[illegible] by the [illegible] and of- [illegible] little was [illegible] intend to His [illegible], represent- [illegible], the time [illegible] much more [illegible] be made as [illegible] Parliament than [illegible] complaints [illegible] inhabi- [illegible] Parliament from within [illegible] hid from that [illegible] strong feel- [illegible] ance at that [illegible] favorable to [illegible] time, which [illegible] of having a separate Legislature within its limits. From the first establishment of its representative form of Government down to the time of the Union—that after the Union it would be an act of common justice and [illegible] the Representative of the Sovereign to convene Parliament alternately at Toronto in Upper Canada, and at Quebec in Lower Canada; but the Legislature to whom the subject was submitted, thought otherwise, and advised "Montreal" as the place to be selected, which advice was received and acted on. Within a very short period of time however, we have seen the Building in Montreal occupied by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, rented and fitted upon it was, at a great expense to the country, wilfully burnt before our eyes, and the Libraries belonging to the respective Houses, and their records and proceedings consumed with it.

That such then, being the state of the case, and with a view of removing every obstacle that may have a tendency to hinder, or in any way interfere with the well working of the Union, we most respectfully beg leave to recommend to His Excellency will be pleased to convene the Parliament every four years alternately, at Toronto and Quebec; that the plan here submitted is not to be found precedents in other countries, and that it can now more easily than at any subsequent period be carried out, inasmuch as all former records and proceedings in Parliament have been destroyed.

That each branch of the Legislature will now have to commence over again, and will therefore to alternate sittings as here recommended, and their records and proceedings ought henceforth to be made out in duplicate, so that one copy may be deposited in the vaults of the Parliament House at Toronto, and the other within the walls of the Citadel of Quebec, where they will be secure from the ravages of fire, and from the attacks of external and internal foes.

That the Parliament Buildings at each of the Cities of Toronto and Quebec are the property of the Province; that they are commodious and comfortable, and can be made ready for the reception of the Legislature at [illegible] will have a better opportunity of ascertaining and understanding, by personal observation, the condition, the wants, and the wishes of the people, instead of being confined, as they now are, to such knowledge of public affairs, to the narrow limits of their respective Provinces.

Mr. Gott moved to negative the consideration of the question, which was lost.—Ayes, 27; Nays, 36.

Mr. Sherwood (Brockville), moved a resolution simply declaring the propriety of moving the Seat of Government from Montreal. He moved that to declare in effect, it is desirable that some central city or town shall be fixed on as the permanent Seat of Government.

Mr. Robinson said, that he had heard that it was the intention of the Government to remove the Seat of Government to Quebec immediately after the Session, was that true?

Mr. Baldwin said, not that he was aware of it. Ayes, 33; Nays, 33.

Mr. McDonald (Kingston,) moved another amendment, having for its object the declaration of the House in favor of Kingston. Ayes 10 to 50.

Mr. Lyon then moved another amendment in favor of Bytown. Ayes, 13; Nays, 47.

The vote was then taken on the motion.—Yeas, 31; Nays, 29; and thereupon a committee was appointed to draft an address in accordance with these resolutions.

Mr. H. J. Boulton, Chairman of the said Committee, immediately reported an address, and Mr. Sherwood moved the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Guzy moved that the House do adjourn; again that the consideration of the subject be postponed.

Mr. McDonald hoped this motion would carry. There were seven gentlemen belonging to the District of Montreal who were now absent from the House. He was sure the alternative Parliaments would never do.

Mr. Drummond thought this matter was attempted to be hurried through the House with [illegible] haste. The hon. member made an [illegible] appeal to the House against permitting [illegible] to be driven from the city by mob [illegible]

[illegible] N. MacNab followed, and asked whether there had never been a riot at Toronto. Did not people remember that the House [illegible] was attacked by Mackenzie's [illegible] in order to force him into the House?

Mr. Duncan said, that the disputes which [illegible] prevailed in the city, prevailed [illegible] to a much greater degree in the Cabinet. He [illegible] ned in calm times that Montreal was [illegible] per place for the Seat of Government, [illegible] now allowed personal fear to take the [illegible] which would actuate the removal of [illegible] of Government. Ministers might [illegible] presented the lamentable disturbances which had taken place, or they might have had [illegible] unanimous vote of the Legislature immediately after the outrage. Instead of that, [illegible] selfish motives, sought for complimentary. Now, instead of making this question, which in 1843 they all agreed was a [illegible] interest to pause, their own, they were all disposed; and some of them accepted the [illegible] for their opponents. These riots would [illegible] place anywhere. Had there not been [illegible] at Toronto on account of the [illegible] presence of an obnoxious person for [illegible] cause then here in Montreal [illegible] these were this further scandal, that [illegible] be prevented yet even here from seeking their share in what had been [illegible] onto an Alderman had most wonderfully [illegible] important fact it made humanity [illegible] Toronto, too, was not tenable in [illegible] in peace the House could not be [illegible] they were to be by the military. [illegible] grade the Legislature to move under the [illegible] measure of circumstances.

