

AFFAIRS OF ROME.

The French Government received, on Tuesday, the official news from M. Lesseps, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome, having positively become deranged in his intellect. It was believed this unhappy incident would still further complicate the Italian question.

Letters from Rome, of the 25th ult., announce that hostilities had not been resumed between the French troops and the Romans. Garibaldi had entered the Neapolitan territory, and had, it was said, been received by the inhabitants of the town of Acre, with demonstrations of joy. He had suddenly effected a junction with the Roman troops, who had marched from the capital against the Austrians.

On the evening of the 26th, a detachment of Roman citizens went to carry a box of 50,000 cigars and two hundred pounds in specie to the French, a party to which M. Lesseps intended to return, it is said, by giving a banquet to the Trionvirate.

The French army, now from 25,000 to 30,000 men strong, occupied the heights commanding the city, particularly in front of the bastioned wall extending from the Forte St. Marco to the Fort of the Cavalry, and in front of the Tiber. On the other side of the river a brigade of advance guard is entrenched in good position near the Church of St. Paul, half a league from the wall. It is hoped to protect the troops from the fevers caused by malaria, by establishing them on the heights. The army is provided with every material of war by its arrivals at Civita Vecchia.

By a decree of the 26th ult., the trionvirate of Rome have confiscated all the possessions of the King of Naples lying within the Roman territory. They are to be sold, and the produce applied to indemnify the persons who have suffered from the application of the Roman detachments of Roman troops are concentrating at Ancona.

The King of Naples, beaten by Garibaldi, and forced to retreat to Gaeta, has issued a protest against the conduct of M. Lesseps, and against the proposals presented to the Roman Constituent Assembly. The King of Naples pretends to be the Roman States for two reasons; first, because the French commissioner had concluded an armistice without his participation; and secondly, because M. Lesseps did not prevent the Roman troops from attacking him in his headquarters. The Pope is said to have been notified by the Roman States of the King's protest, and to have immediately quit Gaeta, and to retire to Avignone, the former residence of the Popes.

The Times correspondent was informed that the despatches of the French Envoy at Rome, state that considerable dissatisfaction existed among the French troops, in consequence of the capture of the city of Gaeta, and that it was feared by their officers, and in consequence of the Austrian troops approaching the French camp, it would be impossible to prevent a collision. The Austrians were, according to the last accounts, marching towards Jeli, and intended apparently to take Ancona by storm rather than by force. M. Lesseps has been notified, declaring the city of Ancona to be a state of siege. The province of Ancona has been almost completely in a state of siege by the extraordinary commissioner of the republic, Orsini.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 4. The House met for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess, the Earl of Shaftesbury, D.puty Speaker, presiding.

Lord Brougham gave notice that, on the following day, he should put a question to the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as to the persons to whom consular honours were paid for losses sustained during the rebellion in Canada. The noble and learned lord stated that he should propose his motion, which stood for Tuesday, 11th inst., and to the Commission Bill, till Friday evening.

On Tuesday Lord Brougham begged to ask the noble lord opposite whether he was not in possession of further information from Canada, with respect to what had taken place in the General Assembly, and whether it was true, as he understood it to be, that the government had succeeded in cutting down the indemnity as far as two claims were concerned, who were now included in the bill? The noble lord replied that he was excluded from the indemnity who had ever been convicted, or who, not being convicted or tried, had yet submitted themselves to the law, and been in the custody of the sheriff and respected? Perhaps the noble lord would have objection to state whether that clause was inserted in the bill, or otherwise.

Earl Grey said the whole of the information which he had received from the Governor General was already on his table. Any other information which he possessed on the subject had been derived from the reports of the delegates published in the local journals, and which were of course equally accessible to the noble and learned lord as to him. He must decline giving any answer under these circumstances, as it would be impossible for him to give an explanation that might not be open to misconstruction hereafter.

decided upon the place. The Aymer people, he it is said, with that spirit usual to them, offered to take up the wharf, the Debutantes to be hired for the cost of building.

