Extracts from late English Papers.

CANADA.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the report of the Committee of Supply on Colonial Services.

Mr. Gladstone called the attention of the House to certain points of the recent correspondence on compensation for rebellion losses in Canada. The question, he observed, was of vast importance; it involved the first principles and duties of Government, and touched the very foundations of all moral order. He abstained from giving judgment upon the conduct of Lord Elgin, for whose talents and character he entertained the highest respect and regard, and upon whom had been laid an undue and excessive share of responsibility, which placed him in an impracticable position, disabling him from adequately discharging his duty to the colony on one hand, and to the Crown on the other. He should pass by the conduct of her Majesty's Government, which had devolved so much discretion to the Governor General of Canada as well as the conduct of the Canadian Government in regard to local questions and to the unhappy riots at Montreal; he should confine himself strictly to imperial considerations. He admitted that the onus was with him to show a case for the interference of Parliament; and he admitted the doctrine laid down by Lord John Russell in 1839, that there were cases of internal policy in a colony wherein the honor of the Crown and the safety of the supreme Government were so seriously involved that it would be unfit to delegate authority with respect to them to the Colonial Government. The question arose upon the act of the Canadian Parliament purporting to provide for the indemnifying of persons in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The first question was, whether this act was passed for the purpose of indemnifying, or was intended to embrace the indemnification of persons who had borne arms against the State. If so, secondly, could it be said that such an act of legislation involved only local or imperial considerations; thirdly, if the latter, was it consistent or at variance with the honor and dignity of the Crown? With regard to the last two questions, no serious doubt could be felt as to this being an imperial consideration and that such a measure would be inconsistent with the honor of the crown. Mr. Gladstone then entered upon an examination of the enactments contained in the act, pointing out the ambiguities in it, and on the expressions which had been given of the act which would let in claims for indemnity by persons who had been guilty of high treason, and Lord Elgin had acknowled that the Government of 1845 intended to extend the indemnity beyond the limits of "loyal subjects," and if so, it was difficult to understand how persons who had taken part in the rebellion could be excluded. Reasoning from this evidence and from the result of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson in the Canadian Legislature, he was brought to the conclusion that although the construction of the act might be, to a certain extent, ambiguous, the evident intention of its framers was not to treat participation in the rebellion as a disqualification. If it should be said that the sense of the people of Canada had been pronounced in favor of the act, and therefore it did not belong to this House to meddle with the subject, he denied that the sense of the Canadian people had been unequivocally expressed; but if otherwise, he did not admit that this should be an ultimate criterion, and he conclusive in an imperial question, involving the highest imperial considerations, which appertained to the Imperial Parliament alone. Mr. Gladstone discussed and disposed of other objections; namely, that it was difficult to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal, and that there had been anterior proceedings in Upper and Lower Canada, which fettered discretion and justified the enlarged interpretation of the act. He did not ask the Government to disallow the act, but for an assurance that, under the act, rebels should not be compensated, and that *prima facie* evidence should be given, before parties received any public money, that they had not taken part in the rebellion. If this assurance could not be given, the mildest course would be to suspend the final ratification of the act, that the Colonial Legislature might have an opportunity to consider it.

Lord J. Russell complained of the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissentions in the Canadas, and to inbitter the feelings of hostile parties, and that he had stated the case of one party; that in opposition, supplying them with arguments and mending their case. He commented with him that there were cases which could not be left to local legislation, and these were cases which required the utmost temper and firmness to prevent differences between the colonies and the mother country. He denied that Lord Elgin had disobeyed instructions which debarred him from asking the advice of the crown on questions affecting imperial policy and the national honor. If Lord Elgin's conduct had been guided by a knowledge of the feelings of the people of Canada, and by a loyal and patriotic attachment to his country and his Sovereign, her Majesty's Ministers would be the basest of men if they gave him up, and did not assume any fair responsibility which this House thought fit to cast upon them. Lord Elgin had not, therefore, been put in a position unfit for him as governor, but he had acted in his ordinary discretion, and he would not have introduced this bill but for the exigency of the circumstances. He then traced the history of the indemnity acts of Upper Canada, which, he contended, governed this whole case, and he showed, as he proceeded, the unfairness of Mr. Gladstone's conclusions from these previous proceedings, by which fewer restrictions had been imposed with respect to claims for rebellion losses in Upper Canada than were prescribed by the act in question. Whether its provisions and clauses should have gone further in restricting, might be a question for the Canadian Assembly; but all this House had to consider was whether the act infringed the honor of the crown, and was unjust to the empire and to the loyal in the province. Any more stringent tests than those of the act—namely, [illegible] transportation; and [illegible] 12 years old; and it would [illegible] and lonely bill altogether [illegible] would establish in Canada a Star Chamber [illegible] and families, sounding one set of men as rebels and rewarding another as the sole loyalists.—Paying a warm tribute to the talents of Lord Elgin and to the spirit of his administration, he avowed that it would be the duty of the Government to leave this act in operation, trusting that its opponents, whom he believed to be loyal men, would, when the present excitement was over, endeavor to avert its evil consequences. Believing that a direct course would be most likely to satisfy Canada, he had devised at once the policy which the Government meant to pursue, which was better than tampering with dilatory [illegible].