The question being then put on the Hon. [illegible]'s motion, the House divided:

[illegible] Messrs. Attorney-General Macdonald, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General Blake, Boulton of Toronto, Boulton, Bowbidder, Burnham of Kent, Cameron, Chabot, Chambers, Christie, Daly, Dunscomb, Ferguson, Fortier, Gugy, Holmes, Forquin, Guillett, Hall, Lemieux, Lemieux, Merritt, Methot, Nelson, Price, Richards, Sherwood of Toronto, Sherwood of Brockville, Smith of Wentworth, Taché, Tessier, Viger, Wakefield.—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Cartier, Chapais, D'Orsay, Solicitor-General Drummond, Egan, Flint, Galt, Gamey, Hincks, Inspector-General Lafontaine, Lyon, Maclaren, Magrath, Macdonald of Kingston, McNab, Malloch, McConnell, Metcalfe, Munro, Peltier, Robinson, Sauvageau, Sherwood of Brockville, Smith of Durham, Thibaudeau, Vankoughnet, Wilson of Hastings, Wilson of Toronto, Young.—46.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, May 18.

[illegible] DEBT OF THE PROVINCE.

[illegible] to move that the resolution [illegible] respecting the public debt of the [illegible] property of the house a [illegible] purpose of reducing the expenditure [illegible] to illustrate more the large [illegible] some paid to all the public officers. The sum expended [illegible] Council was about $35-[illegible] $40,000 more than was paid the President of the United States, that his house at Monticello which had been let before rented at £170, had been leased at £150, for five years, notwithstanding that that the government had expended some thousand pounds on the improvements, that the Attorney General's had each £1000, besides one clerk at £300, and another at £200. That the Solicitor Generals had £600 each; that the amount paid and due the Queen's Printers during the last 18 months, amounted to no less than £16 030; that the postage of the House during that year was £200. In fact, he remarked, that the expenditure exceeded the appropriation which had been made by Parliament by a large sum. He went over a number of other items to show the necessity for the greatest economy and inquiry in reducing the expenditure in some way or another. He also remarked on the present constitution of the Executive Council, maintaining that the Attorneys General ought not to be mixed up with politics at all and should not have a seat in the cabinet.—The manner in which some members were placed on the bench rendering the proceedings connected with their preferment such as to exercise the appearance of an "artful dodge;" and the manner in which friends and partizans were provided for rendered their present system very much like a system of jobbing. He also stated his belief that the tax paid by the people for the administration of justice in her Majesty's Courts of Canada amounted to about £100,000. The humble member commented on the resolutions as he read them over, but as he merely wished to have them on the Journals of the House, and bring them up next Session, no discussion took place.

Mr. Christie then asked Attorney General Baldwin whether he thought it proper for the Attorney Generals to have a seat in the Executive Council.

Attorney General Baldwin answered that in the position in which Canada was placed, he thought it was necessary that they should have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr Christie also made some allusion to the Solicitor Generals not attending the Courts and Queen's Counsel being paid for performing their duties.

Mr Gott then moved the postponement of the resolutions which was agreed to, when the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when various members made several suggestions as to the necessity of reducing the expense of Printing and the Collecting of Customs. Several of the accounts were then passed. The committee rose, reported progress, and to sit again to-morrow.

From the London Times.

THE NEW IRISH BRIGADE.

THE II DIVISION OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.—An investigation has taken place into the conduct of he late Superintendent of the division of the Force, relating to certain irregularities in the distribution of the gratuities given to the police must be reported to the Commissioners, and are then if not objected to, paid over to the parties for whom they are designed by the Superintendent of the division. In this way considerable sums came in to the possession of Mr. Medlicott, an Irishman and Superintendent of the II division.—In one case a reward of £5 was given by a private individual to several police-constables for their good conduct, which was duly reported at head-quarters in Scotland-yard, and ordered to be paid over to the men for whom it was intended, but the Superintendent never parted with it. A great many other sums were retained in the hands of the same person. These facts and various other irregularities, coming to the Commissioners of Police, they caused an enquiry to be instituted. It is a very indulgent to their own countrymen in the "force," they could not entirely overlook Medlicott's defalcations, and "broke" him. He was reduced to the rank of Inspector. Soon afterwards, fresh delinquencies were discovered; he was again put on his defence and dismissed from the force. He is now an inmate of Whitecross-street prison. Medlicott was Superintendent for 9 years at a salary of £250 a year, with the horse and other emoluments. He was a retail economist at home, and did not appear to be a spendthrift abroad, but is well known to have levied a kind of black mail in the shape of loans in the publicans in the district of Spitalfields, Wapping, Whitechapel, and St. Georges-in-the-East. One licensed victualler in Upper East Smithfield, is his creditor for upwards of £200, another in the same neighborhood, for £50; two in Spitalfields, each for £10; and various others for sums of £5 £10, and £20 each. The rent of the stable, allowed by the Commissioners, was never paid, and altogether he has victimised the tradesmen to a considerable amount. It is also well known that more than one publican of whom Medlicott had borrowed money, were not proceeded against for Sunday-trading, while others who had not "come down with the dust," were rigidly prosecuted for very slight violations of the law.—Several other dismissals and degradations to the ranks have taken place in the division which is generally called the Irish brigade, from the number of patlanders who belong to its ranks. The II division was in a sadly disorganised condition until the dismissal of Medlicott and the suspension of Scott. It is now in charge of Mr Steed, late of the A division, a good officer, who formerly did duty at Buckingham palace. He has been promoted over the heads of many older inspectors, but the Palace influence was paramount. On the whole, the promotion of Inspector Steed is likely to reflect a reformation in the Irish brigade.