DOUGLASS JERROLD.—Author of the Canole lectures and other celebrated works, has sold this weekly newspaper—one of the most pungent journals of the age—and is to take charge again of the London Punch, which from the absence of his pen has been rapidly running down of late. Jerrold is, perhaps, the most decided compound of philosophy, wit and satire—the latter predominating—living. From a poor boy, he has carried a way to fortune by his own efforts, and founded his name upon a proud niche in the temple of literary fame. He is an example to inspire emulation.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—In the absence of any organized government in California, civil or military, the old Lynch is universally adopted, and is said to work well. It recognizes no degrees of crime, and no mitigation, or in the measure of punishment, the same penalty being inflicted for stealing a penknife, as for murdering a whole family. To the extreme penalty of hanging a man up for the most trifling offence in the most summary manner, there is no mitigation or modification, he being no prisoner or merely awaiting the table of criminals. When a man is charged with any crime, his case is immediately submitted to a jury of twelve men, and if upon examination and hearing of proof, found guilty, he is forthwith executed. The severity of the punishment tends to lessen the frequency of crime, and the amount of the same is likely to be very small.

In California there is an utter absence of the order of Society as it exists in the States and a confusion of all ranks and distinction, but in this state of affairs there is one peculiarity. Labor is unshaken and unoppressed. In California there is no distinction of rank, and a confusion of all ranks and distinction, but in this state of affairs there is one peculiarity. Labor is unshaken and unoppressed. It receives its full recompense. The toughest looking customers, and the most hardy and laboring, are likely to have the most of the "dough," and as this commands respect, they are the aristocracy of California. A cook, or a house steward, commands a higher salary than the Governor of New York, and an industrial day-laborer, with his cart and mule, is better paid than the Secretary of the United States. The salary of the Post Master of San Francisco, is less than the landress would exact for washing his linen, and good carpenters get a higher compensation for their labor than the Commander-in-chief of the Squadron.

EXTENSIVE SINKING.—On or about Wednesday last, upward of 110,000 was abstracted from the Provincial chest by a party of men, disguised as Legislators, and who, we regret to say, have all made off with their booty. Some fellows, supposed, to be part of the gang, were seen the same evening on board the Quebec, and others have since been traced to Upper Canada. We understand that one of the set called Cochran naves escaped being taken, suspicion having been excited by his endeavoring to change a ten dollar debenture at Bord. On being questioned how he became possessed of so much money, he said he got it from a man called Wickstead, and on this assumption was instantly allowed to depart. He was a steership passenger and a remarkably ill-looking fellow.

THE QUEEN'S KITCHEN.—The staff of her Majesty's kitchen includes a chief clerk; 3 master cooks, and 4 apprentices. There are also two larders and stores, a stocker, port, green-officer, 3 kitchen-maids, and 2 maids, who are employed in various ways. The salary of the chief clerk is about 4,700 a year, that of the master cook about a fourth of that sum, he is also a master cook, and has the privilege of taking apprentices, of whom there are now 4; the premium which is received from each (averaging from £150 to £200) being divided, as per arrangement, between them. The salaries and wages of the other persons in the kitchen vary from 10s. per week to £125 a year. A lad who is appointed to one of the Queen's cooks, has the chance, if he conduct himself properly, of obtaining a situation in the kitchen.

Three candidates are in the field for the presentation of the county of Lincoln, and from the advice contained in our Lincolnshire correspondence, it is not a little probable that the electors of that extensive county were about to adopt a somewhat strange course of policy—namely, to re-elect Mr. S. O'Brien. Of course, the affair is to show Lord John Russell and his colleagues, that although the English law says he is guilty, they prefer him to any other man in the realm.

The result of the election for a new Catholic Primate, in the room of the late Dr. Croly, has given satisfaction. Dr. Dixon is moderate in politics, and will, on a doubtful point, pursue the same conciliatory policy as Dr. Croly.

The proposed United States Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, has at last been deferred, according to the correspondent of the North America.

WASHINGTON, June 15. The board of Naval Officers—consisting of Commodore Warrington, Skinner and Smith—to whom the Secretary of the Navy referred the proposition for fitting out an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, have reported against the feasibility of the enterprise on various grounds—because the season is too far advanced to reach the west coast of the continent in time to prosecute the search according to the projected plan, and because the Government owns no vessels adapted to this peculiar description of service.