Mr. Hume feared that Lord J. Russell was not prepared to declare that the act would not be carried into effect so as to indemnify parties concerned in Rebellion, and the act was so worded that no other power but the Government of this country could prevent that result, but the instructions of Lord Elgin could not do so. Whilst Lord J. Russell disclaimed the intention of indemnifying rebels, his arguments as to the impossibility of defining the term implied that rebels would be indemnified. The blame of all that had happened in Canada, he contended, was imputable not to Lord Elgin, but to the Home Government, whose proceedings with reference to the colony had been severely arraigned. He concluded by moving an address to Her Majesty to withold the Royal Assent to the act until Her Majesty had received satisfactory assurances that no person who had been engaged in, or had aided or abetted the Rebellion should be admitted to participate in the indemnity.

The motion was seconded by Mr. B. Cochrane, who made a smart attack upon Mr. Roebuck, accusing him of having been the advocate of rebels.

Mr. Roebuck returned a spirited, but somewhat bitter reply; and, addressing himself to the question before the House, maintained that the line drawn in the act was only a just one, suggesting cases in which men characterized as rebels would be equitably entitled to compensation for the destruction of their property. The motion would be dangerous to English supremacy, not by rousing the anger of the majority in Canada, but by stimulating that terrible spirit in which the minority in other countries united resistance to the determination of the majority. The guarantee required by the motion was impossible; rather than there must be no compensation, or the line drawn in the act must be adopted; even if it were possible to give the guarantee, it would be impolitic and dangerous, for it would run counter to the wishes of the people of Canada, as expressed by their constituted authorities.

Mr. C. Buller seconded the motion and defended Lord E[illegible].

Mr. Brotherton then moved the adjournment of the debate.

A brisk conversation then took place upon a suggestion that the debate be adjourned, the motion withdrawn, and notice of it be given for another day; but on a declaration from Mr. Disraeli, on the part of Mr. Herries, that the motion would not be withdrawn, nor would he shrink from a division, there was a considerable movement in the House; an adjournment was moved and withdrawn; a division was loudly called for, and strangers were more than once ordered to withdraw, the question having been evidently placed on a dilemma. At length a division was taken upon the question that the debate be adjourned until Friday, which was carried by 172 against 107.

Lord J. Russell was understood to say that the budget, which had been fixed for Friday, would be deferred for a week.

THE IRISH POOR LAWS.

The following is the eleventh report from the select committee apointed on the Irish Poor Laws:—

Resolved 1st.—That the Committee approve of the principle of fixing a maximum rate.

Resolved 2.—That the principle of the suggestions contained in the report of the Boundary Commissioners is calculated to lead to a convenient and desirable re-arrangement of unions and electoral divisions.

Resolved 3d.—That in order, so far as may be, to guard against the evils necessarily incidental to an extensive system of out door relief, sufficient workhouse accommodation ought to be provided in every new union.

Resolved 4th.—That prompt and energetic measures should be taken to complete the tenement valuation, upon the principles laid down in the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 118.

"Resolved, 5th, That farms should not be liable to revaluation or increased rating on account of any drainage or the erection of farm buildings or other agricultural improvements until seven years after their completion.

"Resolved, 6th. That the rents derived from buildings used for charitable and other public purposes should be declared liable to be rated.

"Resolved, 7th. That no greater proportion than one-half of the poor-rate actually paid shall in any case be deducted from the persons receiving rent in respect of any rateable property.

THE CHOLERA.—The French Medical Journal in noticing the symptoms of the cholera and the causes which generally provoke an attack of that malignant disease, particularly warn the public against the use of ices and cold beverages generally, especially when the body is heated by exercise. Even cold water must be taken with great caution and very sparingly. Crude vegetables and unripe fruit should be avoided on all occasions.—*Montreal Herald.*

