THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1849. NO. 28.

Imperial Parliament

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 14th, 1849.

Before he addressed himself to the particular circumstances of this case, he must advert to one or two topics adverted to by the noble earl with regard to the exercise of power, by the ministers of the crown, over the advisers of the colonial governor in a colony in which responsible government had been introduced. By responsible government, he meant the government of a party; and what he had seen had not tended to shake or alter the opinion that government by a party was by no means likely to contribute to the good administration or successful management of affairs: but he frankly admitted that party government having been introduced into Canada, whatever might have been his a priori impressions or the impressions of any other Secretary of State, he was bound, as far as he could, to give effect to the responsible system of government; and he could hardly give stronger proof of his own conscientious adhesion to that principle than that he offered no opposition, in the spirit of responsible government, to the admission of Lafontaine into the administration of Canada. He might have felt upon many grounds that admission was most objectionable, but the principle being laid down that the advisers of the crown in a colony must be men who possessed the confidence of the legislature of the colony, he felt, and his distinguished friend, Lord Metcalfe, felt, that he had no alternative but to adopt the principle and accept the ministry which was the choice of the majority; but he went a step further, and said that a minister, be he who he might, was absolutely to dictate the course of the government, that he was to exercise an unlimited control over the person who was nominally the representative of her majesty, but who, under such a system, would be a tool of the local administration. He said that that system, so carried, on was utterly and wholly inconsistent with the idea of responsibility to the sovereign in this country or to parliament. It was the principle of absolute, entire independence. If the governor had nothing to do but obey the orders of irresponsible advisers, it was a farce to talk of his being responsible to the Secretary of State here, the Secretary of State being responsible to parliament for any opinion expressed, or any act performed by the Governor General of Canada under such advisers. It might be asked how were local self-government and the authority of the crown to be made to act together. If both were pushed to an extreme, it was impossible. Local self-government, entire and without exception excluded the authority of the crown, as the absolute authority of the crown would exclude local self-government. The only difficulty as applied to responsible government was to state the necessary ... to form a judgement of the nature of passions and to form a judgement of the extent of the questions on which it was politic, wise, and expedient for the introduction of the authority of the crown through the Secretary of State. But if it were laid down that on no occasion ought that authority to be interposed, and that a bill which had received the sanction of the local legislature was therefore necessarily to pass, then the constitution of Canada, far from being the constitution of this country, or anything approaching to it, was a constitution infinitely more democratic, more absolutely and purely democratic, than that of the United States. If the same principle were laid down that the prime minister was to advise the Governor on every question, and that his advice was to be implicitly followed —that he, being a man who had the full control of the House of Assembly, was to advise the crown on all questions, including the appointment of members to fill the Legislative Council, the Governor, the crown itself, or the one individual who, for the time being, happened to have, and was prepared to make an unscrupulous use of, his influence in the House of Assembly [Hear.]—He had certainly not expected to see the time when, in a strict conservative sense, a second elective chamber would be a check on the democratic system; but he had no hesitation in saying that a second elective chamber would carry with it infinitely more weight, and be an infinitely greater check on democracy than a Legislative Council appointed for life, but filled up from time to time with the nominees of the minister for the time being, and thereby converted into a body whose main duty was to register the acts of the other House of Assembly. It was not idle to be a mere ... between the popular feeling and the authority of the crown; it was a ... consisting of 33 persons only; but ... a year since the accession of the present ministry to power, the number had been ... by ... no less than 12 members, all of the same political opinions and introduced, not for the purpose of ... the ... specific measure, but for the purpose of supporting the administration by their general concurrence. It was no answer to him to talk about there being 15 members of French origin to 31 or 32 of British origin —more than half the new nominees were of British origin, but they were not the less subservient tools and colleagues of the present administration; and for that reason they had been admitted into the Legislative Council. The assembly he had seen the house of addressing, which really controlled the democratic feeling of the country, and exercised a salutary influence on its legislation, consisting of about 450 Peers. What would be the effect if, on a change of government 150 new peers were suddenly introduced for the purpose of turning the balance, and if they were chosen in order to support the government of the day? Could any one say that that would not be a flagrant, gross, and violent outrage on the British constitution, instead of giving it its real play and authority? On the contrary it was the duty, and had been the policy, of every government whig or tory, so to frame their measures as to reconcile and mitigate the differences of opinion that might prevail between the different branches of the legislature, to moderate the violence of the democratic party, in their attempt to pass measures of a democratic tendency, lest they should provoke a collision with the peers; to appeal, as they had never appealed in vain to their Lordships' prudence and wisdom, to sacrifice some of their own particular opinions for the sake of not bringing themselves into unnecessary collision with the House of Commons. That was the principle in the practice of which the British constitution had alone been found practicable or tenable. If that principle was altered, and the system introduced which now appeared to prevail in Canada, it would lead to a democracy more complete and absolute than that of the United States. But the noble earl (Grey) admitted that there might be occasions on which it was right that the Crown should interfere and exercise its authority; the question was, what were the nature and character of those occasions, and was this one? The noble earl first appealed to their generosity and that they ought to cast oblivion over anything that had occurred before. He entirely concurred in that policy; but though as the noble earl had observed, it was never inquired who were out in the Scotch rebellion in 1845, yet no measure had ever been brought in for compensating those who were out for the losses they had sustained from the violence of the King's troops in suppressing the rebellion of which they had been the instigators. Had such compensation been proposed in 1760 would any one have said there was injustice, impolicy, hardship, or cruelty, in asking the claimants what they were doing at the time, and how they happened to come by these losses? That was the case now before their lordships. It was precisely because they thought that this bill did give encouragement to rebellion, and rewarded it at the cost of those who had put it down, and had suffered in their persons and property, because it called upon them to compensate unconvicted rebels, because it encouraged and gave a premium to rebellion, that they joined issue with the noble earl on that point.

