-----CANADIAN AFFAIRS. To the Editor of the London Times. LONDAN, June 20, 1849.

Six -- Reference liveing been made, in the erures of the late debate on Canadian affairs in t a flore of Commons, to certain statements mede by nee in my place in the Canadian Par-lisment. I trust I may be permitted to offer a f w explanatory remorks through the medium of our colomes. The statements referred to were effect, that parties convicted of high treasure Upper Canada had received compensation inder the Upper Canada Rebelli a Lorses Act. which was carried into effect by Tury Commis singers, under instructions from a Tory Gareenment. It is aledged Brat-that the statement is incorrect; second-that a faitting it to be true, tie parties only received compression for just claims. It was broadly asserted by Mr. Darach that there had been no rebels in Upper Canada, and consequently that no restrictive clauses were necessary in the art for that section of the Promace. Mr. Gladstone declared that " there was no ground to suppore that any orbed had re-If the meaning of go ting up "a good cry" to serve the meaning of go ting up "a good cry" to serve the meaning of go ting up "a good cry" to serve the meaning of go ting up "a good cry" to serve to the Canadians, who are not slave—weeks, it to the Canadians, who are not slave—weeks.

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The meaning of go ting up "a good cry" to serve it to the Ca pair; that he had been only able to site 5 ceaes, in att of which he had been mistaken as to facts. This is not the first time that similar assertions lines been made, and as it is evident that the oppresents of the Canadian Government deem it of great importance to get rid of these races, I trust shall be purdened for going into them at so no length. Mr statements on the soligest were made on the occasion of my moving an address to the Coreron Goodal for the report of the commisrims furnitaling Rebellion Lower in the county of Oxbad. They were made after mature delibention and with scrapulous accuracy. As a po-litician I should have been in-zensable had I allowed myself to be led into crose by falso information at such a time and on such a Subject. I had in my possession in the House not only the report of the Commissioners, but the receipts of the parties for the money, and I know the sigpateres to be gangine. I may, add that I printed out the revists to everal members of the Oppogiting, and so far were they from dispoting the fact that they allowed that the payment of such claims had excited much indignation at the time. If so, all I can say is, that it was never manifested, either in Parliament or in the public jourmale; and I have been assured that the Tories in Oxford elvimed great credit for the liberality of the Government in paving the just losses even o robels. With regard to the amertion that I could only produce 5 cases, all I shall say is, that I believe there were many more; but I selected the new wof four in lividuals (not five) who had been tather pro sincet, and which I thought would be known to many members of the House, in order to prove that the Commissioners could not have taken the question of loyalty into consideration at all. I culd not have proved my case more conclusive by 40 instances than by 4. My alle. peten was that " Eliakim Malcom, second in command under Dr. Disacombe, and for whom a toward of £500 was offered, had been prod under the set; and Litewise Elistes Hall. Dr. Cooke, and David Hagerman." Unfortunately, the reparters made me say that Dr. Duncombe had been paid £300 , and they transformed Dr. Cooke in's " John Tooks." It is a singular enincidence that an expect similar character will be found in The Times of Friday moming, although your reporters are, of enurse immensurably superior to the generality of our Counting ones. In the report of Thursday's dehote Mr. Carbrane is made to refer to Mr. Roebuck as " a relation of Ground, who had received a round of 1300; Mr. Cochrone having actually early that "a relation of Mr. Roebuck received a reward of £500 for arrewing Mr. Gineard," Even the best reporters in the world are liable to commit errors regard Mr. tiled-sone was instructed to say that Malcom had been trad and anguitted. Now, I serent that Finley Malcom, brother to the individual named the trans a state of a service of the saint Maloum three or four years afterwards by Lynd Sydenham. on my own personal application. Einha Ifall a'n-fied, mannellawed, and pard-and also an my application to Sir Charles Bages or Lord Metcalfo Mr Gladelone attempted to make a point, that though these men were outlawed they had never been tried and convicted. I am unaware of any m went proceeding against a rebel who flies beyond the jurisdiction of the courts unless by a process pullaurry. Mr. Machenzie was never convicted of high treason; he was outlewed, precisely as Messrs Maleuca and IIall. I need not inform Mr. Gladstone that the outlawry subjected these parties to the pains and practices of high treason I now come to the rase of "J.hu Tooke." Mr. Gladstone read Mr. Commissioner Ingersolt's triumphant refutation of my statement. No such claim had ever been presented. I must say that Mr. Ingersoft has been very disingenuous Dr Cooke is a gentleman of considerable property and very great influence and respectability in the township of Norwich. He was unfortunately implicated in the rebellion of 1837, and was tried and convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged. All this is as well known to Mr. Ingersall as to me, and it must be equally well known to him that Dr. Cooke was awarded componention by himself. I saw the receipt in the Ductor's handwriting. There being an each person as "Tonke," I shall leave the candid reader to judge whether Mr. Cummissioner Ingersull was really so simple as not to discover the error of the reporter. The other case is that of Hogerman. I believe that this individual was cither outlawed or convicted of high treams; but . this participation in the rebellion there is not doubt veliatever. Many members of the legal profession in the house were aware but Mr. Hagerman had defended a civil action for debt, on the ground that the goods were received by him in his rapacity of Commissary-General of the robel army, a defence that I need hardly may was not considered good. I have now goto through all he cases mentioned by me in the Conndian Parliament, and I affirm that the accuracy of my statement can in no respect be impeached -Rebels then, were paid under the Upper Canada Art. I do not of course mean to contend that, in Upper Canada is any excuse for the Lower Causeds Act But I do consend that it is highly discreditable to a puly which, when in power admitted claiment this description without the

