present state of affairs there. On leaving we are pleased to learn that he expressed himself highly pleased with the order, regularity, and cleanliness of the establishment, saying that nothing could be better. This expression of approval is the more flattering to the officers of the Station, that being totally unexpected, he saw everything in its every-day state and routine. We are most pleased to place these facts before the public, tending, as their publication will, to the best of results. His Excellency was received on his landing by a Guard of honor formed from the 71st Regiment and Rifle Brigade. The *St. Pierre* returned to Quebec about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when His Lordship visited the Upper Town. He returned to Montreal in the *John Munn*. The only Aide-de-Camp in attendance upon the Governor General, was [illegible]

Arrival of Indian Chiefs from Lake Superior.—At the latter end of last week, five Chippewa Chiefs, from Lakes Superior and Huron, accompanied by their interpreter, Louis Cadotte arrived in this City, on their way to the seat of Government. The eldest, *Shin-goo-a-kons* (or Little Pine) is eighty-one years of age, and fought on the British side during the Revolutionary war, many years since. With him was his son, named *Na-wa-qua-qua-go-bow*, a fine stalwart, athletic fellow, over six feet in height, and, indeed, "one of nature's noblemen. The others, *Puh-qua-chi-ni-ni* and *O-gui-stan*, are of advanced age, and wear trophies of their prowess, given them, as they say, by "John Colborne."

This morning they embarked for Montreal, to lay their grievances before his Excellency the Governor General, and request his interposition. They complain, we believe, that by the grants of mineral lands made to public companies—all of which lie on the shores of the great lake,—they suffer in a pecuniary point of view, and, further that they are cut-off from the lakes, where their subsistance is mainly obtained.—*Toronto Colonist, June 27.*

Printers be Cautious.—In a recent number of the *Huron Gazette* the following letter addressed to the Editor, is published:—

"Goderich, 2nd June, 1848.

"Sir.—I have just received your paper, addressed to me 'Mr. A. F. Morgan.' As the eldest son of an L. L. D., I believe I am entitled to the designation of Esq.—at all events as Lieut. Col. of Militia, I am certainly entitled to it by courtesy. You will therefore either have the goodness to address my paper correctly, or not at all.

Your obed't,

"A. F. MORGAN."

Being "the eldest" or the youngest "Son of an L. L. D." confers no claim to be addressed as an Esquire. But by Mr. Morgan's rank as a Lieut. Colonel, he is "entitled to it, *not* by courtesy," but by right of his Commission, in which he is described as an Esquire. But how Mr. Morgan could have been so vain and silly, as to write such a letter, we cannot conceive. It shows a weakness of the most lamentable kind.

☞ Yankee-Drugs.—United States exchanges mention that a bill had passed the Senate for restricting the sale of adulterated drugs, whether imported or otherwise. The precise machinery is not mentioned; but examiners are to be appointed with salaries of 1,600 a-year. It was said in the debate that the greatest frauds are now perpetrated in the matter of imported medicines. Blue pill contains only one-fifth of mercury, Peruvian bark comes from Dutch willows, and Belgian Drysalters successfully counterfeit the marks of the best French chemists.—*Mont. Herald.*

Banishment of Georges Sand.—The celebrated Georges Sand has received a hint that her farther presence in Paris at the present moment might be attended with disagreeable consequences, and she has consequently retired to some quiet spot at a distance from Paris. It appears that she was one of the depositories of the secret of the attempt on the National Assembly on the 15th ultimo, and one of the principal actors in carrying it into execution. During the attack upon the Assembly she was seen at a small public house at the corner of the Rue de Bourgogne, in company with M. Boccage, an actor at one of the Paris theatres, distributing pistols, daggers, and other weapons, to persons forming the procession, and at the very moment when they were approaching the hall of the Assembly.