It will be seen, by the report of the Corporation Proceedings, that our City Fathers have wisely disbanded the Tully Guards. We look to the speedy disbandment of the Tully regiment, and that they see the necessity of the city will be perfectly ready. Expressive play-things, these Guards and Diagonals! The far-famed "Elgins" cost the city \$500—for one night's play—besides some stocks of arms never returned—the "Tully Guards" have cost £554 3s. 5d., for three weeks' drilling—and the "Fortins" Mr. Leslie only can tell how much!

fearful suddenness men sometimes pass unperceived from time to eternity. Mr. Ogden was descending the Columbia river by one of the Company's boats, with ten Canadian voyagers, all well equipped in their duties. On arriving at the Dalles, they discovered it practicable to run them in order to save the portage. But Mr. Ogden determined to pass the portage on foot, believing, nevertheless, the river was in such a state that it was quite safe for the boat to pass. He was accordingly landed, and according to the report from which he had a full view of the water beneath, and of the boat in the passage. At first she seemed to skim over the waters like the flight of a bird; but he soon perceived her stop, and the struggle of the boatmen, together with the anxious shout of the boatmen, soon told him that they had encountered the whirl. Stunned they plied their oars, and deep anxiety, if not fear, was expressed in their movements. They began to move, not forward but with the whirl, round they sweep with increasing velocity, still striving to avoid the now evident fate that awaited them. At four minutes past noon, the boat had the last, the boat with all her crew disappeared. So short had been the struggle, that it was with difficulty that Mr. Ogden could realize that all had perished. Only one body out of the ten was afterwards found at the bottom of the Dalles, torn and mangled by the strife it had gone through.

CHOLERA.—At St. Louis on the 20th, the interments in nine cemeteries were 99, of which 81 were cases of death by cholera. A most singular case is reported of a Miss Taylor, who was taken sick with cholera, on Sunday. It was supposed that she had died, but her father insisted that she should not be buried until the next day. On Monday, while the funeral preparation were in progress, she suddenly revived, and now bids fair to recover. At Cincinnati on the 23rd there were five lay-interments reported during the 24 hours ending at noon, of which 5 were cases of cholera. One comely not reported. The weather very warm. The Brooklyn Board reported 5 cases of cholera and three deaths on the 21st.

THE POPE AND HIS RESTORATION.—A feeling amounting to sincere respect for the Pope has awakened in the country by the intelligence, given in European papers, that the restoration would involve the shedding of the blood of his quondam subjects, and a great loss of life, declared that he would not purchase his restoration at such cost. The Freeman's Journal of last week, however, copies from the London Tablet, a Roman Catholic journal of considerable authority, an article identifying any such sentiment as uttered by the Pope, and declaring that it is "official authority for giving the most decisive contradiction to this flagrant assertion." The Freeman's Journal adopts strange means for lauding and supporting the "gifted and lovely Pius IX.," who, with this country, may be regarded as a deliverance from injurious friendships.

crop in this neighborhood are looking well; there is scarcely a y appearance of winter-killing in any direction. In the neighborhood of our farms we have observed the same favorable accounts. There is good reason therefore to hope that with the commencement of the coming harvest, we shall have seen the worst of the financial difficulties. The season has been unusually cold thus far, notwithstanding which, it is very healthy; let us hope that with proper attention to cleaning the streets, particularly the town may escape that fearful scourge, the Cholera, which from recent accounts is approaching us in several directions.

It is with great pleasure we are able to state, from good authority, that the crops throughout the District look most promising.—Peterboro' Dispatch.

In a New Zealand paper, lately received, the editor makes an apology to his readers for the unavoidable delay in the publication of his Journal, caused by the circumstances of the hour. He says that he had been detained in England, and that he had been prevented from leaving by the violence of the earthquake, which so greatly injured the town of Wellington.

We copy what follows from the New York Herald, and recommend it to the serious perusal of our readers.

FATAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CANADA. Lord Grey, the British minister, has committed a despatch to Lord Elgin, in respect to his Lordship's account of the recent transactions in Canada, in which the British minister expresses the entire satisfaction of the Queen with all that his Lordship has done since he has assumed the duties of his office. We are inclined to believe, has acted in too great a hurry. It would have been well for it to have reflected, first, that there is a people in Canada; secondly, that the title held by Lord Elgin was one-sided; and thirdly, that if one individual (Lord Elgin) needed some consideration, at least some millions of people required more.