By the bill as it stood they must institute inquiries and investigate the circumstances under which the losses were sustained. Suppose the case of a person claiming compensation for the loss of a musket; they must necessarily inquire how he lost it. "Where were you when you lost it?" would be the question. "Why, gentlemen, I wasn't at home." "But where did you lose it, and under what circumstances?" "Why, I was standing with some of my fellow-countrymen, in closer proximity than I thought was comfortable to the Queen's troops, and I threw away my musket, and now I want compensation for it." (Cheers.) The noble and learned Lord Campbell asked if they were going on institute two or three hundred trials for high treason, but the case was that of a man coming forward to substantiate a claim against the government; and surely in that case the government had a right, and was bound to know, the nature of the claim. A case arose in the Canadian Assembly where one person said, "I see the man there who shot at me and wounded me in the face." Such a person would be entitled to come forward under this bill. He would not enter into the amendments which had been moved in the assembly in Canada, but the whole course of the proceedings there indicated a direct opposition to the statement now made, that it was not the intention of Lord Elgin's advisers to indemnify the rebels for the losses they had sustained. Lord Elgin appeared to presume that he had to exercise no control over the proceedings of his advisers. That was not the doctrine of that good, and excellent, and chivalrous man whom the noble lord had praised in benefitting, but not in too extravagant terms; the late Lord Metcalfe. He (Lord Stanley) had an opportunity of appreciating the high character and qualities of that distinguished man, and he knew nothing more touching or imposing than the courage, the patience, the cheerfulness with which, in the midst of sufferings perhaps unparalleled, amongst the agonies of a disease which he knew to be incurable, and the prospect of death in its most loathsome form; that death which he hourly and daily prayed to come to him as a relief from his excruciating torment; than his self-possession, his calmness, his patience, his temper, which never left him. In the midst of vexations on every side, and of the conflicts of opposing parties, to the hour of his return to Canada, *Lord Metcalfe* maintained a steady hand over conflicting passions; he dared to say in the name of the Crown; "Thus far you shall go, but no further. I will not make myself, or my office, for which I am responsible to my Sovereign and my country, the means by which you may be enabled to work out your ends." He would have said on the present occasion: "I will not shelter myself under the advice of any responsible council for sanctioning that which is an insult to the royal subjects of the province, and an insult to my Sovereign." Almost the last act of his administration was to issue a commission on this subject. About ten days before he was compelled to leave the post which he had occupied with such honor to himself, and advantage to the Crown, Lord Metcalfe issued a commission "For inquiring into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's loyal subjects in that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada during the late unnatural rebellion." Lord Metcalfe was not afraid to call things by their right names; he did not shrink from speaking of the "unnatural rebellion." He did not wish to impute any blame to the noble Lord who succeeded him; but it was remarkable that on the 12 of *December*, only two days after the issuing of this despatch, there came an instruction to the commissioners, signed by the Secretary Daly, which spoke of inquiries "into the losses sustained by her Majesty's subjects," not "loyal subjects," during not the unnatural rebellion," but "the unhappy rising in Lower Canada." Though there was a sufficient variation in the language used immediately after the steady hand of Lord Metcalfe was removed, yet he hear there was no intention to limit the extension under the commission to persons who had actually been convicted. The language used by Lord Elgin's advisers in the discussions satisfied him (Lord Stanley) that the noble lord opposite erred in supposing that it was not at that time the intention of the ministry of Lord Elgin, to recommend the compensation of rebels. In the course of this discussion, Mr. Cameron said he trusted there would be no star-chamber scrutiny as to who were and who were not loyal; and Mr. Drummond, the solicitor general, after saying that he hoped the decision of the court martials would be reversed, it was "no business of the house to say who were guilty of such treason; the act of Indemnity had done away with all that technical language, the persons pardoned were in the same position as before." Many ministers went so far as to defend the rebellion itself as a just and proper resistance of arbitrary power, and one gentleman, the president of the council, actually voted in the small minority—no, he was not sure whether he actually voted. He expressed his conviction that the exclusion of those who had been convicted and banished as traitors was improper. He (Lord Stanley) thought he had now sufficiently shown that it was the intention of the ministry of Lord Elgin to compensate persons who had notoriously been engaged in the rebellion. Mr. Jones, who was a general supporter of the government, waited upon Mr. LaFontaine for the express purpose of ascertaining what was intended by the bill, and having asked that gentleman whether certain persons, known to both, would be entitled to compensation, the answer which he received was that the government could make no distinction, and that those persons could not be excluded from being indemnified for their losses, if they had sustained any. Yet, in the face of that declaration, her Majesty's government had the courage to tell their lordships and Lord Elgin had the credulity to believe, that it was not the intention of the Canadian ministry to compensate any rebels. The question which their lordships had to decide was, whether they would assent to a bill which, instead of throwing oil on the troubled waters, as stated by the noble lord opposite, insulted every loyal inhabitant of the Province, and taxed them for the benefit of rebels. If he knew anything of the feelings of a loyal and attached subject of her Majesty, nothing would make him look upon his allegiance with such a feeling of pain, and almost of loathing as the fact that the minister of his Sovereign, whose rights he had defended with his blood, had imposed on him a penalty for the purpose of rewarding traitors, though unpunished traitors. If ever there was an occasion on which the crown was called upon to prevent mischievous legislation, such an occasion was now presented to the noble earl. Never was there a period when a ministry in Canada had such an opportunity of putting an end to jealousy and animosity. But, unhappily, the first step of the present ministry was to pack the legislative council, for the purpose of carrying out their views; the next to introduce a Bill which they knew would be most exasperating and offensive to their opponents. That was the time for the interposition of the noble earl—this was the time when, by supporting the motion of his noble and learned friend, their lordships would have a fitting and constitutional opportunity of expressing their opinion and tendering their advice to her Majesty's government.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Saute Ste. Marie, Mich. June 26.