never convicted, may be paid.
It is, however alleged by Mr. Glidstone, that if rebels were actually paid in Upper Canada at was for supplier furnished to the troops, There is nu evidence on the official documents of the natore of the claim. All that can be gathered from that is, that under the Act for settling Louses. by the Rebel on, rebels made claims and received payment. I would observe that the regular troops were not employed on the occurren in question-A body of militis went to the head-quarters of the orbeta; and I can believe the statements which have been made to me by the parties themso ver. They did not purch or supplies, but estried off what they pleased, without the consent of the owners. I rould have nonrenus affidavite to time effect, were it worth while to procue them Of every, in some instances acknowledgement may have been given by Sor Allan McNab, who was in commend, and I have no doubt that he gave no e-wotenance to any irregular proceeding. It is possible that the particular el mos under a melderation may have been supported by vouchers from Nor Allen McNab or some other officer, but that is not to the purpose. The argument of Mr Gindstone is this. The claims made by rebels and allowed were good, as they were founded on general be givethere are circumstancelling, then it follows that be properly paid. Ser Allan Mchich rebels may provided the payment to these tribels of their if, has adopted as he also explains, because it was " the Now I would ark whether a Lower | pder of the day," or is other wo co demanded by Canadian rebel enuid be paid under the act which is so much complained of, for claims similar to that of Malcom and Hall? Clearly not. And how can those who argue that under certain cit-

elightest complaint, to agitate the entire province

and get up an excitement which they are them-

night to be comprosited, vindicate the emendents proposed to the Lower Canada Act, which empld have excluded altogether similar cases?

hardly avoid nations want personal attacks made o the course of the dehate on inyself, but more particularly on two of my colleagues (Merera Lafeutaine and Balderin.) I shall be brief in my solice of such attacks. Nothing can be more untrue than the allegation that any member of the present Administration was implicated in the re- Government howen and each are moved to overin Canada unte piere that it is very marte for par. ther at a distance of 3 filth miles to interfere in our efforce. I confess however, that I was very far plicable to a colony. Lord Brougham sage of it from morey that the members of the House of Com more had an opportunity afforded them of hearing und spent in the true Canadian Tory spirit, which the presions of the matter in which the presions of the matter of Montreal were influenced for one in conclusion, say a word of Bougham argues if it was absurd to follow Res-moting to the highest offices in the state, par-two regarding "French domination." I should possible Government to the stave-owners of Jaespecially intended to excite the sympathy of prople in England, who understand hale about our ernment, expende, as it justly was, be redicule politics, but who are naturally inclined to sym- and reprodution." Nothing can be simples than fluence. A little reflection would convince them gretulate the lords on that escaping, though by pathy with a British party governed by French inunsted provinces. I need scarcely say that it is of a vote which would be actually nothing more wholly unitue that it does not exist. The Administration consists of five members from Upper Canada and fire from Lower Canada. The for- most and will henreforth to governed. met represent some of the most impogant coesti mennics in Upper Canada. If the administration of the government or the Legislature was made subscreient to the French influence, mit probable, I would sek, that the Government would be supported by the British people of Upper Canada 1-All I shall any in conclusion in, that I chaim for myself and colleagues from Upper Canada-and o touth and justice I should say for my Lower Caands colleagues alm-that we have as much tree Bestish feelings as any member of that party who seem to wish to manapolize it. All the friends of the province unglit to rejuce that the population of French and English origin is cordially united, instead of endeavning to excite national jealousy by raising "cries" which have no foundation

I am, Sir, yourmost shedient servant, FRANCIS HINCES.

ON CANADA. From the London Times.

The continent of North America was last night

he subject of two extraordinary visitations, simultaneously simed, by a singular e-incidence, at its opposite shares. The Bestish Legislature sent he two jawaders on their several expeditions. In the Lower House Lard Lincoln began at Vancou. ver's Island, and in the Upper House Lord Broughum started from Quebec. What would have been the result of their combined operations our second the New World as easily counsed at the apprehension of 1 fontaine. progress, and whether there was any prospect of at lat. 15 as at lat. 10, we are only permitted to conjecture. A cusualty with which we are painfully familiarized by numerous examples out about the invasion on the western shore. Lord Line da's historical incursions as the interminaable, and, we fear it must be added, the minibabitable dominions of the Hadron's Bay Company, were nipped in the buil by a " count out." Lord Brougham more fortunate, if not in his subject, at least in his audience, had his full swing, and rioted in the pleasures of a new theme. From not, bus ever, " by the fuher of my noble friend stand, but the right I. ... gentleman was rather sudetation. This was a case in which he compain" he should ussed to the American was and analise to eateh the whole of the speaker's of Independence, the Royalist fugit res, the conremarks. And yet for this error of a reporter I strained abolience of the French Canadians, the
have been held up in Canadia and no now held up
mutual antipothy of the races, the rehelition, the opposite" he rapidly passed to the American war or insudible.) Again the same despatch : committed an unpordonable blander. I never and that fire Durkam mission and responding desire on the part of the Canadian report, Nr. Gluson Wakeriklo, and countries of the Canadian report, Nr. Gluson Wakeriklo, and countries of the Canadian responding desire on the part of the Canadian report, Nr. Gluson Wakeriklo, and countries of the Canadian responding desire on the part of the Canad in London, as having made a false statement or achievements of Sir Allan McNab, the murder possess in a word," Lord Brougham upon Canada." There can be on doubt that his universal logisting bengers up the subject, and house more started woung, and was nieferation distrement. Facts spect, his Landship has made a splended oration against our Freuch fellow-subjects, against combination of races, against Responsible Government as applied to the cubmiss; against Lord Durham and Ser C Baget, and Lord Elgin; against the minn of the provinces, and incidental against the Rebellion Losess Bill. His predeces- should be formed. Sie question he had to out in the possession of the Scals has followed on the ramo side.