The British government has acted this matter with rash and hurried precipitancy. It has acted on the supposition that the shah Bahaw who ruled over this distant province, could do no wrong, and that the people, who ought to be treated as a nation, were not to be considered. In its zeal to show its ungenerous and unjust feeling toward the Canadian people—almost with the very same intention of mortifying and insulting that people—the British government, in its despatch by Lord Grey, goes on to state that Lord Elgin to retain the other which he expressed his indignation at the conduct of the people that Lord Elgin was to be removed from his office; and it is giving the order in an insulting manner, without hearing or reading, or considering the petition and complaints of the people, and in such a manner to confer a reward upon the man who has over the people whom he has outraged.

This conduct of the British government is, in our view—to say the least of it—emphatically injudicious and ill-considered. The consequence will be to throw the Canadian more immediately into the lap and arms of the United States. This is the result which has been the object of the British government to the Canadian people—will dismember the Canadian people; it will destroy in their minds that feeling of loyal attachment to the British throne, which hitherto they have ever felt; it will alienate all their previous regard and loyalty to the British crown, some of the noblest feelings which enriched it, or which could add any longer bound by affections with one less to the British government and interests, and be ready to cast off its allegiance, and to ally itself with any power that may oppress it.

We repeat it, the advisers of the Queen have acted most inauspiciously in this invidious people, whom it was enough that they had before ill-treated and injured.

do not understand, unless the Canadians have suppressed the British Navigation laws, and taken upon themselves the control and regulation of their own affairs without any legislation. In alluding to this subject a few days since, we stated that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence might work out a great change in the course of Western trade, to which our friend of the Buffalo Commercial entered his dissent. The shipment of Western produce by American vessels to Montreal without any formal declaration of free navigation, would seem to justify the supposition that an active competition between American and British shipping, may be productive of some change in the Lake trade.

CHOLERA.—At St. Louis on the 20th, the interments in nine cemeteries were 99, of which 81 were cases of death by cholera. A most singular case is reported of a Miss Taylor, who was taken sick with cholera, on Sunday. It was supposed that she had died, but her father insisted that she should not be buried until the next day. On Monday, while the funeral preparation were in progress, she suddenly revived, and now bids fair to recover. At Cincinnati on the 23rd there were five lay-interments reported during the 24 hours ending at noon, of which 5 were cases of cholera. One comely not reported. The weather very warm. The Brooklyn Board reported 5 cases of cholera and three deaths on the 21st.

BRITISH WHIG. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1849. HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We have every reason to believe that the general health of Kingston was never better, despite the extreme hot weather, than it is at the present time.

THE PENITENTIARY. We mentioned in our paper of the 20th inst., the dismissal of a keeper and three guards from the Penitentiary, under the most unusual of circumstances; since which time, we understand they have applied to the Warden for written characters to enable them to gain other situations, but which have been refused, not on account of any bad conduct alleged against them, but on the plea that, as he is about to retire from the Wardenship in a few days, he does not wish to mix himself with the dissipated in evidence at that Institution, so that those poor fellows are to be denied what they are entitled to, merely because that officer will not give, or has been prevented from giving them a certificate of their character while under his orders. Does the Warden suppose that either his predecessor or his successor can give any account of these men's conduct for the last seven months, or that they will so far commit themselves as to certify that of which they are entirely ignorant? We really hardly know how to restrain our indignation at such unprecedented cruelty, first to deprive a man of his situation, and then to withhold the means of his procuring other employment for the support of his family, by refusing to grant him what is accorded by every well disposed person to a discharged servant when deserving of it.

This, as every one must perceive, is a case of extreme harshness in the conduct of the parties, and we are told that an appeal either has been or will be made to the Executive, and if there is any justice to be had from our rulers, we trust the Government will direct that so reasonable request on the part of the complainants will be attended to by the Penitentiary authorities. Why should these men, who have been dismissed from their situations without any assigned cause, be left under the stigma of having been turned out from their places for some bad conduct, which may in the opinion of the world render their unworthy of notice from their fellow men? So great is the public indignation at such arbitrary and unjust conduct that the subject, as we are told, has been canvassed by some of our most respectable citizens, who talk of calling a meeting to take this matter into consideration, and representing it to the Government.