The Saint Mary's River of the North west is about as large as the Hudson in the Highlands, and is the outlet of one and the inlet of another of the great inland seas of this continent.

The falls of this river, at the Saut Ste. Marie, present a serious obstruction to the free navigation of the Lake Superior region.

The village at this portage is a place of considerable trade; the business of this whole country is on the increase, and calls for the fostering care of the Government.

The names Saute Ste. Marie, Ontonagon, Copper Falls, Eagle River, Isle Royale, &c. will hardly be mentioned now, when San Francisco, Sacramento, Monterey and the placers of gold are in every person's mouth. The Mineral Region of Lake Superior will, however, command attention, for the richness and abundance of its mineral—the facility of obtaining it; the health of the country and the nearness to market.

The shipment of Copper for this season has fairly commenced; three or four vessels and propellers have unloaded their rich freights at this place and taken their departure. It is a misfortune that vessels cannot load at the mines and keep on their course until they land in Buffalo Harbor; but there is a fatal obstruction.

It is evident to the most casual observer (who beholds the immense masses of pure Copper lying on the Docks here) that this is a money-making concern; to see tons of Copper taken from the earth in a pure state, and indications that the earth is filled with the same mineral, and that it can be obtained nearly as cheap as iron in some places, must convince any one that money can be made in Copper Mines.

The Copper fever at one time was nearly as high as the Gold fever now is; but the misfortunes of many companies and the breaking out of the Gold excitement have turned public attention to California. The Propeller Independence arrived here on the 17th inst. from Eagle River with 140 tons; a great proportion masses of pure Copper.

The Boston and Pittsburgh Company are sending down Copper by the ship load. The Minesota Company have found masses weighing sixty and eighty tons, fifty and sixty feet below the surface of the earth; the expense of dividing such masses and raising them to the surface and preparing the same for market is considerable. At this mine are found the old diggings—where tools and instruments have been discovered far below the surface, and upon which surface trees of 200 years' growth are standing.

The Iron of Carp River, on Lake Superior is something new in this Country. To pick up boulders scattered in profusion over the earth, containing iron almost in a pure state, is remarkable. The Government Geologists represent this iron ore superior to the iron mountain in Missouri. One of those gentlemen said to-day that he saw a field of iron on Carp River sufficient to supply the world. A nail factory at this place would supply nails at a reduced rate for the whole country, and other iron in equal abundance.

A company from Jackson County Mich. is at work on Carp River. The ore is very rich, and they make it into blooms and ship it to market. A number of tons now lie on our dock waiting for shipment.

I have been informed of an effort made by yourself and another gentleman in the Temperance cause a few years ago at this place, and that forty signatures to the pledge were obtained in an hour. I wish you were again here to give another impulse to that noble cause. Liquid poison is freely used; White and Red men are going to the drunkard's grave. The poor Indians suffer much from this liquor traffic. Large quantities of whisky are brought here for the Indian trade, and those poor people are daily intoxicated. A few days one merchant had an array of many barrels, just landed from a steamer. A law of Michigan inflicts a penalty of $20 upon any one who shall sell, give, or in any way deal out liquor (or ardent spirits) to an Indian. It is now a dead letter, for no man will step forward and put the law in force.

A poor sailor, belonging to the steamer Franklin, came to his death suddenly on Saturday night last. That steamer, loaded heavily with copper, grounded in the night toward the mouth of the river. A boat was let down, in which was placed an anchor to carry ahead to haul off the steamer. The boat swamped, and the sailor-boy found a watery grave.

We hope the interests of this country will be remembered in the next Congress. No part of our country more earnestly solicits the assistance and care of the General Government.

Toronto Correspondence of the Tribune.

Toronto, June 29, 1849.

Lord Elgin will leave Montreal for this city in a few days. Whether Toronto shall become the seat of Government, of course depends in a great measure upon the reception which the Governor General may meet at the hands of the house burning faction here. We shall see whether local interest or party feeling is the stronger.