In condemning all the antecedents of the measure in question, and objecting to it just as much, and on precisely the same grands, as he objects to the whole course of Canadian history, his Ludship time unwittingly made the strongest possible case of the bill. Its best defence is in history. It comes in a series of measures commencing with the Peace of Paris, when we guaranteed perfect religious liberty to the Canadiana. Every step in the chain carefully traced by Lord Benngham is only an additional reason against so here's a measure as putting the Imperial setous the Coloniul bill. If, as his Lordship shows, the French population have felt abelience more a mat of necessity or political duty than of natural of-fection, and if they have been ready to serse the opportunity of independence, that is a circumstance we should do well to bear in mind, parcularly when we have already become it in mind. and made it the laste of our calonial legislation, If the mule already adopted for healing the breach made by the rebellion is disigreeable to his Lordship, we cannot be surprised that the bill under discussion should be equally disagreeable; but they who appears the one will also appears the other. When his Lordship tells us plainly that Responsible Government is wholly unswited to the colonics, and that it was granted under the influence of a temperary rage for that set of menteuse he explains to our entire arti-faction his diagnet at the progress of this bill, at the requiescence of the Governor General, and the probability of Her Majesty's Government complying with the declared will of the Conndian Legislature. Of course the attempt to hind self-government with Columnit dependence is an experiment on which there may fairly exist a variety of opinions, but they who desire the attempt, and they who when if it be wrong telecte should be enumericated for it is attempted desire it to be faithfully carried their losses, the fact that they were so compressed | met, will not object to Lord Eigin's policy, which we are new told by no mean authority is perfectly in keeping with Canadian precedent.

dien theverement, though the person of its Attorney General, the real Prime Minister, as he Lo dship intensites. " a gentleman of the name solves unable to co teal, because their apporents of M. Auguste Alexis Hyppolyte Lafantaine," wh in he describes as " undo shiedly must forware have introducted a measure much nove stringent and ostentations in " his disaffections." Let Mr. in its details, but under which it is possible that Lafordaine be as great a rebel as his Lordeh p some parties suspected or accused of treason, but pleases. Who first decreed an oblivion of his rebellion, and even rewarded it with power? His Lardship is obliged to confess. We will give the history in his own words :- " A notion had sprong up,-which had been much encouraged by his iste noble friend Lord Durham,-of Respinsible Government. Well, on that principle, M. Lafontaine was appointed a member of the Cabine by Ser C. Bagot, a most excellent public a ryant who had acted with the greatest in Igment and and discretion during his term of office; but he only appointed him because he could not help it. for Responsible Convernment was the order of the day. Next came Land Meterife, wind domined his Gorcenment. But after that came another change, and the same dustrine of Responsible Government compelled Lord Bigin to restore M Lafentone and his followers to office." This rebil. therefore, was appointed Minister night years ago by a speed excellent. Governor General, who actel tienughout with the groutest judgment and deretion, and who perticularly proved his judgment and discretion by recognizing the recessity to answer questional legal construction put to answer questional legal construction put to him across the sie of the House. He of cal ing M. Letontaine to his councils. The adopted as his Lucdship explains at the organi commendation of his own late noble, formal Land Durham, in he "justly colebrated report"-

Again Lard Brougham attacks the present Can

A letter we of the Empire. anticipates a passa Uincks, to the London Times the character and operation to thin's speech, on Bill, considered as precedent for the sec. Canada constances and for a correspondence of claims rebels. His Lordship and some other speciars appear.

Mr. Hincks, who is able to speak from the book, new effectually sets right. Under the Upper I have occupied so much space already that I Counds Act, compensation was awarded to four an unwilling to introde any further; but I can needly avoid nations some personal attacks made and warranted " sphele." The particulars given by Mr. Hincks leave no room for mistake on this point. That act was pased quietly enough. The present act is substantially the same, and not a whit more devised or the special use of rebels; yot because it is passed under a liberal

> ment. The question, as he takes care to treat it, is good for one, it must be good for all, and if had for one it must be bed tor all. Canning once aud-" Nevertrust elave-rwners ur their representatives to make Lwa upon the principle such a line of argument; and we cannot but coma lamentable small majorie, the edium and pearl

> > HOUSE OF COMPONS .- Jose 18.

al principles on which » Bitish-born subjects

CANADA. Mr. Bailie Cochrant wished to know of M. Lafontaine.

that he had not made usy statement on the

Mr. B. Cochrane also vished to know whether her Majesty's Gov inment had received ed. the 77 or 79 addresses and by the people of Canada, and presented to Lord Elgin, against the Rebellion Losses Campresation Bill, and

Mr. Hawes replied that he did not think these addresses had been received. He should probably next day recove a communication such addresses had not ben received here.-The only petition advere to the bill had been to which a reply had 5,on returned in an official letter.

