

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the London Times.

London, June 29, 1849.

Sir—References being made in the course of the House of Commons, to certain statements made by me in my place in the Canadian Parliament, I trust I may be permitted to offer a few explanatory remarks with regard to the effect of the statement referred to in your columns. The statement in question was made in the House of Commons, and was intended to be a general statement of the position of the Lower Canadian Government in relation to the Upper Canadian Rebellion. I am sorry to find that the statement has been misunderstood in some quarters, and that it has been taken as a personal attack on the Government of the Province. I am sorry to find that the statement has been misunderstood in some quarters, and that it has been taken as a personal attack on the Government of the Province. I am sorry to find that the statement has been misunderstood in some quarters, and that it has been taken as a personal attack on the Government of the Province.

have strayed into a hazy and blunder, which Mr. Binks, who is able to speak from the book, now effectively sets right. Under the Upper Canada Act, compensation was awarded to four persons, having names of the same as those mentioned in the book. The parties given were Mr. Binks, Mr. Binks, Mr. Binks, and Mr. Binks. The present act is substantially the same, and not a whit more liberal than the former. The question of the loss of the book is a separate one, and is not connected with the present act. The present act is a general one, and is not intended to be a personal attack on the Government of the Province. I am sorry to find that the statement has been misunderstood in some quarters, and that it has been taken as a personal attack on the Government of the Province.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 18. CANADA. Mr. Binks, who is able to speak from the book, now effectively sets right. Under the Upper Canada Act, compensation was awarded to four persons, having names of the same as those mentioned in the book. The parties given were Mr. Binks, Mr. Binks, Mr. Binks, and Mr. Binks. The present act is substantially the same, and not a whit more liberal than the former. The question of the loss of the book is a separate one, and is not connected with the present act. The present act is a general one, and is not intended to be a personal attack on the Government of the Province. I am sorry to find that the statement has been misunderstood in some quarters, and that it has been taken as a personal attack on the Government of the Province.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE ESTABLISHED AND FREE CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND. Through two bodies met in Edinburgh on the 25th inst. The first was the General Assembly of the Established Church, and the second was the General Assembly of the Free Churches. The Established Church Assembly met in the city of Edinburgh, and the Free Churches Assembly met in the city of Glasgow. The Established Church Assembly was presided over by the Moderator, and the Free Churches Assembly was presided over by the Moderator. The Established Church Assembly was held in the city of Edinburgh, and the Free Churches Assembly was held in the city of Glasgow.

THE CHOLERA AT TORONTO. It is now known that some cases of the dread scourge have occurred in this City. Alarm however, is ever ready to seize the imaginative powers, and several cases have been reported to the medical gentlemen as Cholera which have proved not to be so. The proceedings of the Corporation in regard to the Board of Health, was found in its progress. While on this subject we may mention that two deaths from other causes took place among the Emigrants on the wharf. The patients being unable to buy their applied to the Emigrant Agent who replied that he was not authorized to advance the necessary funds. Under these circumstances the Mayor authorized their burial. It is obvious that his Wharf had no other mode of proceeding—but it is also obvious that it is most unjust and injurious to the Corporation to make the expenses of the Emigrants fall upon it instead of on the Province at large. The same idea applies equally to the other ports; Kingston, Cobourg, and Hamilton, are similarly taxed. We have heard also that not many days ago, an Emigrant died in the Hospital—and through it a matter of notoriety that the Hospital funds, even with the aid of its receipts from the government, are unable to meet the numbers of sick new-arrivals upon them, the deceased was buried at the expense of the Trust—because the Emigrant Agent had no power even to order the petty expediture. He has only the power to send them forward as far as Hamilton but when one 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 Northville which was in the course of construction and nearly finished was burned to the ground on Wednesday night last between 11 and 12 o'clock. It was the work of an incendiary, some demagogue in human shape committed the cowardly deed, by placing shavings all around it and then setting fire to them. There were many threats made to the effect, that the building would be burnt down, in consequence of the fact that the sermon was to have been preached in it in the Orangemen on the 12th July next. What do you think of this? Radicals? Does it not bear the burning of the Parliament Buildings?—Bradford Courier.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ROUTE BY THE ST. LAWRENCE. The advantages of the route by the St. Lawrence were pointed out by the Erie Canal, was practically abandoned in this way. It was a route with the same facilities and having with them two mares and foals, furniture, &c. &c. were moving from Western New York to Vermont. The whole of the journey from Lewiston, occupying about nine days. It would have been done by the Erie Canal, it would have cost, at least, \$50, and occupy from seven to ten days. The facts speak for themselves.—Colonist.