A crisis in our affairs is at hand. Organization among the Orangemen and the British League is rapidly progressing, but both taken together do not embrace any considerable portion of the population. It is quite clear that the organization looks to a resort to arms. The mask is now thrown off. The Grand Orange Lodge of British America has been in session in this city for several days, and the result of its labors, so far as they are known to the public, is a manifesto couched in the most treasonable language, and exhibiting a degree of audacity such as the tories have not before ventured upon since they first showed an inclination to rebel. The manifesto declares the legitimate exercise of their functions by the Legislature and the Governor General in passing the Rebellion Losses Bill to be unconstitutional; that Lord Elgin has proved himself false to the Crown, and the Orangemen are instructed no longer to consider him the Representative of the British Monarch. The Act itself is declared to be rebellion against the Royal authority, by consent of which it was introduced, and by which, after its passage through the Legislature, it was again assented to! The Orangemen are told that they are as much bound to resist the payment of the Rebellion Losses as they were to put down the Rebellion of 1837, and, is intended to be inferred *by the same means*. Lord Elgin and his advisers are declared to be "more guilty" than the parties who burned the Parliament buildings and libraries at Montreal. The manifesto absolves the Orangemen from their allegiance, and tells them they must not lose by present cowardice what they gained by past courage. In fact the manifesto means to tell the Orangemen to arm, if it means anything; and the *Statesman*, Mr. Gowan (extra Grand Master's) paper, tells them to "prime and——" and to prepare for the struggle that *must come.*" Beside these there are other evidences of an intended movement. The 12th of July is drawing near, and the battle of the Boyne is to be celebrated by the meeting at some chosen point, Coburg or Port Hope it is said, of all the Orangemen that can be mustered. Some say there will be at least 15,000 They will meet in a part of the country where there are no means of resistance; and the worst of it is that they are all armed, the arms that were distributed in 1837 being in the hands of the rebels of 1849. The great majority of the people in both sections of the Province are opposed to the unconstitutional designs of the Tory faction, but they are neither organized nor armed, and the Orangemen know it.

THE AMERICAN PACKET SHIP CONSTELLATION.

This gigantic vessel, which is considered the largest merchantman afloat, has been a great object of attraction to the numerous strangers who have visited Liverpool during the present week. The Constellation was built at New York by Messrs. Westervelt and Mackay, from the drawing and under the personal superintendence of Mr. W. Skiddy. Her length of keel is 195 feet; her length over all, 226 feet; her beam measures from ceiling to ceiling, 43 feet; and the depth of hold 23½ feet. Her tonnage, estimated by the Customs' (or new) measurement, is 1,950 tons, but she possesses capabilities for the stowage of nearly 2,500 tons of ordinary goods. Great attention has been paid to the strength of the vessel; her bolts and fastenings throughout are all square, and her sides, with ceiling and outer planking, form one solid mass. The stem is adorned with a well carved figure of Commodore Truxton, the commander of the Constellation, American frigate; and the stern is relieved with beautiful carved work. She has all the modern improvements in rigging, and, from the royal masts downwards, lightning conductors of copper are let into the spars, and carried through the keel into the water, thus almost averting the possibility of accidents from electric fluid. Several excellent improvements have been introduced for accommodation of passengers. The Constellation has three decks, but in order to give full light and a free current of atmospheric air she is constructed with eight hatchways of capacious measurement, as well as ventilators fore and aft. The lower deck is appropriated solely to steerage passengers, with the exception of a store-room, which is latticed off. The upper deck is also divided abaft to form a cabin, with permanently erected state rooms for the more wealthy emigrants; and though this only occupies a small space, being calculated for 80 persons, it is a great desideratum, as it presents an apartment far more comfortable than the cabins of many first rate ships. The state-rooms are large, and are each distinctly lighted from the side; some are furnished with bedding, and all with toilet ware, washstands, &c. Down the centre is a long mahogany dining table, and fitted to it are revolving seats. The arrangements on the deck are very superior; each department of the ship has its own cooking-room, besides which there is an ice-house, a boys' room, a carpenters' room, coal-house, and every requisite convenience. A place is also appropriated for invalid passengers. The captain's and ladies' cabins are elegantly finished, the ceilings being formed into pannels by deck beams, finished with neat mouldings, and an architrave of gold surmounts the cabins' work of the room; the entrance to the state rooms are supported by pilasters enamelled in shell and gold, with veined marble pediments; the same rich style is carried out in the other parts of the workmanship. She is pumped by a double-action machine, worked with two fly-wheels. To the same shaft a powerful air pump can at all times be attached to exhaust any foul air that may have accumulated between decks. It is also applicable to a fire-engine, and from a jet with hose of 75 feet in length an equal stream can be ejected. This fine vessel is under the command of Captain Luce, and is consigned to Messrs. Sponner, Sands, & Co. On Monday she was visited by Lord Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, in company with Mr. Thomas Sands, Mr. George Brown, and many of the principal Liverpool merchants. *Liverpool Mercury.*