Mr. B. Cochrane care notice, that fo

question relating to Canida to the Under Sehonorable gentleman he President of the Board of Trade. In over to make his question intelligible he must read a few passages. Lord Lindburst said that though he had tion intelligible he mit tead a few passages The advantage to 10 colonies afforded by them to compete with heir neighbors in the

themselves of the Antican home market by the protecting duty .8s 4d per bushel on wheat." All these stracts were intended to recommend to hertajesty that a treaty ask was, what answitad been given to the representation from ti Canadian Government ansmitted by Lord gin on the 12th May, 1818? He had no to ask what steps, if any, had been tak to scenre the object which the Canadi Government, through Lord Elgin, had inated to ber Majesty's

Government? Mr. Labochere su that he was able to state generally thate Government had had the motion. representations made them from the North American colonies the great importance i: would be to some of me colonies to have a free trade across theo-der with regard to bulk of the comment intercourse between the United States ad anada. His own belief was, that a meate of that description, and having that object view, would be adbut to the United Sur. The hon, gentleman (Mr. Herries) as no doubt aware that her Majesty's Government had stated in answer to these reprentations, namely, that any steps that depend on her Majesty's Gothat object. There is a bill, indeed, brought country. into the American (Igress not long ago to effect that object, will bill did not pass, but that was from no exclien to its principle, but from the shortes of the session, and from the measure its not appearing to he of the other Hoose of Parliament. such pressing and great importance as others before the House. The could say was, that the matter was not a sight of, and the Go-

vernment would do ery thing in its power

those powers? Mr. Labonchere of a communication was tions in our law conried in the Navigation Bill. There had he no subsequent communication made to a foreign Government.

Mr. Lindstone sawe had now a number of treaties on natition with different forrign states, in wha an equality of priviege by national weeks was stipulated and given on both sides. The effect of that was, under those reating make each state a parly to the recognition national vessels by the British ship was the here-fourths of hererew should be British seech; but the Home was going to change the principle, and to allow foreign built ships be registered. What he wished to be arred of was, if we could claim under our tries as they stood that such vessels, when distered as British vesarls, would be ented to the privileges of

our treaties with firen states? Mr. Labouchere A he was sure the hon. gentleman would gave him if he declined Bill just passed ingt law, that he had asked might be fully contered.

Canada, intituled An Act to provide for the ndemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837-'39,' no security is afforded against compensation for losses suetained in the rebellion in Caux la in 1837-'39 being given to persons engaged in the said rebellion; and that it is just and necessary, either by recommending a further and amend-

i ; bill to the Legislature of Canada, or by hellion. No creward was ever offered for the apperbension of any one of them. Mr. Raldwin
are its operations. But he Londship will perceive vide accurity against any compensation for
statements of large from justice. Such about that his remarks on the Upper Consula Act, even
statements as I have been recording accurrences. If they note that the statements of the prodeterments as I have beard regarding occurrences of they were true, are out of the time of his argue given to persons engaged in or having sided or abelted the same." The coble ford had is simple whether Responsitio Government is ap- adverted to the tried fidelity upon all occasions of the British population of Upper Canada, as contrasted with the reluctant obedirace yielded by the French population o the Lower Province, and denounced the poliof Responsyonable Government; " and Lad cy of giving a premium to rebellion, by promoting to the highest offices in the state, parmaics in 1820, it must be spally abourd to a low any movements. He treated as abourd the governor, and that the governor should be the mere instrument and tool of that Assembly. It had been said that the bill had never been framed with a view to give compensation to rebels; but the very words of the original bill furnished demonstrative evidence that such was the real object of the framers of the measure. It was also alleged that the hill tollowed the precedent of that passed for Upper Canada, but be denied that there was any analogy whatever between the two measnres. He had no intention of calling upon whether he had correct? understood the noble their fordships to recommend that the royal lord (Lord J. Russell) on a former evening, to assent to the bill should be refused; he only contradict the statement that a reward of asked that the hill should be made clear, dis-£500 had been offered 'or the apprehension tinet, and intelligible in its terms; that its errors and blunders should be corrected, and Lord John Russell wie understond to say that such exceptions should be added, as ing indemnity under it. He asked, in short, Jon Crow. [Loughter and loud cheers] And that the royal assent to it should be suspend-

> Earl Grey said that the noble and learned ford had spoken for two hours and three-quarters, and in the course of his speech had given if so, whether they would object to their pro- an historical seview of the Canadas, which he (Farl Grey) was ready to contend was attogether erroneous. With respect to the motion of the noble lord, he believed their 'ordships would be of opinion that even if it were from Canada, but as f: as he was aware precessary to take any step in this matter, that a resolution was not the proper course. address to the crown was the only fair mode delivered by Sir Allen McNab to the noble of proceeding. The Indemnity Bill for Low-earl at the head of the colonial Department, or Canada was upon precisely the same principle as that which had passed for Upper Canada, and by the terms of the bill all persons who had sustained losses, in consequence Thursday he should make for a copy of the of participating in the rebell on, would be excluded from obtaining compressation. called upon their lordships to reject the resolution on the ground that they were not justified in interfering with a measure passed by cretary of State for the colonies, or the right | the legislature of Canada, and approved of by