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The New Common School Act, which passed the Legislature during the last few days of the late Session, will not come into operation before the beginning of the year 1850. All the school affairs of the present year will therefore be conducted, and all the School Reports will be prepared and transmitted in the same manner as heretofore. It is highly important, however, that Trustees should see that the School Rate-bills imposed by them for the present year be collected before the expiration of the year; as otherwise Trustees may be held individually responsible for the amounts they have agreed to pay Teachers, and which they shall have neglected to collect, as authorized and empowered by law. All the School engagements and School affairs of the year should be fulfilled and wound up by the end of the year, before the power to execute them expires. This is a matter which deeply interests both Trustees and Teachers. District Superintendents will continue in office until the 1st of March, 1850, for the purpose of completing and transmitting to the Education Office their Annual Reports for the year 1849.—*Colonial Education.*

What a revolution the Telegraph has made in the value of our exchange papers. With the exception of lengthy details in a few journals published in the large cities, New Orleans especially, four fifths of the papers on our immense exchange list, are of no mortal use to us, save as wrapping paper. The Telegraph picks up even the smallest accident, as if envious of the scissors, and presents us with it long before the newspaper in its vicinity arrives. Hunting for news, therefore, in exchanges is like searching for a needle in a hay-mow. The time is close at hand when every event of interest on this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Isthmus of Darien to the perpetual snows of the North, will be collected daily at all points where the interest of its publication is equal to expense of executing it. Steam was a wonderful revolutionist in the empires of time and space, but to use a homely phrase, steam can't hold a candle to lightning. Lightning is the annihilator of distance—to it there are no lengths, breadths, nor circumferences, but only a common center.—[*N. Y. Sun.*

A significant sign of what Canada is fast coming to, is the fact that the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was not celebrated on the 18th of June, in Montreal. This has usually been the great holiday, next to the Queen's birth-day, and the tories charge the omission of the celebration to the ascendancy of the French Canadians over Lord Elgin and the Government. The tories are of course enraged in the highest degree. We are not surprised that every Canadian with a particle of French blood in his veins, should object to the celebration, for to such it is more a matter of insult than it can justly be of triumph to the English. Frenchmen can never be made to believe that the credit of the Waterloo victory belongs, alone at least, to England—they remember the cry of Wellington, when the day was apparently lost to the allies, "Would to God that night or Blucher would come." Blucher came—through that fatal mistake of Napoleon, or his marshal's and Waterloo sealed the career of the Bonaparte. Prussia might justly celebrate the day for her Blucher, but England does it with poor grace anywhere, and especially in Canada.—The Montreal Courier (tory) says:

"It was the intention of the military authorities to have celebrated it in the same manner as has been usual and customary here since the battle was gained, until the present time. Orders were given for a splendid review of the troops in garrison at Montreal.—Crowds betook themselves, to the parade ground; the sun shone out with brilliancy, and all was holiday. But they were doomed to be disappointed. There were no troops, no review, no spectacle. The orders had been countermanded by Lord Elgin, who sent a special application to Gen. Rowan to forego all demonstration on the occasion. And in deference to the wishes of our 'most noble Governor General' no notice was taken of a victory which next to Cressy and Poictiers, is the greatest of our national achievements, and which secured the peace of the world for thirty years."—*Sun.*

The paragraph below is from the paper edited by the Ultra-Radical, Douglas Jerrold. We believe that it conveys the opinions of a very large class of people in England, while our readers will take notice that the conduct of the Colonial Office meets with deserved reprobation.—[*Courier.*

The Colonial Office has long been unjust and unwise; now it has become insulting. It punishes loyalty, and rewards sedition. If the Canadians are not strong enough of themselves to declare and conquer their independence, they may annex themselves to the United States, and thus bid defiance to England. Such a course has long been anticipated by politicians [illegible] equally from those who fear, and from those who desire a separation. For our own parts, we would rather lose the Colonies than see them misruled. With free trade we should derive from them fully as much benefit as we do now, and save the cost of governing them, and at the same time cut off a large slice of Ministerial and Aristocratic patronage. Canada has no urgent motive to preserve the British connection; the commercial advantages she formerly possessed over the United States disappeared with the repeal of the corn laws.

THE CREVASSE STOPPED.—We have the inexpressible pleasure of being able to announce to our fellow-citizens that the Sauvecrevasse is at length stopped. By the skill and unremitting exertions of Messrs. Dunbar and Sorgi, the preliminary labors had gone on steadily since they resumed the charge of the works. The aperture gradually became narrower, until the period arrived when, by one decisive act, the flood was to be compressed within the bed of the river.

Messrs. Dunbar and Sorgi had prepared an immense floodgate, to be sunk in front of the central aperture by which the Mississippi poured over the adjacent lands. Everything depended upon the strength of the abutments previously fixed on each side of the narrowed breach, so that if they remained firm, the descent of the floodgate, which is effected in a species of sash, in one instant closed in the water and restores the levee to its normal condition of an effectual barrier to the encroachment of the river.