We are promised shortly to be put in possession of information which will expose the secret spring that has been at work for some time past in bringing about the state of things which now unfortunately prevails at the Penitentiary, and we will now only state one thing which must strike the public as being perhaps the most outrageous in character of all the proceedings of the Commissioners that have yet come to our knowledge. What we refer to is the removal of the late Warden from his situation before any Report was made against him, and while his trial was still going on, without any reason being given for such a step being taken, as contrasted with the removal in his situation of one of the dismissed officers, whose evidence against the Warden and one of the inspectors was of such a nature as to cause a criminal indictment to be preferred against him, on which he will be tried at the next Assizes. Comment is unnecessary in such a case, yet we cannot help saying that an act so extraordinary in circumstances, it would have been more becoming had the Commissioners waited the event of a Jury's verdict, before they took such a step, and more particularly, as we before stated, as the Government have officially recognized and approved all the acts of the late Board of Inspectors, of which the dismissal of the person in question was one. We cannot for one minute imagine that the ministry would so far commit themselves as to order the reinstatement of any public servant unless to grave an accusation, and we must therefore set it down as the act of the "head, body, and tail," who was observed to be particularly active in endeavoring to whitewash his protegee at the last Assizes for this District.

We do not suppose the public is to be enlightened as to the contents of the long-promised Commissioners' Report until the next meeting of Parliament; but we believe that some lucky printer has got the job of printing it with all its accompanying documents, if none of them are suppressed, which, we are told, will put about £1500 into the pockets of the fortunate Typographer. All that we know at present is, that one of the officers of the Penitentiary, into whose con-

duct the Commissioners were directed to inquire, has, after more than a year's retirement from his situation, been directed by the Government to return to his duty, and of this we shall inform our readers more at length our some future day.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—Full as Kingston is of every species of Public House, from a First Class Hotel down to a Beer Shop, one grand desideratum has long been wanting, and that is a Chop House, where a hungry man can get a chop or a steak, or a bowl of soup, in the middle of the day, to stay his stomach until dinner time. This want, after much patience on the part of the people, has been at length supplied. There is a Chop House open in Kingston. Mr. Thomas Willing, who by his willingness to accommodate others, has grown comparatively affluent, has recently moved "the Princess Royal Establishment," long known as "the Corner," to the substantial Stone Building in Wellington Street, next door to "the Old Princess," which in all future time will be known as "Willing's," and one of whose features is the permanent establishment of a Chop or Lunch House, where in the style of "Dolly's," of Montreal or London, a chop or steak can be put on table cooked as a chop or steak should be. That we are not vaunting our willing friend's Capabilities to do the decent thing without having fairly tested them, we beg leave to acquaint all sceptics and doubters, that on Thursday last, Mr. Willing did us the honor, to invite himself and friend, (editors of newspapers always go in couples) to a Lunch at his new and handsome place of business. The recollections of this Lunch, together with the effects of the Chop and Steaks, London Porter, &c. &c. are so overpowering, that our readers must excuse any description; suffice it that it was a Lunch, such as an aspirant to "Dolly's" fame would take pride in placing before a judge of the article. Our friend, who has chances to be of a poetical temperament, has promised among the effects of "the Lunch" are worn away, to favor the public with his matured impressions, under which expectation we rest content. One word we have only further to say, which is, that if our readers, measuring the whole world, wish to keep open "Willing's" for their own gratification, they must support it liberally. The best of Chops and Steaks must have customers.

WEARING OUT VERY FLAUNT.—The Montreal Herald of the 25th inst. after quoting largely from the Times, concludes its remarks with the following strong paragraph: "That the Times, in this objectionable language, only speaks the sentiments of Downing Street, we have every reason to believe. If these sentiments are endorsed by the people of England, through their representatives in Parliament, then, indeed, few Canadians—English or French, Conservative or Liberal—will hesitate between the humiliating condition of despised and insulted Colonies, and the friendly embraces of the neighboring Republic."