> from the despatch of 102 12 h May 1848:- not been in the habit lately of taking any means of protecting dues generally enabled this occasion, as a sworn adviser of the crown, he felt it to be his duty to express his market of the Unite: States" (so we under- total disapprobation of the measure under conpeople to avail thems, wes of the American the late rebellion in Ireland, and asked their lord-hips what they would think of it, should nome maket whene price of wheat and her Majesty's pardon be hereafter extended to prices." * * * * The price of wheat and her Majesty's pardon be hereafter extended to Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow prisoners, consumption is often much higher than the and should, by some strange chance of circumstances, Mr. O'Brica subsequently betimed to say) were everted from availing should the repondring in a will to compensate himself and his friends for the losses they had sustained in a rebellion which they had themselves fomented?

Lord Cumpbell said, the noble and learned lord appeared to him to be so much overcome hy imaginary terrors, resulting frem this bill that he became wholly blind to the real dengers likely to ensue should the bill be disallowed. Such a proceeding, instead of throwing oil on the troubled waters, would only cire raise to a renewal of an excitement which would be fatal to the peace of the colony. In conclusion, the noble lord expressed a hope that their Lordships would reject

Lord Stanley said, it was clearly the in tention of the promoters of this bill that rebels should be compensated under its provisions, and that the ministry of Lord Elgin were those articles whiceonstituted the great cognisant of the fact, and desirous of depre cating all inquiry as to the participation of the claimants in insurrectionary projects. The noble lord read extracts from the speeches of various members of the Assembly was, that rebels should be compensated. He called upon the House to adopt the resolutiod moved by his noble and learned friend, in order that injury; the weapon you used appeared hardly the bill might be amended. It there were any discentions of race in Canada, those disvernment would be olly taken to facilitate the course pursed by the Government in that sons well conversant with the nature of fire sentions, in his opinion, had been evoked by

The Earl of St. Garmans opposed the mo ion, which would have the effect of annuling the act of the Canadian Legislature and of over-tuling the votes of a large majority of jesty, and that you had no associates, but that

The Marquis of Lansdownd said, his views were so exactly stated by the Earl St. Germans, that it was necessary for him to do person, but the act was greatly aggravated little more than call their lordships' attention to facilitate the old, which was of such to the real question. They had given a conparamount important as that of free trade stitutional Government to the Canadas, and could have had for the commission of such an across the border diving the two countries, this was the first instance in which their act, and it appears only to be attributable to Mr. Gladstone wied to know whether concession of that constitution had been there had been any erespondence with for- puleto the test, and they were now called eien powers in regs to the effect of the al- upon to say whether that concession of a subjects love towards her, but it was necessateration of the law to the definition of na- constitution was a cheat and a delusion, or a Ty that her laudable desire to show herself tional ressels in our remercial treaties with real blessing to the colony. He would admit that the bill might be more carefully worded, but that was no reason for violating made to all foreign (ternments of the altera- a constitution which they had voluntarily given to their own colony.

Lord Brougham shortly replied, after which the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 99 to 96.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th ult., the Duxe of Argyle presented a petition from Mr. Ryland, complaining of not having reneived compression for the loss of his office as Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada. Fart other state; and the principle had in effect Grey said that whatever claim Mr. Ryland had was purely applicable to Canada, and could not be recognised as a claim to which the Imperial Treasury was liable.

THE LADY'S BOOK .- Godes's Lady's

Book is decidedly the best parlor magazine published in America. It rombines all the attractions of a benutiful magazine, with the moss scrupulous regard to the delicacy of a refined mural sentiment-heing edited by ladies; its splendid and numerous engravings are free from the gro-s and immodest cast, which too often disgraces other fashionable magazines. In our opinion, it is decidely the best magazine published in the United States, and every lady ought to subscribe for it. Mr. the House to deterose alterations for some Godey spares neither pains nor expense to the House to deteriore alterations as this make it worthy of patronage. He does not months, in order of such questions as this publish one "crack" No, at the beginning of the year, to induce people to subscribe; but he always dies more than he primises, in the

OF SCOTLAND.

Three two bodies met e-atemporaneously in Edinburgh, and their proceedings are very minutely reported in the Scottish papers. One of the mest exciting questions in the Assembly of the Established Church, was the election of a Mu-

The existence of two distinct parties was in icated by this question. The our that of Muff ald moderation of the school of Robertson and Blur, and the other that of an Erastianued Evang-lisin. The one glorying in its housely and consistency, the other putting furth claims to and end reangelical truth, and to its lose of policy that may conciliate the people. And the suderates of the present day are certainly entitled to some e-edit for emissioners, while the other party are saftly densaged in reputation, from the fact, that some of its most prominent members had been at one time pon-intrusionists of the highest type-had fought lot spiritual independence had made lofty assertions of their readi-ness to aband-or all for the attainment of it - and had only failed and yielded when the day of trial caner. Of this latter clus is Dr. Suspean of Kuknowton, the man whom the Assembly honored by placing in the Mudeintor's engir. But the or was in some respects dearly purchased by the Rev Ductor; for his outer oppments of me cifully exposed all the tree revisions of his part history, and represented Lim even with his tour to Canada as a mere jount to Ningatamore bardensome to the funds of the Church than profitable to any of its proper interests --We give the conclusion of the speech of a Rev Dector of the Presbytery of Edmburgh, with the notes of the expressions with which it had been precised by the auditory. After a minute account of D. Sampson's public life, he proceeded thus :-" Now Dr Sunpson had been one of the most