The fact was brought to the knowledge of Attorney General of the Republic, who, on inquiry found the facts to be so well authenticated, that could not pass the matter over in silence, and he gave the fair conspirator a hint, which has had the effect of driving her into retirement. Georges Sand, or rather Madame Dudevant, is an intimate friend of M. Ledru Rollin, and she is suspected of having given M. Jules Favre considerable assistance in framing the celebrated bulletins of the Republic. On the day of the election of the Executive Government, which has replaced the Provisional Government, Georges Sand was at the National Assembly, and while the ballot for the members of the Executive Government was going on, the National Guards on duty were not a little astonished to see her sitting on the grass with M. Ledru Rollin, in the little garden adjoining the Salle des Pas Perdus, coolly smoking cigars.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

His Excellency, Lieut. General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces in Canada, arrived at Kingston, in the Steamer *Highlander*, Capt. Stearns, yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock. He was received by a Guard of Honor of the 20th Regiment, at the Queen's Wharf, and landed under a salute of nineteen guns. Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, was in waiting on the wharf to receive his superior officer, and the two Generals drove away together to Sir Richard's House, where Sir Benjamin takes up his residence during his short stay.

To-day, some time between nine o'clock and noon, a Grand Review and Field Day of all the Troops in Garrison will take place on Barriefield Parade Ground. The Troops will be reviewed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

In our last we alluded to the gallant General's chartering a whole steamboat for the exclusive use of himself and Aides-de-camp. Our remarks have called forth the following Communication, which having reason to believe hears a semi-demi-official character, we shall publish and treat with attention:—

A well-wisher to Dr. Barker has read with great pain the attack made by him on Sir Benjamin D'Urban in the *British Whig* of the 29th instant, attributing to the Commander of the Forces feelings of exclusiveness and pride totally foreign to that distinguished officer's character. There never existed a gentleman more plain and simple in his habits than Sir Benjamin, or more thoroughly unpretending in his general intercourse with society; nor could anything be more mistaken than attributing to *exclusiveness* the taking up the *Highlander* for his Excellency's sole use.

Dr. Barker does not seem to have taken into view a simple fact, which, nevertheless, was the reason for chartering the *Highlander* on this occasion, namely, that the Commander of the Forces would be thus enabled on his voyage upwards, to stop at the Coteau du Lac, at Prescott, Brockville, and Gananoque, for the purpose of inspecting and forming his opinion on these Posts by personal examination.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that no opportunity would have been afforded for doing this by a river steamer coming up in her ordinary course.

This explanation may possibly induce Dr. Barker to explain away the offensive imprecations levelled at the Commander of the Forces, whose habits, the writer again repeats, are simple and unpretending in a remarkable degree, and on all occasions prove him to be the frank, plain, and unostentatious Soldier.

Dr. Barker, Editor of the British Whig,
Kingston, June 28, 1848.

We take the liberty of making a few remarks on the above. In the first place, we utterly disclaim any intention of attacking Sir Benjamin D'Urban. A good natured and somewhat idle squib should scarcely be deemed an attack. And moreover, the principle of hiring an expensive steamer for the exclusive use of one man was animadverted upon, not the gentleman who hired it. It is very true that the money to pay for this vessel does not come out of the pockets of Canadians; and consequently, it is not a legitimate subject for a Canadian newspaper to meddle with.—Directly, this may be the case, but indirectly, Canada is deeply interested in the matter.—The presence of British Troops in this province is a source of great pleasure and *some profit* to the Colonists. At the time we write, and for some time past, a Committee has been sitting in the House of Commons on the Expenditure of the Country; and should an item of personal extravagance go before that Committee, *unexplained*, it might operate seriously to the detriment of Canada—perhaps cause the total withdrawal of the Troops, than which nothing could be a more fatal blow. The naked fact would have found its way to the public; our idle squibbing has brought forth an explanation; that explanation, we hope, will prove satisfactory; and so we take leave of the subject.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The Hills had a glorious night on Thursday last. It was the last night of the short season, and the performances being under the patronage of Major Crofton and the Officers of the 20th Regiment, the attendance of the Military was very general. The Regimental Band was in the Orchestra, and discoursed most eloquent music. The House was crowded in every part. The Hills never played better than on Thursday night—the brilliant audience excited them, and they did their utmost to please, succeeding most admirably.—The more the people see of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, the more they like them. They are highly accomplished comedians, and whatever they attempt is done with the greatest neatness.—Their children are treading in the footsteps of their accomplished parents. The Hills proceed hence to Sackett's Harbor and Watertown; thence return to Kingston, and ascend to the upper part of the Province, by the way of Belleville, Coburg, and Port Hope.