On Monday evening, all being ready, the floodgate was suddenly let down, when the volume of water, impeded in its flow through the accustomed channel, rose several feet in height, toppling over the artificial breast work which it encountered. The works, however, had been well constructed, and all remained firm. After a few ineffectual surges to overcome the barrier, the current resumed its accustomed flow within its ancient bed.

N. O. Picayune, June 30.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1849.

The recent news from Europe is any thing but encouraging to the friends and well wishers of peace and order. With almost the solitary exception of Great Britain, every nation is engaged in intestine war, with little or no hope of a speedy termination. Paris is in a state of siege—menaced by its own population. The Austrians and Russians are making civil war upon Hungary. The Pope and the French are subduing Rome. The Neapolitans are overrunning Sicily. The Prussians are engaged with the Danes. And the smaller States of Germany are setting up their republican backs against their more powerful neighbors. All is confusion, turmoil, and disorder! with no prospect of abatement. Meanwhile, the fierce and malignant Cholera stalks abroad in the noon day glare, and making no invidious distinctions, prostrates all alike. Prince and peasant, duke and serf, general and soldier, are equally the victims of the raging pestilence. That man should raise his puny hand against his fellow-man's life, when the retributive Wrath of Providence is so openly made manifest!

☞ RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. BURLEY.—The *Brockville Recorder* has changed hands. After a long continued public service of twenty-six years, Mr. Burley has consummated relinquish charge of his old and well tried newspaper. His retirement leaves sole ship of the Canadian Press a matrimonial couple between Ogle R. Gowan, Esq. and Dr. Barker. If the former gentleman be present editor of the *Statesman*, there is no dispute about the matter, for his association with the Press is four years longer than that of Dr. Barker.

THE BAY OF QUINTE QUIZ.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—

Your columns of the 21st instant contain remonstrances to Steam Boat Peep on the Bay of Quinte, which were written with no vindictive feelings, asserting simply the truth of what did occur, and freight no reasonable person could have drawn other conclusions. I consider that public rights are infringed upon, it is right that a remedy should be sought, and I conceive no more proper method than that adopted to bring the parties to a proper sense of their duties; the matter however would have come before the public, despite the inconvenience and loss I have sustained, the parties in charge on a trial of their given me any satisfaction, or rendered account of what had become of some part merchandise, which there is no doubt shipped at Kingston, and one of which this late date has not made its appearance.

I must condemn the folly of trying on a newspaper war; for in occurrence more moment it is only contemptable, and the decision of all sensible persons I must however assert my right in taking steps I did *pro bono publico*. As a proof which, one of the proprietors in his office has not rebutted my assertions, but vented himself in a transaction, that, revolting positions, he would be the first to claim of.

The proprietor above alluded to myself have always been on the best of terms—indeed intimately so; and I can assume when writing the article that appeared in your journal of the 21st inst., I originated by no unprincipled or selfish motive, which causes me the more contemptuous view his sarcasm: a vain attempt indeed to allure the people into his right to maintain decorum unfitted to merit the good-will either the commercial or travelling community.

The excuse he resorts to is exceedingly weak, for it is well known that his steam from Belleville to the Trent, have as frequently been made on Fridays as on Mondays.

A MCHANT.

River Trent, June 28, 1849.

PUNCH IN CANADA.—Our lively little contemporary makes his appearance this day's number with a sketch,—not of Wellington on the plains of Waterloo, before Tully in the plains of Laprairie. The gallant commander of this redoubtable force mounted on his charger and looking through his spy glass upon the movements of part of his army who are going through revolutions of irregular cavalry, and in the act dispersing! The present number also contains among other articles, a column on "The Turf Races."

CITY HALL, July 2nd.

There was no quorum until nearly ten o'clock, when it was too late to proceed to business, and after some short formalities, the Council adjourned. When the City Council only meets once a fortnight, it is too bad for members to neglect attending; for they know not who may suffer from their neglect.

COURT HOUSE, July 3rd.

The Quarter Sessions and the District Council are both in Session. Little business is doing in the former Court, and only 17 Records in the latter.

THE SURGEON OF THE PENITENTIARY.

Some time last year we published a list of grave accusations preferred by Mr. Francis Smith and others, against Dr. Sampson, the Surgeon of the Penitentiary. From these charges this gentleman has been exonerated, in the Report of the Commissioners. As a matter of justice towards him, we re-publish from the *News* some extracts from an official letter bearing on the subject.

"The Commissioners finally report as the result of the inquiry into your case, 'that you stand fully acquitted of every charge preferred against you; having efficiently performed your duty as an officer of the prison; and that the convicts have been treated by you with humanity and attention.'

"His Excellency has carefully examined the facts connected with your case, as reported by the Commissioners, and is of opinion that the results arrived at by them are fully sustained by the evidence, and that you have been deeply injured by having groundless charges of so grave a nature hanging over you for the last twelve months.