neumentent of men, for he had not only passed as he had shown, by a violent transition from one party to another, but the moment that danger gathered round his newly adopted friends, he descrited and betrayed them, so he had done with ins first. [Appliance and hisses.] In short be wheeled about, and turned about, and had wheeled luck, and turned back with an agility and valiety of evolution that might have been envied by any so notorious-[cries of vote, vote, from a ou nber of members] - so extreme had been his in onnistency in this respect that he could not help mentioning a suggestion which hid been made by a friend of his [Dr. Barclay.] that if he should e elevated to the honor to which he aspired. Dr. Simps of a friends were bound to consuit his conbut by adopting the effice to his tistes and liabits by placing that chair (printing to the Moderator's great confusion, and crice of 'Oh, ch', and

Dr. Simpon was, neverth-less, exalted to the Moderator's chair, The votes were thus :-191 For Dr. Sungan Fur Dr. Hell a moderate, we believe, of the

Majority for Dr. Simpson:.116 The Assembly had a full share of occupation with causes of various kinds and the in sousary undertakings of the Church; and appear to have gotten as well through with the business as could be expected, from the amount of the secular and anti-evangelicatelement that informed in it In the Assembly of the Free Church, Dr. MacKey, of Dumon, was elected Moderator .-

All appear to have delighted to horser him with the apprintment, on the ground of his emineneas a postur- a writer on practical theology, and Cetter scholar. We may be permitted to notice a reminiscence of this good man. In 1849, when the prospects of

theevengeheal party in the Church were dirk ening, we heard him give interance to the antiequations which he then had, that he, himself, and others, might have to take refuge in Canada He said, at the same time, that he thought that the Geelic language, decaying in the Highlands, might prohably linger for a longer time in Can da assistant he might yet destine his library, sich we understand, in the remains of Celtic literature, to a Canadian College. We lepe if the Dr f the same mind. the difference between Knor's Cullege and Quem's College.

We have reports of the Free Church Assembly that extend over the greater part of eight suc-There's principles of the Fidenburgh Witness terred with great energy, windom, and unity, and so far give a fair promise of continued progress in corrying my the Lord's wo k. The funds of the various schemes have here

nereasing. Deputations attended, and addressed the Assembly from the Irish Preshytarian Church, and wint may be called, the new-born Free Church of France, and from Genera.

Measure have been concerted for increased efforts fathe evengelization of Highlands. The Assembly, by a majory of 191 to 29, determined to position against University tests.

The report of the Colonial Committee conduct its readers round the globe. It is deeply interesting. We regard that it is not so full as we think it might have been in regard to Canada. It does met notice the labore of any of the missionaries whom the Colonial Committee is supporting in this Province - Ecclesiastical and Musichary Record for July.

SENTENCE ON THE MAN ACCUSED

OF SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN. The prisoner pleaded guilty; the Judge said :- There is no ground for supposing that you intended to do her Maje-ty any persona capable of doing mischief. The manner in which it was loaded also tended to confirm that impression, it being the opinion of perpowder. There appears, therefore, no manner of doubt that you are free from the guilt of intending any personal injury to her Ma-I was your own individual act to commit this gross in alt upon her Majesty. It was a most improper proceeding to present a pistol at any when the Sovereign was made the subject of it. It is difficult to imagine what motive you The Queen might be perfectly assured of her acts of insult as that to which you have pleaded guilty, and that the public should also not be deprived of the wholesome and pleasing enjoyment of seeing their sovereign in public by such proceedings as these. As, therefore, natoriety was your only motive, it is necessay that you and others of similar propensities hould be taught that such notoriety is very short lived, and specially followed by a sentence involving a very considerable amount of degradation and suffering. The sentence upon you, is, as a punishment for your offence. and as a warning to others, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven vears.

It was stated in court, upon good authority that it was the express desire of her Majesty that the punishment of flogging should not be inflicted upon the prisoner.

Subsequently a person named O'Keef, who, appeared, was the owner of the pistol, apdied to the court to order the weapon to be restured to him, as he said he had been offered £40 for it, and he should not like to lose so much money.

The Court ordered the "valuable" articl to be given up to the applicant.