☞ The Deluge Fire Company, No. 1.—The new Engine for this Fire Company has arrived at Kingston, and is to be seen at the City Engine House. It is apparently a most powerful Fire Engine, and is manufactured with great taste and expense. It comes from the Manufactory of L. Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., and is warranted to do more than any other Fire Engine of its power in the whole world! It is a very pretty specimen of Yankee handicraft, and we trust will ultimately prove as good as it looks. The cost of this noble implement, laid down at Kingston, exceeds $1012, exclusive of duties, amounting to £31 9s 10d. We say exclusive, because we have some hope that the amount of duties will be remitted by the Government, when the application comes before the Council. Kingston is greatly indebted to Mr. T. O. Butler, the 2nd Fire Engineer, and Captain of the Deluge Company, No. 1, for the exertions he has made to procure for Kingston this great addition to the means of preventing Fires. The maker intends to be here about the 10th of July to receive his pay, when a public display will be made of the capability of the new Fire Engine.

☞ Flour.—By the Kingston Telegraph Report of yesterday, we find that flour has fallen a little. Fair brands are offered at 23s 9d; for best brands Superfine, 24s a 24s 3d and 24s 6d is asked.

☞ Honesty at a Premium.—The good folks who live at a distance from Canada must form a dreadful idea of the honesty of its inhabitants. A Mr. Thomas Wandless, deems it necessary to advertise the integrity of a steamboat steward who picked up a purse and gave it to his captain for the owner.—How wonderfully honest!

☞ Canadian Topography.—The Montreal *Courier* asserts, and the *Pilot* copies without remark, that the steamboat *Speed* met with her calamitous fate four miles *below* Grenville! Why should we be angry with the London Press for the occasional ignorance it displays of the geography and topography of Canada, when two of the leading papers of the Provincial Metropolis show so little knowledge of the great river which washes the wharves of their own city?—To the far distant reader we may explain, that Grenville is at the foot of steamboat navigation below Bytown; that at that small village the fearful rapids of the Long Sault of the Ottawa commence, and the only communication upwards is by means of the Grenville Canal, a very small affair, only twenty feet wide. Nevertheless, in spite of the physical improbability, the unfortunate *Speed* is made to burn four miles below Grenville, viz. in the middle of the Long Sault Rapids.

☞ Training Day.—Thursday last was the General Muster Day of the Militia. The ridicule attached to this kind of display seems to have subsided; and men attend the annual muster as a matter of duty and obedience to law. It was the case at Kingston, with the 1st Frontenac Battalion. Owing to the severe illness of D. J. Smith, Esq., the post of Colonel of this large Battalion, has fallen upon the worthy shoulders of H. Smith, Junr., Esq., the County Member. The turn out of both officers and men was very general, and after the parade, the Colonel entertained his officers to a Lunch at his own house. The 3rd Frontenac Battalion mustered at Kingston Mills, under J. B. Marks, Esq., the Warden of the District. The 2nd Battalion mustered at Waterloo.

The following reached us in the ordinary course, enclosing the price of the advertising; but it has not been inserted among the Advertisements, because after inquiry has been made, we cannot find that any person of the name of Holland resides at Williamsburgh:

POLLY WAGS.

Insurance Companies are informed that the undersigned has made arrangements along the St. Lawrence for saving Polly Wag wrecks. His Salvage Charges will be very moderate; yet he has no doubt that the amount of business to be done in his line during the fall will enable him to live.

WILLIAM HOLLAND.

Williamsburg, June 29, 1848.

The Canada *Gazette* of Saturday contains a Proclamation of the Royal assent to the following Acts of last Session:—

"An Act to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbor Company."