STATE OF CONNEMARA.

Galway, April 24.

I have this moment returned from Connemara, where I have been staying the past three weeks, and I hasten to lay before our readers a few facts concerning the awful state of that part of our suffering country. It would sicken the hearts of the stoutest to behold the sights that I have seen during my sojourn there—the bodies of human beings half buried along the road sides, in the fields, and in the bogs; the peasants unable to walk from the effects of sheer starvation; and a total disappearance of cultivation. You will scarcely believe it when I tell you that the laborers are willing to hire with persons who would undertake to feed them, sometimes demanding 10s. or 12s. a year into the bargain, but in numbers of cases they have offered their services for their food and 3s. or 10s. a year. You may easily imagine what kind and what quantity they would get in these awful times. As to think of levying taxes for the relief of the astounding calamities of the people of that part of the county, it is the most absurd idea, for there are no persons there to pay them! Men who, but in a few short years ago, were the comfortable owners of half a dozen cows, 30 or 40 sheep, and a good stock of mountain ground to sustain them—men who lived decently, and carried on a continual exchange of one article of food for another, living after their own rude fashion, are now the poorest of God's suffering creatures, stalking through the country, hungry, naked, and homeless, and wishing for death, as a happy termination of their sufferings.—Even the hereditary owners of the soil have been stripped of their inheritances solely on account of the enormous taxes which, of course, could not be collected; years of famine have produced in Connemara the most remarkable changes. The inhabitants were always hardy and ready to earn their bread by honest means; now they are not hardy, but weak, infirm, disheartened, and dispirited, and instead of being the dwellers in a comparatively happy soil they are the most afflicted people on the face of the earth. I stopped at Oranmore, and on getting up next morning I saw a considerable number of persons, from a part of the county not so badly off as Connemara, and whom the taxation had not yet destroyed, taking their departure for Galway, there to take shipping for America! Thus you see our people are broken down at home, while those who have just sufficient to remove them from the sight of such misery hasten to get a glimpse of that promised land, where to be industrious is a blessing, and where people are now finding a new home."

IRELAND.

Lord John Russell has introduced a bill for amending the Irish Poor Law, the most features of which are the establishment of a maximum rate of 3s. in the pound on the electoral divisions of Ireland, with an additional rate, if required, assessed upon a unions, forming an union rate-in-aid not to exceed 2s. in the pound, so that the maximum amount of the rate leviable upon any property shall not exceed together 7s. in the pound. The bill contains a variety of provisions to facilitate the better working of the Poor Law in Ireland, and to apportion the burden of the rate more equally between the occupier and the landlord.—Annuities and family charges on an estate will now have to bear their quota of rate. A present stuck on the farm is only liable, but the new law will render the land itself "seizable" for the landlord's rates; and the property will be sold by a summary process. But, currently with these improvements, the Solicitor General has introduced a measure for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates. The new bill creates commission of three persons, entirely superseding the Court of Chancery in Ireland. This commission will last three years—will frame its own rules—will work without fees—and, at the instance of any owner, part owner, incumbrancer, or mortgaged, will assume power over the property, and sell it for the benefit of whom it may concern. The purchaser at once will be placed in possession of the land, and will receive a certificate of title which will hold good against all the world. If a dispute arises, the proceeds of the sale having been paid into the Bank of Ireland, will remain there until it is settled. The right of the money may be disputed, *but the land is free.*

THE ENGLISH NAVIGATION LAWS AND FREE TRADE IN THE U. STATES.

From the London Chronicle, April 23.