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

It may be seen by reference to our columns; that S. T. Hooker of our village, has put up for California, the fine, staunch Brig Iroquois, to sail about the first of September, direct from this place. This is a good chance for those young men without money, who want to seek their fortune in the land of Gold. The Iroquois will sail down the St. Lawrence thro' the Gulf, and thence south, touching probably at some of the West India Islands, thence around Cape Horn. She is a fine vessel, and capable of carrying quite a number of passengers, besides a good cargo of Merchandise, Lumber &c.

This is one of the new things under the sun, though we see nothing in it impracticable or visionary, and doubt not it will make good returns to those investing their property in the adventure. Success to the undertaking.—*Observer.*

TRANSPORTATION OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

The sentence of ten years' transportation each, has been at length carried into effect upon Mr. John Martin and Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, the editors respectively of the *Irish Felon* and *Tribune* newspapers. On Saturday morning, June 16, at 5½ o'clock, a single covered vehicle, conveying the governor of the convict prison depot, arrived at the gates of the Richmond Penitentiary. That official was the bearer of the warrant of the Irish executive for the delivery of the bodies of John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty. Soon after a body of mounted police arrived, accompanied by the black cart or prison van, which, with its escort, entered the prison gates, and drew up in the inner yard. The query was then put, if the prisoners were ready. The reply was, that they were asleep, and that they would then be roused. So secret were all the arrangements kept, that none of the public had the least intelligence of the intended removal of the two prisoners. At about 6½ o'clock Mr. Martin issued from his cell, and stood in the prison hall prepared for his departure. He bade a kindly farewell to the governor and officials, and warmly shook hands with one or two gentlemen who were present. Mr. O'Doherty then came out dressed as if for travelling. Mr. Martin expressed himself as in good health, but there appeared a painful shortness in his breathing, and his cheeks seemed flushed. Mr. O'Doherty looked in rather delicate health, but both maintained a sad but firm bearing. As they stood in the hall a side-door opened, and Mr. Smith O'Brien stood in the doorway, having come from his cell to bid farewell to his fellow prisoners, perhaps forever. This scene was soon over, and turning away from the door, which closed again on their friend, the two prisoners announced themselves ready. Mr. M'Manus came down also, and wished to embrace and see them depart, but this privilege was not allowed him. He took his brief and painful adieu, and returned to the solitude of his prison. After some delay in getting fixed the few articles of baggage belonging to the prisoners, the van, with its escort, issued from the prison gates, where it was met by nearly a regiment of dragoons; the advanced guard with loaded carbines, and the rest with swords drawn. Mr. O'Ferrall, Inspector of Police, was present. The *cortege* set off at a gallop along the Circular road skirting the city, and struck in on the Kingstown highway at Baggot-street Bridge, and thus at a rapid pace proceeded to Kingstown where the Trident war steamer was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners, with orders to proceed, after having received them on board, to Cork harbor, where she will land the prisoners at Spike Island.

Review of the Pensioners in Hyde-Park.—A review of the pensioners took place yesterday morning in Hyde-park, in order that medals might be presented to a great number of the Peninsular veterans.—Four battalions, mustering about 1,500 men, entered the park at 10 o'clock; and at half-past 10, the Duke of Wellington, who was in plain clothes, left Apsley-house, accompanied by the Marchioness of of Douro, who, with other ladies, was in a carriage. The noble Duke upon entering Hyde-park-gate was joined by General Lord Hardinge, Colonel Anson, Captain Fitzroy, and other officers; and during the review Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Right Hon. Mr. Fox Maule, Secretary-at-War, and several military officers arrived. There was also on the ground Mr Sidney Herbert, late Secretary-at-War. The Pensioners performed several evolutions, forming squares, &c., and the review concluded with a general charge with the bayonet, the effect of which was very startling. The loud and continuous cheering with which they accompanied this movement seemed to take the spectators somewhat by surprise. The men seemed in perfect health and efficient for the ordinary routine-duties of our troops. They moved with wonderful steadiness and precision, considering their short period of drill, and their appearance reflected much credit on Colonel Tulloch and the officers under his command. After the review the medals were distributed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War, and were immediately worn by the fortunate recipients. Three cheers for the Queen were then given by the veterans, who afterwards marched off the ground, preceded by the Prince, the Duke, and other distinguished personages. From the fineness of the weather there was an immense concourse of persons on the ground.