"His Excellency fully appreciates the feeling which prompted you to retire from the duties of your office, pending the decision of charges so seriously affecting your character, and while he regrets that you should thereby have been subjected to the loss of the income of your office during that period, he sincerely trusts that your complete exoneration from every imputation against you, after a most rigid and searching examination into the circumstances, will afford you some compensation for the pecuniary loss that you may have sustained.

"His Excellency presumes that under the foregoing circumstances you will have no objection to at once resume the duties of your office of Surgeon of the Penitentiary, and I have therefore this day, by His Excellency's desire, notified Dr. Yates in accordance with the understanding upon which he accepted the office, that his services as Surgeon are no longer required."

Business is excessively dull; the times are excessively bad; and the weather is excessively hot. No rain has fallen for nearly three weeks, (save a slight shower on Sunday Sen'night,) and the country consequently is suffering from drought. The hay crop nevertheless will be good; for the meadows were sufficiently soaked before the dry weather set in, and the grass is consequently high and plentiful. A good deal of clover has been already cut and put away. Wheat, both spring and fall, looks tolerably well, and may do well; but all kinds of spring grain, (corn excepted,) suffer greatly from want of rain—potatoes especially. We speak only of the neighborhood of and about Kingston.

Of ordinary business we have little to speak favorably. A great scarcity of money prevails, and sales are effected with much difficulty. The country people are busy at their work, and were it not for the continued influx of passing immigrants, the city streets and wharves would be deserted. But dull as Kingston is, we regret to say, that no other Canadian town can boast of better things. A blight seems to have come over the province, casting its withering influence on all alike.—*Daily of Wednesday.*

"FINGER AND THUMB."—This communication being anonymous was not published, but handed to the Mayor, who bids us acquaint the writer and all others who complain of hogs running at large in the streets, to make their complaints personally to the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or High Bailiff, and every assistance will be afforded effectually to abate the nuisance.

☞ ADVENT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—From what the *Bytown Packet* says, which we copy, it would seem that Lord Elgin intends to take the country by surprise, in timing his visit to Upper Canada. There is a great deal of good sense in the *Packet's* cautioning his own party against making any political demonstrations, in favor or honor of the Governor General's visit.

Our Tory contemporaries have lately made a great noise about a visit which it is said Lord Elgin intends paying the good people of Bytown.—We believe there is a probability that His Excellency will visit Bytown before long, but there is no positive information as to the particular time when his arrival may be expected. Our Tory friends are not, however, to be taken by surprise, for we observe placards posted up in the public places, calling upon the citizens to form out at a public meeting to be held at the "Exchange" this day to "adopt an Address to His Excellency the Governor General." It would appear that a report was in circulation, which is said to have come through some business source, that His Excellency might be expected this evening. The Address alluded to, we suppose will contain matter calculated to give offence. Now, we think on the present occasion another course might be pursued without any injury to principle. It is the interest of all parties to unite on this occasion for circumstances may arise out of this visit to give Bytown a position of some consequence.—Both parties here have so far pursued a fair constitutional course and are perfectly independent of each other. General Politics have been discussed, and the opinions of each party have reached the proper quarter. Lord Elgin should be received by all merely as Representative of the Queen, and an Address adopted which would give offence to none. By such a course the feelings of all would be consulted—difficulty avoided, and all might unite for a general good. Should another course be pursued, partizan addresses must be got up—insult, perhaps given—the difference cause, and much injury be done to the fair fame of the city of the Ottawa and its influential inhabitants. Reformers will, however, be presented in any case to do their duty, should His Excellency come this way, of which, as we before remarked, we have as yet no information.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ALLAN MACNAB IN ENGLAND.—Sir Allan McNab, with his petitioners, had an excellent passage to England, having reached Liverpool on Monday the 4th inst. The Times that in the previous week had exhausted its slang in abuse of the British party in Canada, preserved a very remarkable silence from that time up to the departure of the *America* on the 9th inst. There must be some special reason. Its Montreal correspondence by the *Hibernia*, that carried home Sir Allan, was reported as important and satisfactory, but by some means did not find its way into print. It is of little use to speculate as to the cause.—*Albion.*

☞ A WORD TO THE WISE.—In Wednesday's Telegraph Report it was stated that during the past week 5000 Immigrants had arrived at Gross Isle. Of these 5000 souls, judging from what we have seen this year, 5000 are well able to pay their passage to their places of destination. Of these 5000 fully one half intend to pass through Canada to the United States. Now what these people should pay for their transit from Quebec to Lewiston is $5 each adult; but owing to the senseless opposition of the steamboat owners, all they will pay is about $1½.—Query.—How much does the province lose per week?