It has been confidently stated, and may be believed in some quarters, that the liberal system of commercial policy is rapidly losing ground in the United States, and that Mr. Bancroft exceeds his authority when he pledged himself for their willingness to meet Great Britain on a perfect footing of reciprocity, in case of the contemplated modification of the Navigation Laws. The point is important, and admits of a very simple elucidation. The American free trade tariff of 1846 has answered the expectations, and fulfilled the promises of of its framers in all respects. Mr. Jackson (in *The Western World*, states that both imports and exports have increased 23 per cent in the three years since it came into operation.—These stood at 24 millions sterling for 1845, and 32 millions for 1848, showing an increase of two millions a year; the average increase for the three preceeding years having been very materially less. But interests formerly protected have solicited, particularly in Pennsylvania, in which the supporters of the rival systems are very nearly equal; and this State declared for General Taylor—Lewis, really attributable to the failure of the cotton crop in the state of Europe, were at once set down to the credit of the new policy, as in this country; and the result is that the candidate of the whigs, or protectionist party has been elected President, and the same party has temporarily acquired a small majority in the House of Representatives. But General Taylor owes his success principally to his military renown and his personal popularity; the Senate is still democratic, or liberal, by a considerable majority, so that no legislative change in the illiberal direction is practicable for the present; and if the manufacturing States should succeed in their design of imposing differential duties for their own benefit, to the manifest injury of the cotton and corn growing States, there can be little doubt that a separation must speedily ensue.

We are, therefore, under no apprehension that the United States will practically retrograde; the language of the new President has been extremely guarded; and it appears from the official document, entitled, "Reply of the United States Government, respecting the proposed Relaxations of the British Navigation Laws" that it entirely depends upon the British Parliament to procure for British ships the privilege of trading "from any port in the world to any port in the United States," and of being "received, protected, and, in respect to charges, treated like American ships." This article from the Act of Congress approved, on the 24th May, 1828, and from the interpretation of the Administration, that "free intercourse upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties are imposed in the ports of the said nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon goods imported in them, the President may issue his proclamation, declaring all discriminating duties suspended, so far as respects the vessels of the said nation, and the goods conveyed in them." By a Treasury circular, dated November 6, 1817, it is laid down, that the ship of any nation which excepts American ships from the duties in operation, shall at once, and without any Presidential proclamation, be free from such duties in the ports of the United States; and Mr. Buchanan, (Feb. 9, 1819) referring to the act and the circular, writes:—"Great Britain may, therefore, at any moment, by complying with the fair and equitable conditions required by this act, place her vessels and their cargoes, both in our direct and indirect foreign trade, upon the same footing with vessels of the United States." The coasting trade is, of course, reserved. "Indeed, the liberal principles of reciprocity in commerce and navigation, sanctioned by this act, had been practically adopted previous to its passage in treaties which had been concluded by the United States with Denmark, Sweden, the Hanseatic republics, and Prussia, and have since been carried into effect in treaties concluded with Austria, Russia, and other powers, all of which are still in force." tonnage has not increased in some of the Baltic ports, the fact being that the country which exports the bulkiest commodities in any given trade always employs the greatest number of ships.

But it is unnecessary to go into details regarding the Baltic ports, for (as Mr. D'Israeli pointedly argued) they are frozen up four months in the year, and disqualified by nature from an equal-handed contest with a country so admirably situated as Great Britain. Nor shall we now trouble our readers with more than one additional argument in answer to the defenders of the navigation laws. The utmost these could do, at any time, would be to give the entire supply of shipping for the coasting and colonial trade to the British shipowner. He has it, and it amounts to just two fifths of what he supplies for the foreign trade; in which he may be impeded, but cannot possibly be assisted by illiberality. In 1815, the mercantile navy [men and boys] of the British Empire numbered 177,3 9; in 1824, the year of the Reciprocity Treaties, 168,637, showing a decrease of rather more than five per cent. In 1847, it numbered 232,800. Of these, 144,854 were employed in the foreign trade, and only 76,445 in the protected trade. The latter had increased since 1821 at the rate of 49 per cent, and the former at the rate of 160 per cent. The inevitable inference is, that the foreign trade is still [what Adam Smith declares it to have been in the seventeenth century] the chief source of our maritime greatness, and that our mercantile marine would number about half its present complement of ships and men, if Mr. G. F. Young's doctrines had been practically enforced since 1824.

A broad comprehensive average like this, for so long a period cannot well deceive. We infer from it that no bad consequences are so be apprehended from the bill, which is to be read for the 3rd time this evening; what the state of the colonies is above sufficient to indicate the imminent danger to be apprehended from the rejection of it. We will admit, to Lord Stanley and Mr. Herries, that the Canadas and the West Indies, for example, would be content to tolerate the inconvenience of deficient or exhorbitant freights a little longer, provided their old monopolies of sugar and timber were restored to them. But this (quite independently of the part played by the noble Lord in abolishing them) is an obvious impossibility; and the protectionists, whether Lords or Commoners, who vote against the bill, may rest assured that they will not merely check the development of our industrial resources and cripple our maritime strength, but bitterly and perilously aggravate the unjust and irritating policy which has shaken our colonial empire to its base.