instructions as may be issued by the Board, and signed by them, at their regular or extraordinary meetings. This delegation of authority we suppose to be the consequence of the wide-spread residences of the several Inspectors, one of whom resides in Montreal, another sometimes in that city or in Quebec, a third at Toronto, and occasionally in London, a fourth in Hamilton, and the fifth at some village a long way to the west. Now, we should like to know how, in case of any emergency, these people are to assemble at the Penitentiary on the spur of the moment and of that they themselves seem to have been perfectly aware by appointing one of their body to do the whole work of the board just as it may suit his fancy, of which we have had a few extraordinary specimens of late. Whenever a keeper or guard is appointed to the Penitentiary, we understand it is necessary he should be sworn faithfully to fulfil the duties of his post, and no other person is authorized to administer the oath of office except the President, but we are informed that our "head, body, and tail" has taken that duty upon himself, there by setting at naught the provisions of the Statute.

We cannot for one minute imagine that any of these proceedings are carried on with the authority or acquiescence of the Government, for, little as we admire some of their proceedings, we do not believe the Ministry would be so reckless as to countenance a violation of the law on the part of any one employed by them; and as they have moreover publicly declared that ample justice shall be done to all parties concerned in the late enquiry, we are inclined at present to give them full credit for perfect sincerity in making such a declaration.

For the British Whig. KINGSTON, June 18th, 1849. DEAR SIR,—We, the Church Warden of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, beg to acknowledge on the behalf of the Congregation, the very handsome present made by you to the Church on an Eight day Clock.

And whilst we consider the gift as an earnest of the interest you feel for the continuing prosperity of St. Paul's, we cannot but consider the donation is a token of the esteem you have for the memory of the late Revd. Robert D. Cartwright, as a Memorial of whose worth the Church was erected.

We have the honor to remain Your most obedt servant, R. SELLARS, S. SCOBELL, Church Wardens. To THOS. A. CORRETT, Esq., Sheriff Mid. Dist. Kingston.

To the Editor of the British Whig. "WILLING'S." "Old friends, old wine, Old gold be same." Mr. Willing.

The rage of improvement is rampant in our good city; witness the stately mansions and comfortable dwellings springing daily from our quarries. Horace once complained of the building mania in Rome, and desired that stately edifices would become but cumbrances of the ground. Here we are safe from such cumbrance and apprehension; for so ample are our bounds that temples, pyramids, towers of Babel, and all architectural wonders, may be spread and heaped heavenward, till they strike the stars, and still we shall have room for all the joys, and alas! sorrows of our mundane existence. Many of your readers, no doubt, know full well a cozy old Corner, now grey with antiquity, and therefore the more beloved, "where hours like minutes, hand in hand, danced by full light." The "ate a tale," and "conversations" were there enjoyed without interruption or hindrance; and when Bacchus ordered a libation, the blood of the parent vintage sparkled in the goblet and bedewed the lip that kissed the ruby tide. But there the exhilarating fountain has ceased to play, and Mr. Gaymede Willing and his Hebe have thrown open the portals of a stately structure, where nectar, ambrosia, and all that is delicious, are ready and gracefully served to all who wish to partake of the choicest delicacies. Mr. Willing, you are aware, has opened a new and splendid saloon in the elegant and spacious house in Wellington Street, adjoining his old, well remembered corner. There you will find every thing to your taste and liking; as in days of yore. That he may prosper and prosperously continue to do the amiable, like "a mine host of the Garter," is the wish of one who has always found him ready and willing to promote the innocent pleasure and happiness of all his friends.

CELEBS. BAY OF QUINTE. The two following letters have been published by request.

To the Editor of the British Whig. Sir,—I notice a letter in one of your late numbers, in a "Merchant" at the Trent. The proprietors of the steamer Queen Victoria, monopolists, though a "Merchant" may term them, have used every exertion to accommodate the public on the Bay of Quinte Route, and until this season they have made their trips regularly to the Head of the Bay, three times a week, although by so doing they submitted to a heavy loss. They consequently declined running there oftener than once a week (Mondays as advertised), during the present season, unless they were assured of sufficient support to pay for the wood consumed from Belleville to the head of the Bay and back. If they had received any assurance to that effect, the trips would have been continued as usual; therefore, if there is any lack of public spirit or enterprise, it must be on the part of the principal business men of the Trent, and other places at the head of the Bay, to whom this offer was personally made by the another last winter, and subsequently repeated through Wm. Robertson, Esq., an old resident of the Trent, who will confirm what I have stated.