At the Fourteenth Loan Meeting of the Midland District Building Society on the 4th of July, four shares were sold at an average Bonus of £51 2s. 6d.

THE REPLY OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

We have been favored with a copy of the Answer to the Petition to the Queen, from a portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, including those of Kingston. The Answer speaks for itself, and shows how futile are the expectations of the Conservatives and Loyalists of the Upper Province touching redress at the hands of the Colonial Office.—We also publish to-day a concise account of The first day's debate in the House of Commons on the Canada Question. The second day's debate, which took place on the 15th June, was not published when the steamer sailed, but the result is known. For Mr. Herries' Amendment, 150. Against it, 290. Majority for Ministers, 140. So that matter is settled.

DOWNING STREET, June 13, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you that he has duly laid before the Queen the petitions to Her Majesty, which you delivered to him for that purpose, on Saturday last. These petitions are from the inhabitants of Toronto—from the inhabitants of Kingston—from the residents of Weston and its vicinity—from the residents of Newcastle District—from Prescott County—from the Ottawa District, and from the City of Montreal. The Petitioners pray for the recal of the present Governor General of Canada, for the dissolution of the Parliament of that Province, and for the disallowance, by Her Majesty, of the Act lately passed by that Parliament, "for the indemnification of the parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion, in the years 1837 and 1838."

Lord Grey has no doubt that the persons who have signed these Petitions, have been induced to do so by a sincere apprehension that if the Act in question should be allowed to come into operation, it would have the effect of encouraging disloyalty for the future, by making compensation for losses which they brought upon themselves by their crimes; but his Lordship directs me to assure you, and he desires, through you, to convey the same assurance to those who have confided to you their Petitions, for transmission to Her Majesty, that if the Act had appeared, on careful examination of its provisions, to be justly open to this objection, not only would Her Majesty's servants have been prepared to advise the Queen to have exercised her prerogative by disallowing it, but they are also convinced that it never would have received the assent either of the Governor General of Canada on Her Majesty's behalf, or of the majority of the representatives of the people of that province.

I am directed to refer you to the answer of the Governor General to the Address from the County of Hastings, as containing an expression of Lord Elgin's views upon this subject, in which Her Majesty's servants entirely concur. In that answer Lord Elgin, in adverting to this Act of the Provincial Parliament, expresses his firm belief that the representative of the people of Canada "did not intend, in passing it, to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason;" and he adds, "that it was under this conviction that he assented to the Bill, and in this spirit only, could he ever consent, as the Head of the Executive Government, to give effect to it."

Lord Grey directs me to express his hope that this official declaration of the views of the Governor General of Canada, which is entirely approved by the advisers of Her Majesty, will remove the alarm and calm the indignation which, from a misapprehension as to its true character and objects, this measure has created, and he appeals with confidence to the feelings of loyalty which animate the petitioners, and to your own well known devotion to the British Crown and desire to promote the welfare of Canada, in calling upon you and upon them to assist Her Majesty's Government in endeavoring to maintain the public peace and the authority of the law; and to allay the existing agitation which is producing so much injury to the commerce, the public credit, and all the most important interests of the Province of Canada.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B. HAWES.

Sir Allan McNab.

RECIPROCITY.—A Montreal correspondent of "the third party" writes that one of Lord Elgin's advisers has gone South to urge the passage of a measure that would bring into active operation the reciprocity act passed last session in Canada. Mr. William Hamilton Merritt is meant. The Washington papers say he is now on a visit there. Mr. Merritt is a native of this State, a Gentleman of high standing and of eminent ability, well acquainted with matters of trade, and entertaining enlarged and liberal views of public policy.

We regret to learn that the "Commerce" steamer, which was chartered for Halifax, will not go there, in consequence of her proprietors being unable to effect insurance upon the voyage. It appears that there is no Provincial office in a position to effect insurance on sea risks and that the Agent of some American insurers at Quebec asked so high a premium as to render it impossible to pay it without sacrificing the entire profit on the voyage.

GIVING AND RECEIVING.—There is frequently more pleasure in giving and receiving it. This applies more especially to medicine, advice and kicks.—*Punch.*

ANOTHER REAL DUEL.—A fatal duel took place recently at Louisville, Ky., between J. T. Gray and Capt. Pope. The weapons selected were shot guns, loaded with single ball distance 20 paces. At the first discharge Capt Pope fell, shot through the thigh, and expired before he reached home.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The following note we take the liberty of publishing. We doubt not it will have the effect of stirring up our farmers to some exertion. The Association should forward copies of the extra mentioned in Mr. Fraser's letter to the press generally. Wanting them, we are not in a position to say much concerning the matter, and therefore allow Mr. Fraser to speak for himself:

Sheriff's Office, Bytown,
29th June, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—

Herewith I send you a copy of the programme and plan of the enclosure of the ground for the Provincial Fair and Cattle Show, with a view that you may take what notice of it you may think proper for the information of your readers. The President's Address, in an Extra of the Kingston *Whig*, I also received, but which is not now in my possession. If I get it returned to me before to-morrow, I will send it to you. There is, however, sufficient time, as the Fair does not take place until next September.