CANADA.

On the the 2nd inst. Mr. Herries put two questions, of which he had given notice, to the noble lord at the head of the Government. He wished to ask first, whether Her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to communicate to the House extracts from the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada on the bill for granting indemnity for losses sustained during the rebellion in Canada, and also copies or extracts of any correspondence which had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Governor General of Canada relating to that subject; and, secondly, whether or no the sanction of the crown had, by the advice of her Majesty's Ministers, been given or refused to the bill which had been passed by the legislature of Canada.

Lord John Russell, in answer to the question of the right hon. gentleman—I have to state that no extracts of the votes and proceeding of the Legislative Assembly and Council of Canada, had been received by the Government, and that there is no correspondence relating thereto which can be laid upon the table. I may state that the noble lord at the head of the Colonial Department has received several letters—all of them private letters—from the Governor General of Canada, in which he states that it is not his intention to write any other despatches on the subject at present, as he conceived that public despatches which might be laid before Parliament might increase the excitement in that province, which it is very desirable should be allayed. I should say, also, that from the last accounts we have received, the excitement did appear to be, in some measure, allayed. With respect to the other question, whether it is the intention of the General to give the royal assent to the bill for indemnifying persons for losses sustained during the rebellion in Canada, I have to state, that when the period arrives at which the various bills which have been passed by the two Houses in Canada will come before the Governor General, he will be ready to exercise his discretion upon that subject. I will only add further, that Her Majesty's Government have entire confidence in the discretion of Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether he understood the noble lord to say that the practice was that bills should not be sent for the assent of the Governor General immediately after they had passed through the Legislative Assembly and Council, but that they were reserved for a certain period before they were submitted for his assent or dissent.

Lord J. Russell replied, that when the bills had passed the Assembly and Legislative Council they were sent up for the assent of the Governor General; but it had not been unusual, necessary, and he thought it was desirable, that the Governor General should declare his decision upon them till towards the end of the session, when the various bills might be under his consideration together. He was not aware that he had no doubt, when the Governor General should form his decision upon the bill in question, he would then write a despatch on the subject, and state his reasons for the course he had pursued.

Mr. Henley asked whether he understood the noble lord to say that the communication between the Governor General and the Government was now carried on by letters, instead of official communications.

Lord J. Russell said that was the case. Upon subjects on which the Governor General thought it to communicate by public despatches, he communicated in that manner; but upon other questions, on which he did not think it expedient to write public despatches, he was at liberty, of course, to state in a private letter why it was that he had perhaps not written such public despatches. Further to (Lord J. Russell) might be allowed to say that a Colonial Office-state, in explanation on this point, should not be found by experience in the Correspondence from face that serious mischief had occasionally arisen in the publication of despatches. In one instance the late Lord Metcalfe strongly addressed to plained that a despatch he had sent in that the Government had been produced in Parliament, House, as its publication had caused great anger and excitement in the whole community in Jamaica.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1849.

The time is fast approaching when we in Canada may expect to hear of the reception in London of the news of the dissolution during the Houses of Parliament. Some time during the first week of June such intelligence may be expected here. We take the liberty of

The [illegible] news will create a great excitement in Parliament and out of Parliament. The Government will support Lord Elgin and approve of all that he has done. Lord Stanley and others of the Conservative Party will strive to make political capital out of the disastrous intelligence; but the appalling fact of a riotous mob's having wantonly destroyed so much property, will greatly mar all their efforts. The Governor General will not be recalled; neither will the Ministry go the length of pledge to disallow the Rebellion Loss Act.

But, after the Colonial Authority have justified all Lord Elgin's acts, and clothed him in white from top to toe, then a license will be framed for the nonce, and his lordship will voluntarily quit Canada. Mark our words.

The Governor General's Reply to the Address of the Midland District.

GENTLEMEN:—

I am much cheered and encouraged by your declaration, confirmed, as it is, by assurances, which I receive, from so many quarters, that the great body of Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, in Canada, are ready to rally round me, in defence of the constitution, and to assist me in the maintenance of Constitutional order and public peace.

The outrages which have been committed in the City of Montreal, are indeed, such to be deplored, and will, it is greatly to be feared, exercise a much prejudicial effect on the trade and credit of the Province for a time; but at the same time, I feel, that I should be guilty of a direction of duty to my Queen; and that I should compromise interests, which, in the eyes of a free people, are more precious than any others, if I were to cease to adhere to those principles by which, in the administration of the Government, my conduct has been hitherto regulated.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Address had 3933 signatures.