THE CHOLERA AT MONTREAL.-We are most happy to be able to report that this discase, which has appeared to theraten our city for nearly a fortnight past has, so for as we can learn, attacked no one for a space of forty

have strayed into a bung's of blunders, which "That, by an act passed in the parliament of GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE ES- INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSION-

(Copy.) Secretary's Office, Montreel, June 28, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,-By the Act of 12 Viciotia, chap. 68, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making saquery under Legislative authority, into the just lower sustained by parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and you will see by the accompanying Commethat the Excellency the tiovernor General has been pleased to appoint you to be Com-

missioners for that purpose. His Excellency being of opinion that it may be satisfactory to you in the discharge of your arduous duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and, according to which ought, in the opinion of His Excellency to be carried into effect, has commanded me to say that the Bill having open originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Provincial Administrations under the Governmen's of Lord Metcalfe and Lord Catheart, was regarded as little liable to misapprebension or miscon-truction. And in acceding to the introduction of the Proviso contained in the Preamble, the Government acted not from an impression of the necessity of such an amendment for the purpose for which it was professed to be desired, but from an anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and if possible, of thus avoiding all occasion of cavil. Finding such, however, not to be the effect of their acquiescence in that proposition, it became nicessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands in the Statute Book. The Government designed by the introduc

of the measure to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disoffection, by temoving every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the naformare events of 1837 and 1835, and the establishing the institutions of the country in the hearts and affections of the people. The object of the act, therefore, was not to countenance rebillion, nor to compensate the loses of persons guilty of the heinous ctime of treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the Statute, was to secure indemnity or just losses sustained by the inhabichair,) upon a pirot. (Loud cheers, laughter, tants of Louer Canada during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1839, so far only as they have risen from a total or partial, unjust, unneressary or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects of the said mhabitants, and from the secure, taking, and carrying energ of their property and effects, claims which had been already recognized by the deliberate Acts of Preceding Parliaments and Governments.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in this spirit was the measure under which you are called upon to act introduced and passed thio' Parliament, one that in the same spirit he doubts not you will discharge the important duty imposed upon you by the Commissiona issued under it.

His Excellency commands me further to say, that Mr. Newhouse, of Berthier, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission; and that the remuneration of each of the Commisi-ne's has been hard by His Excellency in Conneil at the rate of 20s. per diem, while actually engaged in performing the daties imposed by the statute, and that of the Secretary has been in like manne, fixed at the rate of 20s. per diem, while similarly engaged. I have the honor to be, Gea:lemen,

Your most abit. servt., J. LESLIE, Secy

THE USE OF THE BAYONEY .- At the IF-

To the Commissioners Under the Act 12 Vic., c. 58, &c., &c., &c.

cent public examination of the cadets of the White Ferthalogues of the Fent doing which there is a parade under arms, the cadets were for a first time put through a bayonet exercise, in which they had been instructed by Mr. Angelo, who has long since formed it with a view to its bring added to the mancasion its utility and benefit were fully appreciated by all the officers and others who witnessed it, and much surprise was expressed at its not being as yet adopted in the military service. Independent of the confiden e it gives, and which every man should have in the use of the weapon he wields, it t-uls very materially to bring both arms into play, giving strength and suppleness to the limbs and body throughout; indeed, so much do the French look to this effect, that the raw secruit is made to commence by a bayone exercise, as tendering to supple and set bim up, and thereby prepare him for further instruction. During the war our troops surpassed those of other nations in physical power; since then, however, the attention of the continental armies has been particularly drawn to the development both of the body and of the mind, and the soldier is not only trained in the full use of the weapon with which he s armed, but his physical force is increased by every exercise which tends to it.

LAND WATERSPOUTS .- During the late neary weather, the neighbouring counties were visited by several of these phonomena, attended, in some instances, with very setious damage to property. One which visited the city of Wells, in Somerselshire, is thus described :- Between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. the people of Wells were not a little alarmed by a mass of water flowing through the streets, and insinuating itself into their dwellings -An immense body of water, 14 or 15 inches in depth, flown down the times and avenues leading from Mendip, and all this time without apparent cause for such a flood; there had certainly been a smart shower, by not at all sufficient to produce it. After the water had somewhat subsided, another body deloged the streets; but at length it passed off, and the people began to inquire what injury had been done, and how the phenomenon was caused. On the road leading to Bristol, the road stones, rand, and rubbish were piled up knee deep immense ruts were ploughed, and it was with difficulty that horses and rehicles could pass. In the low lands, several lambs were drowned, and at the sides of the bills whole gardens. with potatoes and other vegetables were washed away. It appears that the overflow was caused by a waterspout, which was aren by some farm labourers to derend first on Pewnhill and traverse the Mondip district for some miles. The appearance was a dense black cloud, which suddenly descended, and formed a circular column, wirling tound with immese rapidity. The water had a disagreeable, brackish teste. About the same time a waterspout fell on Breedon-hill, Worcestershire, and rushed down upon Kemerton, Priory, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Bellairs, the gar dens were terribly damaged, flower swept away, and even the soil removed. The furniture was washed out of the & awing-room windows, half the houses in the village of Kemerton were flooded, and all the stone walls in its course from the hill were carried away. By marks on the trees it appears that the torrest must have been 16 feet deep. The railway in the neighbourhood was so deeply flooded as to delay the express train, by extinguishing the fire of the engine .- Chellenham Examiner.

PICTON.-The business has increased so

THE CHOLERA AT TORONTO It is now known that some cases of the

dreaded scourge have occurred to this City. Alarm however, is ever ready to easily imaginative powers, and several cases here been reported to the medical gentlemen a Cholera which have proved not to be so. The proceedings of the Corporation in regard to the Board of Health, will be found in its preger place. While on this subject we may mention that two deaths from other cause took place among the Emigrants one on the whalf. The parents being unable to buty them applied to the Emigrant Agent who replied that he was not authorized to advance the necessary Funds. Under these circum. stances the Mayor authorized their burial. Itis obvious that his Worship had no other mode of proceeding-but it is also obvious that it is most unjust and injurious to the Cie to make the expenses of the Emigrants. 80 open it instead of on the Province at large. The same idea applies equally to the other ports ; Kingston, Cohourg, and Hamilton, an similarly taxed. We have heard also the Hospital-and through it is a matter of and toriety that the Hospital funds, even with the liberal aid it receives from the government, are unable to meet the numbers of sick new thrust upon them, the deceased was buried the expense of the Trust-because the Est grant Agent had no power even to order the petty expenditure. He has only the power's send them forward as far as Hamilton but when ones landed, they become at once a tax on the inhabitants of that port, or wherever they may happen to be when taken ill .- Patriot.