I think, Sir, this explanation will be sufficient to refute the constant whinnings of "Voice from the Trent," a "Merchant," &c. As to the statement of Friday being the best day for running to the Trent, I am at a loss to account from whence he acquired his information; certainly not from the advertisement. In conclusion, Sir, the Proprietors of the Queen beg to assure a "Merchant" that they have every desire to continue their exertions to accommodate the public consistently, with the prospect of being able to pay 20s. in the £. (a "Merchant" will understand), and not from any dread they may have, and the offer to Captain Chambers, or any other captain, will be accepted, and that they, thereby, lose the whole of the lucrative business from the Trent, including the undivided support of the "Merchant."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, HENRY CORBY. Belleville, June 23, 1849. BELLEVILLE, 22nd June, 1849. HENRY CORBY, Esq.—In perusal of the Daily British Whig of yesterday, I observed an article complaining that the steamer Queen Victoria does not extend her regular trips to the River Trent, which is an inconvenience to the traveller as well as the resident merchants. I have nothing to say as to the individual grounds of complaint; but I will state the conversation I had with Mr. Kead and you on the subject. I called on you after the second trip of the Queen Victoria, this spring, and asked if you did not intend to extend your trips to the head of the Bay this season. You replied you would do so most cheerfully, could it be done without loss—that you lost considerably by going to the Trent last year; but that if the merchants at the Trent would guarantee the expense of the wood consumed between the Trent and Belleville, that you would go there regularly. Being interested in a place where I resided for more than twenty years, I communicated the conversation (verbally) to Mr. Cumming; he said that he, for one, was willing to enter into the arrangement. I heard no more of the matter till I saw the communication alluded to. It would be desirable that you and the Trent people should come to terms. They suffer an inconvenience, and in the end you may suffer a loss. It is to be hoped that the depression of this year will end with itself.

INSULTS TO LADY ELGIN. Lady Elgin, we learn with deep regret, will be compelled to discontinue her daily drives round the Mountain. On two different occasions she has been insulted by ruffians in the garb of gentlemen, who followed her carriage, cracking their whips, and holding out their hands, and in one instance prevented her from taking "daily drives round the mountain." The probability is, that Lady Elgin, like other women in high positions, has been stared at in one of her excursions since her confinement, and this staring has been exaggerated to produce some political effect—perhaps that of the Governor General's family leaving Montreal. Let him bring his wife and family up to Kingston—here, at any rate, they will be treated with attention and respect.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. It is reported in Toronto, Kingston and other places, that Lord Elgin intends shortly to visit Upper Canada. Let him come; say, and let him be received too, as he deserves. At Kingston, the "Tory Rebels" will not permit his name to adorn one of their Saloons, as Mr. Elder the Confessioner soon discovered I while at Toronto, as well as at Kingston, we have no doubt, but that no hundreds only, but thousands, will turn out to give him a warm reception. So good a man, such a tower of truth, and such a hater of scandal; but, above all, a man that has done so much to our country in peace, which he found in rebellion, must not be suffered to visit Upper Canada without his reward! Up then Britons of Canada! Ye who have loved Britain sincerely—ye who have poured so much in support of British Connection, let us the opportunity to escape of proving your gratitude. Sir, &c.

Mr. G-wan should speak for his own locality. Should Lord Elgin and his family visit Kingston this summer, he will be received with that respect due to his high station. The great majority of the inhabitants entertain strong Conservative opinions, and it cannot be expected that a Partisan Governor General would be received with that enthusiasm which a British Governor General ought to meet with in a loyal city like Kingston. But loyal as the good folks of Kingston are, they know how to distinguish between the public acts of a Governor General and the private proceedings of a nobleman in search of health or recreation for himself and family. In spite, therefore, of what the Statesman says, the advisers of Lord Elgin may rest assured that so far from "thousands turning out to give him a warm reception" at Kingston, there will not be the slightest occasion for a single constable to maintain the peace, in case his lordship should make a short stay here. On the contrary, we believe that his own friends, small as they are in number, will be allowed, wholly unmolested, to pay him every attention and every respect they may please to project. We have heard this matter discussed in public company, and have every reason to believe that what we say will be carried out to the letter.

Yours truly, WM. ROBERTSON.