THE HAUSER FAMILY.—These celebrated Minstrels, after giving two Concerts at Kingston, the first of which was remarkably well attended, left town for Brockville yesterday morning. They intend visiting Montreal and Quebec, and will probably return through Upper Canada to the United States. Their musical merits are such as will procure them a welcome wherever they go. The want of a proper Concert Room was never so much felt by the lovers of harmony as on the occasion of the visit of these Tyrolese.

☞ FIRE COMPANIES.—It is high time that the Legislature interfered and protected the Public against the caprices of Fire Companies. In Toronto the whole Fire Brigade are at issue with the Municipal Authorities; the same thing is the case at Picton, even at Kingston, where the Fire Companies actually have their own way in every thing, the case of insubordination occurred at the recent fire, and a Company left its Engine on the ground. It is not likely that in every dispute Companies are in the right; and yet they act as if they were. Certain civic privileges and exemptions are accorded to Firemen, for which they undertake to perform certain duties; but at every tiff and turn, they refuse to consider themselves insulted or ill-used, and making themselves the judges in their own cases, without notice throw up the duties they have voluntarily assumed. These things must be amended.

☞ THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—To-day was a public holiday, and all the public offices were shut. Although the day was rainy, (as has been the case for the last 3 years) the whole of the Troops were turned out, and trooped the Queen's Colour on Barrieffield Common, after which a Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired by the Artillery, and the Infantry followed with a feu-de-joie. The Military on the ground consisted of the 71st Regt. 3 companies of the Rifle Brigade, 1 company of Canadian Rifles, and a full Battery of the Royal Artillery. Despite the wet, the whole had a most imposing appearance.

☞ THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—To-day Her Majesty enters her 31st year, and the event will be duly celebrated throughout the length and breadth of her vast dominions. We hear of nothing particular going on in Kingston. There will doubtless be a parade, or Review, a Treading of Colors, or something of the kind on Battlefield Common, provided the weather be fine. This takes place before 12 o'clock. In other towns where loyalty now rages, not glows, in the breast of every Conservative, there are to be great doings. Strange, that at the very time when many men are "casting about in the wind's eye for some other state of political existence," there should be such demonstrations in favor of personal attachment to the Queen. Such, however is the fact. Her Majesty was never more popular in Canada than she is at this moment, for the people love in proportion as they detest her Provincial Ministers. And who knows what may grow out of this love to her, and hatred to them?

☞ THE GORE DISTRICT ADDRESS.—A Deputation of eighteen gentlemen, from the Gore District, with the Warden at their head, went down yesterday to Montreal, to present an Address of Congratulation to the Governor General. The Address has 5000 signatures and is 54 yards long. Several other Addresses from the same District have already been presented to his Excellency, numbering in all about 9000 names. The present Address is from those parts of the District not covered by the former Addresses.

☞ HONOR TO OLD KINGSTON.—There is no rule without an exception. Although Lord Elgin does not ordinarily dine the Deputations, yet as a special act of courtesy, he did dine the Kingston Deputation, and our valued friend Mr. Kenneth McKenzie had the honor of handing in to dinner the Countess of Elgin. One thing in favor of this extraordinary act of grace is, that three out of the four deputies happened to be gentlemen.

☞ OPPOSITION ON THE RIVER.—Yesterday morning the steamer *Fashion* came up from Montreal with a fair load of passengers to Kingston, and turned back immediately, with another load of passengers greater than she brought up. These passengers are expected to arrive in Montreal in twelve hours, which is a vast improvement in steamboat navigation.

☞ OPPOSITION ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.—In the midst of the angry fight between Steamboat Proprietors on the lake and river, Mr. Weller, the Stage Proprietor, intends to thrust in his oar. He has notified the public, that he will convey passengers between Belleville and Kingston, 51 miles, in four horse coaches, for one dollar! The usual fare is twice that money, the same charged by the steamboats.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORN BROOMS.—Some doubt having existed as to the meaning of that part of the Schedule of the late Customs Act, 13 Vic., Chap. 1, imposing a duty of £2 10s per cent on certain articles and *inter alia* on "Brooms Corn," and as to whether this meant "Broom Corn," or "Brooms manufactured of Corn." The subject was brought under the notice of the proper authorities, by the Collector of Customs here, and has been set at rest by a letter addressed to that officer by the Commissioner of Customs, from which the following is an extract:—

"You are also correct in imposing a duty of 2½ per cent on 'Broom Corn.' 'Corn Brooms' are liable to a duty 12½ per cent.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JNO. DUNSCOMB."

TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Kingston.

HASTINGS ADDRESS.