"An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company."

"An Act to incorporate the Carrillon and Grenville Railway Company."

"An Act to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company."

"An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company."

"An Act to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company," and "An Act for incorporating the Toronto and Goderich Railway Company."

Murder at Guelph.—We regret to learn that another brutal murder has been committed in the neighborhood of Guelph. The majority of our readers will recollect the conviction and execution of one Conklin some months since and the dreadful scene at the gallows when the guilty man adjured his brothers to revenge the taking his life, to which a response was given that "they would." It is feared that his dying behest has been but too fearfully fulfilled. One of the jurymen who tried Conklin has been murdered with a spade, and the head nearly severed from the body. The suspected party, one of Conklin's brothers, has decamped and hitherto no trace has been obtained of his "whereabouts."—*Colonist.*

☞ Third-Riding of York.—Mr. Blake having vacated his seat in Parliament by accepting the office of Solicitor General West, has to go back to his constituents for re-election. The nomination takes place on Wednesday 5th July, at Duffin's Creek, Township of Pickering; Francis Leys, Returning Officer. The Reformers will honor Mr. Blake with a public dinner, at Head's hotel, in the afternoon, when the nomination is over. Mr. Mourn, it is said, is again in the field to oppose Mr. Blake, and to expose his own unpopularity, if he be foolish enough to go to the poll.—*Globe.*

☞ Health of the Emigrants.—In addition to what we stated yesterday, we have much pleasure in adding, that although the number of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of this city has, since the opening of the navigation, at times exceeded one hundred and thirty, the deaths from the 27th of May to the present time—nearly one month—*have been but three! and none of these from fever!*—*Quebec Mercury.*

☞ Welland Canal.—We are informed upon authority, that the works on the Welland Canal are about to be suspended immediately, in consequence of the lowness of the funds in the Provincial Exchequer. The Hon. Mr. Tache, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and the Hon. Mr. Killaly are, we understand, on a tour of inspection visiting the different Public Works throughout the Province. Last week they were at the Welland Canal, when they gave instructions to have the works suspended. It is stated, that the contractors will insist upon being indemnified for the loss they must necessarily sustain, and that the amount of such indemnification will nearly equal the amount required to finish the works.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

THE CROPS

The crops throughout the Home District look remarkably well, except in some few instances where the wheat has been winter-killed.

Toronto Examiner.

Crops in the Gore District.—The weather for the last ten days, has been excessively hot.—We have had some few showers, but not enough to do good. The crops throughout do not look so well in consequence of not having rain. It is to be hoped we may have some before long, else it is feared serious injury will be done.

Brantford Courier.

The Weather and the Crops.—For some time back the weather has been extremely dry, alternating between extreme heat and cold, the thermometer ranging from zero to 100°; This had a very injurious effect upon the growing crops which appeared withered and parched for want of moisture; but on Tuesday evening last we had two or three smart thunder showers—and since then an occasional light shower, which will undoubtedly be of great benefit to growing crops of every description. The Hay-crop, however is too far gone to be much benefitted by the rain, and will consequently be rather a poor crop. Quite a number of fields of Fall Wheat have been much injured by the recent frosts, and look quite white and withered. Early potatoes, corn, &c., have been injured to a greater or less degree. The crops generally, in this vicinity, do not look as promising as they did a month ago.

Bathurst Courier.

The *Victoria Chronicle* of the 22nd says:—During the past week we have had frequent showers and the different crops are now looking well. We hear that the heavy frost has injured the Hay and Wheat crops in many places very much.

The *Guelph* (Wellington District) *Advertiser* says:—The fall wheat is generally good, and promises an average yield.

We have had weather peculiar to almost every climate during the past few weeks, from the chilling cold of the frigid regions to the burning heat of the torrid—and in such sudden changes as to induce a feeling very similar to fever and ague, now in a cold bath, and again in hot water.

Brockville Recorder, June 29.

☞ The *Dawn* still lies on the [illegible] Heron's Island; and people continue [illegible] upon her.