I was not a little chagrined last Fall in travelling, when Stock was going to the competition, in being told that the District of Dalhousie was the only District in Canada West, that was not represented by even a member, at the show in Hamilton. I fear it was the same thing last Fall, when nearer home. I hope you will endeavor to stir them up, that they may do something handsome this year, and perhaps carry home some of the prizes.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obdt. servant,
SIMON FRASER.

To the proprietor of
The Packet Newspaper.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Saturday Afternoon's Report

NEW YORK, June 30.

THE REBELLION LOSSES BILL.

In the debate in Parliament on the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most furious opposition to the measure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression on the House. He concluded that the passage of the Bill involved Imperial as well as local consideration, and that its provisions were at variance with the honor and dignity of the Crown. He denied that the sense of the Canadian people had been pronounced in favor of the measure, and that even if it had, he did not admit that this should be an ultimate criterion. It involved the highest Imperial consideration, and should be subject to the decision of the Imperial Parliament alone. He did not ask the Government to disallow the act, but for an assurance under the act that no rebels should be compensated, but that parties should produce reasonable *prima facie* evidence before receiving any public money, that they had not taken any part in the Rebellion.

Lord John Russell complained of the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissentions in Canada, and imbitter the feelings of hostile parties; and said that he had stated the case of one party—that of the Opposition, specifying them with arguments for mending their case. After paying a warm tribute to the talents of Lord Elgin, and the spirit of his administration, he avowed that it would be the duty of Government to leave this act in operation, trusting that its opponents, whom he believed to be loyal men, would, when the present excitement was over, endeavor to arrest its evil consequences—that a direct action would be most likely to satisfy Canada, and he had accordingly declared at once, the policy which the Government intended to pursue.

Lord John Russell was followed by several other speakers. After a warm discussion a division was taken upon the question, that the debate should be adjourned to the 15th inst. which was carried.

Saturday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, June 30th, 7½ P. M.

The Steamer's news has had no effect on our market for Breadstuffs. Good brands superfine flour may be quoted at 20s. 9d.

No sales of wheat. American and Upper Canada 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d. Peas 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d. Corn 2s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Some small parcels for export have been placed at $13 a $13¾, firm at $13. Prime and Prime Mess firm at $8¾ a $10½.

ASHES.—Pearls and Pots sell freely at 26s. 3d. a 26s. 9d and 28s. 3d. a 28s. 6d.

Freights to Liverpool on flour 3s. 6d; ashes 27s. 6d. a 30s.

Arrived in port this morning, Fruitier, Oporto, Wine; Commerce, Cuba, Sugar; Jane, Bristol, general cargo.

Weather cool and pleasant, with occasional showers. No news worth sending.

NEW YORK, 2½.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

A French steamer has arrived from Toulon, two days from Civitta and Vecchia, on the 8th inst., with wounded soldiers. The news from Rome was vague. Toulon and Lyons are still excited. The insurrection of Rehims had been suppressed. Ledru Rollin was arrested on the road to Lyons. A proclamation from the President of Council had declared Paris in a state of siege. Further arrests were made. A Bill was got up to shut up the clubs for a year was referred to a committee. The cholera was on the decline at Paris.

VIENNA, June 12th.

53,000 Russian troops were encamped at Spyrkofis and Dukle. A combined attack was expected soon, as the Austrian and Russian force had concentrated.

In Philadelphia 68 cases of Cholera and 18 deaths since last report. 88 cases and 26 deaths in this city.

FLOUR.—Market opened heavy for low grades Western and State, buoyant for the better grades Ohio with a fair demand for the East and export. Sales 8,000 bbls at $3 87 a $4 for sour, $4 a $4 12½. $4 94 a $5 5 for prime Genesee, sales 4,500 bbls for export and the Provinces.

Market dull for wheat. Genesee held at $1 29 a $1 30, Ohio $1 6[illegible].

CORN, 64,000 bush. sold at 48 a 49 for heated Western, 57 a 58 for Northern and Gersey Yellow.

PORK heavy, demand fair for mess, principally to fill contracts, sales 600 bbls at $10 37 a $10 50.

Money continues in good supply. Exchange quiet at 8¼ a 9.