The Deputation from the County of Hastings presented, yesterday a Loyal Address to His Excellency the Governor General, signed by upwards of three thousand persons, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I heartily thank you for the noble tribute which you bear in your numerously signed Address to the justice and impartiality which have characterized my administration of the Government. These qualities are, I firmly believe, the real cause of the hostility which has been directed against me. I came to the Province with the determination to allow to the Constitution which has been guaranteed to you by the faith of the Imperial Parliament its full action, and to recognise in the inhabitants of all classes faithful subjects of the Queen, entitled to the equal enjoyment of the rights and privileges of free Britons. I can endure without repining whatever reproach I may be subjected to in such a cause. But the people of Canada have much at state in the solution of the question which the foes of their liberties have attempted to raise, and the unanimity with which they are coming forward in the support of the Government, shews that they are conscious of its importance and real character.

Even if the measure of indemnity to which you refer had been more objectionable than it is, it would still have been the duty and interest of all lovers of true freedom and of order, which is amongst its most valuable fruits, to protest against the outrageous assaults on the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, for which it has been made the pretext. But I am bound to say, in justice to the large majority of your Representatives, by whom this bill was sanctioned, that it is my firm belief that they did not intend in passing it to countenance rebellion or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason; but that their purpose was to make provision for the payment of the wanton and unnecessary destruction of property, which is the cruel though perhaps inevitable accompaniment of civil warfare, claims which had been already recognized by the deliberate acts of preceding Parliaments and Governments. Under this conviction I assented to the bill, and in this spirit only could I ever consent as the head of the Executive Government to give effect to it.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

NOTE.—It would have been a happy thing for Canada, if Lord Elgin had replied to the Addresses and Petitions of the Conservatives in the same loyal strain with which he writes answers to the Radical Addresses. Had he told Sir Allan McNab and others *officially*, that his Ministers did not intend *to countenance rebellion*, or reward traitors, he would have disarmed the opposition of half its moral force, and would have saved his own person from outrage. The enemies of Sir Francis Bond Head's administration took grave offence, and with grave cause, because that violent gentleman completely identified himself with one of the two parties, which then distracted Upper Canada, and called the other names. What is Lord Elgin now doing, when he applies the pretty epithet "foes of the people's liberties" to the Conservatives?

☞ DR. DILL.—A Petition is in course of signature in Hamilton and neighborhood praying for a commutation of the sentence of this unfortunate man.

THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Many of the old residents of Kingston will be rejoiced to hear, that their poetical friend and favorite, Thomas the Rhymer, *alias*, Mr. Donald Urquhart, umwhile editor of the Gaelic newspaper, the *Bushranger*, is alive and kicking in the West. Among the current songs of the day, the editor during his recent trip westward, lighted upon the following "copy of verses," written in the good old loyal strain of bygone days:—

BRUCE'S ADDRESS TO THE LOYAL CANADIANS.

TUNE.—"*Scots wha hae, &c.*

BY THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Such as he'er Collbrae bled,
Such as Bruce could not hae led,
To French Monseurs to bow the head,
Or chain to slavery;
Now's the day and now's the hour,
For loyal hearts to shake and cow'r,
When I give Rebels rank and power,
So Rebels on w' me.

What are loyal feelings now?
I know full well they're staunch and true,
But all that I came here to do,
'Is to set all traitors free;
The object for which I was sent,
'S to make the murd'rous rogues repent—
More joy shall be in Parliament,
For one of them set free.

Than there shall be for ninety nine,
That worship at Victoria's shrine,—

Tho' loyalty be very fine,
It's out of date for me.
Midsummer's now quite close at hand,
And loyal folks must understand,
That I can, wi' my royal wand,
Make good and bad agree.

No man henceforth, with half a crown,
Dare whisper it is all his own,
If any Rebel lost a spoun,
Until he's paid three h me;
Tho' they've been hunted for intrigues,
And chased by Tories owre the rigs,
The God-like tender hearted Whigs,
Use different policy.

The Queen's and even Mores' law,
Are laid aside for Hooks to draw,
From loyal Upper Canada.
Each murd'ring Rebel's fee,
Celts of Zorra! sing his praise,
And lay aside old Dave's lays,
For soon you'll see much better days,
And greater liberty!

When, with his great reforming dirk,
He'll scrape the moss frae off the kirk,
And send his Unicorn to work,
Among your Ministry;
Who'll teach your youngsters doctrines new,
That rogues are better men than you,
And Christian's records not worth a sou,
Should not be taught so free.

What was Bruce of Bannockburn?
Not worth his effigy to burn,
Compared to me, whose wand can turn
Ten thousand rebels free;
And raise their leaders all to place,
Ev'ry one there, bo', with Whiggish grace,
And leave them an improved race,
In all their revelry!

Then, who would be a loyal man,
Who for Britain's cause would stan',
When rebels now head on the van,
Hurrah! for Mac's come back again!
Hurrah! for Hyde Lobanane,
And all the anti Britain race,
By Bruce made ever free!