The English Church at Norwichville which eess in the course of construction and nearly finished was burned to the ground on Wednes day night last between 11 and 12 o'clock. R was the work of an incendiary, some denies in human shape committed the cowardly deed, by placing shavings all around it and the setting fire to them. There were many threats made to the effect, that the building would be fired, in consequence we are informed, that ermon was to have been preached in it to the Orangemen on the 12th July next. What do ye think of this ye Radicals? Does & not beat the burning of the Parliament Buildings ? - Brantford Courier.

The advantages of the route by the St Lawrence over that by the Erie Canal, were practically illustrated lately, is this way:-I'wo men with their families, and having with them two mares and foals, furniture, &c. &c. were moving from Western New York to Vermont. They embarked on the steams City of Toronto, at Lewiston, tor Lachine .-The passage to Lachine cost them \$15, and it would cost them about \$5 more, to be lot warded from Lachine to their destination is Vermont,-the wole of the journey from Leviston, occupying about nine days. Had they gone by the Erie Canal, it would have con them, at least, \$60, and occupy from seven teen to twenty days. The facts speak in

DUNDAN .-- This enterprising town was feeerday a scene of gay festivity, on the occurion of opening the new City Hall and Market House. The principal streets were orasnented with evergreen arches, and flags guily fluttered from the house-tops. A procession pareded the town, after which there was me assemblace in the Hall, where some excellent speeches were delivered. In the evening there was a concert of vocal and instrume tal arriver, which went off with great relat I'm late hour at which we write prevent s from civing particulars, but we shall do # in our next .- Journal

Sir A. McNab has had the honor o interview with Her Majesty and of attent ng by special invitation He: Majesty's Great State Ball in the metropolis, on the 13 h ul It will be g atifying to most the callant, as si g voyage which the traite our condior the loyal inhabitants of Canada, and the attempt to revolutionize the Province, main t necessary for him to undertake.

MR. DISTIN AND HIS THREE SONS .- W are happy to amounce the arrival of the very talented family, whose extraordinary erformances on the Naxe Horns have created quite a furore on the continent of Europe where they have had the house of playing to fore their Maje-ties Queen Victoria and Lon-Philipe, and have been presented with med-als by the direction of the "Conservatorial" and " Societe Libre des Beaux Arts." Their they with us must necessarily be short, they intend to make a horried tour through the Canadas previous to their teturo to Engles

HAMILTON RACES-FIRST DAY .- These res morneed at the city course yesterday. The reather was fine but sultry, yet, notwithstandin he heat their was a goodly attendance of cities while the lowers of the sport in the neighborhood mustered in force.

- Moutreal Herald.

Mecuanics' PLATE, £15-Mile Heats. Mr. G. F Lyad's Victoria, 1 2 I Mr. James' Conservative, 3 1 2 1-t flest. The mare jumped from the track, and led from end to end. Time 1,56. 2nd Heat. Converyative took the lead and naintained it to the winning post by a nocket

3rd Heat. Conservative bounded off and the mare to the stretch H-re a desperate street gle followed, the more showing better game, wie ning by a length. Time 1 55. THE INNERESERS' PLATE, 430 .- Three Mile

Mr. Gater Country Moid Dr. Correll's Tom Paint let heat. Country Maid took the lead, as 2nd Heat presented no new feature, the star

taking the lead, and -reserving it without apparent difficulty -the horse never once approache er. Time 1 58. English George rode Victoria and Tom Pains and Nelson Littlefield, the Country Maid and Conservative. The way they piloted their books gave general satisfaction to the assembled meltitade, as did the admirable regulations of the course. A large gathering is expected at the

Course to-day to witness the contact for the

' Trial Stakes" and the " Dundas Plate."

RAILWAYS ECCIPSED .- Another motive pow er will soon. Electricity will soon be app to that purpose. The principle is already and tled, and in a few years we have no doubt at work. The discovery to which we refer however, is said to be applicable to comme roads. The matter seems to work in this way your vehicle is at the door-you climbile e'eps-take the reins or the rudder-twitch your thumb your thumb, press your foe, or . some other invienificant action, after the maner of free-masoury, and you are of all imaginable degree of speed. The result in the water is not yet stated, perhaps not yet trail but any power that serves for locomotic move on water, if the rehicle beeps sheet which we shall secure in our case by the tues of gutta percha or cork mattramed With these views before us, it is highly bable that a man, for nothing more than original build and equipment of his robbis which may or which may not be expect will be enabled by and by to leave the Net Bridge, Edinburg, at half-past one; make short call at York, and dine with all dist at Hyde-park-corner, Leadon, on the case afternoon, precisely at five. We know the what is coming. Railways may be see the last legs. — Toll's Magazina.