Later advices from Europe—the city papers give the following items:

Advices received in London from Rome to the 6th inst says:—The attack was renewed on the same points as those attacked previously, churches and prominent dwellings had suffered much from shots and shells.

Gen. Oudinot had ordered the Romans to surrender, or a general storm would be commenced on the evening of the 6th.

Father Matthew is the guest of Mr Nesmith on Staten Island, it is said he will not come to the city till Monday or Tuesday.—He is to be received at the Castle Gardens.

CINCINATTI, 29th

The Cholera interments to-day are 96; other diseases 32. The authorities are burning coals in the streets to purify the air.

7 cases of Cholera and 5 deaths in Brooklyn.

Mr. Cassett, of Brooklyn, in the last 24 hours, has lost 4 Children with a disease resembling Cholera. The Board of Health express their belief, that the primary cause proceeds from the children eating green apples, the Board of Health passed a resolution in favor of having Gen Watts, remain removed from Texas to this City, for public burial.

Sunday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, July 2, 7½ P. M.

No change in market since last report.

The Elizabeth Ross, general cargo from Leith arrived in port yesterday.

From the Canada Gazette.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments: Joseph Cuvillier and Joseph Cloak to be assistant Commissioners of the District of Talbot; Jonathan Chauncey of Belleville to be Revenue Inspector for that District; Dr. Tree of Brock; Jas. Thompson to be an Associate Coroner in and for the District of Bathurst.

No news in the city.

Further News per Hibernia.

ENGLAND.—The Navigation Bill has received Royal Assent, and is to go into effect on January next. The Jewish disability Bill had passed the House of Commons by a majority of 66. Lord John Russell had given notice that the Financial Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be deferred another week.

The Str. *United States* arrived at Liverpool just as the *Hibernia* left, when 24 hours out from New York she struck on Nantucket Shoals and was obliged to throw overboard about 70 tons of coal, one of her boilers was so much damaged, as to render it useless for the rest of the voyage.

The *United States* passed the *Sarah Sands* the day previous to her arrival at Liverpool.

Commercial accounts from Manchester report no change of movement. The English Funds maintain an upward tendency. Closing firmly on the 17th, Consols 92¼ a 92½ for special transactions, and 91 a 61¼ for account.

FRANCE.—The outbreak in Paris is said to have commenced in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans, as they protest to the National Guards against the vote of the Assembly on the 13th, on the subject of Rome. The Minister of Public Works, who accompanied the authorities to quell the disturbance, was attacked by the insurgents at the Chateau-de-Eare; the interference of M. E. Argo, probably saved his life.

The debate on the Rebellion Losses Bill closed in the House of Commons on the eve of the 15th ult., Mr. Herriess' amendment being negatived by 291 to 150. Sir R. Peel supported Lord Elgin.

It is said that Sir John Harvey is to succeed the late Sir Benjamin D'Urbin, as Commander of the forces of British North America. The Colonelcy of the 51st had not been filled.

NEW YORK, 2½ P. M.

New York city 108 cases and 39 deaths since last report.

5 deaths by cholera since last report in Pittsburg.

65 cases and 20 deaths by cholera in Philadelphia since last report.

NEW YORK, July 2, 6½ P. M.

The arrival of emigrants by vessels reported below, this day, amount to about 2,252, 900 of whom are on the Liverpool Packet Ship *Constitution*. The Chief number reported are from Great Britain.

Father Matthew was to be received by the authorities this evening at 5 o'clock, and escorted to the City Hall by the Temperance societies, from Castle Garden. Between 10 and 12 o'clock, he is to be presented to the societies at large in the governor's room.

MARKETS.

FLOUR. There is a fair demand for Western and State, sales 8,000 bbls at $4 a $4 12½ for fine.

Tuesday's Report.

NEW YORK, July 3d 6½ P. M.

ASHES.—Better demand for Pots $5,56 a $5 62½. Pearls dull $5,50.

FLOUR.—Good demand for the East and export; opening rather in favor of the buyers; holders disposed to press sales. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $3,75 a $3,87½ for sour, $4 53½ a $4, 62½, for western and straight, $4,62½ - $4 68½ for straight and good western $4.75 for favorite Indiana and Michigan, $4,87½ a $5 for round hoop Ohio. Rye flour was buoyant, quick sales $3 a $3,12½.

There have been 6 cases and 3 deaths by cholera in Brooklyn since yesterday.

Dates from St. Louis 26th ult. state, a letter dated from Fort Leavenworth 15th, has been received from a person attached to the troops. The health of the party was good. The cholera has carried off a great number of the troops, and immigrants at the fort and at other points in the river. The Indians fearing the cholera, had deserted the fort. 3 soldiers were buried from the command.