☞ FIRE.—A Fire took place in Johnston Street, on Monday night, by which one dwelling house, (Mrs. Hall's) and a stable belonging to Mr. Spence were destroyed. The Military turned out and were of the greatest utility.

TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

City of Toronto, March 31, 1849.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, &c. &c.

The Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, beg leave to Report,—

That almost two years have elapsed since they communicated to Your Excellency a comprehensive statement of the progress of the institution, though during that period they have regularly presented a quarterly statement of its finances, and at other times have frequently submitted for your judgment their more important proceedings.

During the two years now about to expire, there has been a constant increase in the number of patients in the establishment. The average number for the year then reported having been 100, that of the commencement of the last two years being 129, and that of the present period 194. At this time there are as many as 119 in the building which was formerly the Gaol of this District, and 75 in that formerly a part of the Parliament Buildings, being 14 more than the number at which the medical officer requested the Board to refuse any increase of admission. It has, however, been stated to your Excellency that endeavors would be made to admit all cases suitable for treatment within the Institution, till you should be pleased to prohibit the increased expenditure which it involves. And the Board has been more inclined to continue in that course, on account of apparent nearness of the time when the large accommodation being provided in the permanent buildings, will be available.

It is, however, proper now to state that the present number of patients is much beyond that which it would be prudent to have without larger premises, in case of the arrival of any epidemic or contagious disease, or even of the high temperature of summer.

Should there, therefore, be a considerable addition to the present number of patients, it will be requisite to provide other premises, in which exigency Your Excellency would probably authorise the fitting up and use of a part of a new building.

Of these patients a large proportion have been for several years in this establishment, and many of them were insane long before they were brought hither—some even from their births. These are most probably incurable.

This fact is referred to at this time, as Your Excellency may consider it of importance in determining the classes of persons to whom the Permanent Asylum shall be open.

The expenditure of this Institution during the period now under review has been as follows:—

For the Quarter ending	Amount.
30th June, 1847	£ 942 18 7
30th Sept., "	1092 18 7
31st Dec., "	1470 2 8
31st March, 1848	1059 8 5
30th June, "	860 10 10
30th Sept., "	1156 9 6
31st Dec., "	1350 9 4
30th March, 1849	975 10 8

Upon a comparison of the expenditure for the year 1848 with that of 1847, it is found that the cost for each patient diminished from £29 2s 7½d to £25 4s 6d; and comparing the daily cost of each patient in the year preceding the service of the present Commissioners with that of the year 1848, there is found to be a diminution from 2s. 5½d to 1s 4d.

In the expenditure for the last year there has also been included in a great increase of stock.

The Medical Statistics will be furnished by Dr. Primrose.

Your Commissioners would only add to these statements, that they are conducting their affairs with a view to the early termination of the Institution, and of their own official responsibilities.

(Signed,) H. J. GRASSET,
Chairman, pro. tem.

☞ STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—As the *Sovereign* was coming down the lake yesterday morning, she was run into by the Schooner *Christiana*, of Port Sarnia, of 300 tons burthen, and cut almost down to the water's edge. Fortunately the weather was mild, and no further mischief occurred.

☞ The complete triumph of our own Ocean Steamers was never more apparent than in the last outward passage of the America—that vessel having when three days out passed in triumph the American steamer *Washington*. The latter had left Southampton the day before the America's leaving the Mersey; and reminds us that the *Sirius*, steamer, on her first trip to N. York, achieved the like triumph over one of the packet liners—the former ranging up alongside and greeting the latter with three cheers in passing.

A TRAIT OF BYGONE TIMES.—In the sixteenth century the seas on the western coast of Scotland were covered with pirates. One of these, Allan-a-Sop, was young strong and brave to desperation. Calling one morning at Portioit, the castle of his step-father, a crafty old man, who thought it would be well to employ Allan to avenge a quarrel upon M'Quarrie of Oiva, "My dear Allan," said he, "it is time to obtain yourself a castle, a village, cattle for your men, and a harbor to lay up your galleys; here is the island Uiva, it will cost you no trouble save putting to death the Laird M'Quarrie, a useless old uncle, who has encumbered the world long enough."

"Allan-a-Sop, setting, sail, appeared before M'Quarrie's house an hour before noon. The old Chief was much alarmed, having no effectual means of resistance; but being a shrewd man, he determined to receive the invaders with every demonstration of joy and satisfaction. Accordingly, a banquet was prepared, as splendid as circumstances admitted; and he hastened to the shore to meet the rover and welcome him to the place in such a manner that the pirate found it impossible to quarrel. They feasted together, and in the evening, as Allan-a-Sop was about to retire he thanked the Laird for his hospitality, but said, with a sigh, it had cost him very dear. "How can that be," said M'Quarrie