John Knox's House.—We understand that Mr. Blythe, inspector of pavements, lately brought under the notice of the Dean of Guild Court the condition of the house in the Netherbow, well known as that in which our great Scottish Reformer lived and died, with the view of steps being taken for its removal, on the ground of its being dangerous to the public safety from its dilapidated condition.—The Court, after considering the application made by Mr. Blythe, ordered the removal of of this ancient edifice; but subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Robert Chambers, and a few other members of the Scottish Society of antiquaries, and also of parties who take a deep interest in everything associated with the memory of the illustrious Reformer, a re-hearing of the case was obtained, in the hope that the former decision of the Dean of Guild Court might be reversed. This expectation was, however, disappointed—for we understand that the Court a few days ago, adhering to their former decision, ordered the removal of the building. Many of our readers will recollect, that a few years ago, the premises, and ground on which they stand, were purchased by parties connected with the Free Church, and that in 1846 a movement was set on foot for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot to the memory of the great Reformer, they to consist of a tower and two churches. We hope that in yielding to the decision of the Dean of Guild Court, care will be taken to preserve everything associated with the memory of our great Reformer.

Edinburg Witness.

The Late Rear-Admiral Sir Nesbit J. Willoughby, K. C. B.—This officer was a singular instance of an individual escaping the most imminent dangers. He was thrice shipwrecked; once upset in a boat, and kept himself afloat for 19 hours. He was two years in slavery at Tripoli, and escaped by beating out the brains of two Moors, and swimming on board a French ship in the bay, lying two miles from the shore. He entered the harbor of the isle of France with a single frigate, and cut out two rich ships, though opposed by 60 pieces of cannon. He was 11 times wounded with balls, three with splinters, and was cut in every part of his body with sabres and tomahawks; his face was disfigured by explosions of gunpowder, and he lost an eye and had part of his neck and jaw shot away. When unemployed he joined the Russian army under Kutozoff, and was made a colonel; he was thrice wounded, and at Leipzig had his right arm shattered by a cannon shot. He had pensions from the Russian Government. Amongst sailors in his day he was called "The Immortal;" at any rate, he seems to have possessed more lives than a cat with all the courage of a British lion.

Local paper.

An Unprofitable Dependency.—Ireland is one of the least taxed portions of the British Empire. Out of £52,000,000 levied on the United Kingdom, scarcely £4,500,000 is raised in Ireland, from a population equal to one half the population of England. The total net revenue of Ireland, in 1846 was only £4,343,933, a sum barely more than sufficient to provide the interest of the portion of the national debt assigned to Ireland. Taking the annual revenue in round numbers of Ireland at present as £4,000,000, the expenditure as £3,600,000 and the interest on debt as £1,200,000, the deficiency is £3,200,000. Ireland therefore, costs the British Exchequer at least this sum. Estimating the annual deficiency of Ireland at £3,000,000 sterling, the rest of Ireland to England since the union amounts to £141,000,000. The fact deserves consideration in both countries.

ITALY.

THE THREE MURDERED PRIESTS.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* speaks as follows of the story that three priests had been massacred by the people:

I observe that a story of three priests cut up into mince meat and thrown into the Tiber, some time back, has been dwelt upon in some journals, and seems to have attracted considerable notice. I happened only to hear of the circumstance through a foreign newspaper, or I should of course have given you a correct version of it. On enquiry, I found there is this this much foundation for it: On the 1st of May, the day after the first French attack, four men, supposed to be French or Pontifical emissaries in the disguise of priests, attempted to institute a reactionary movement in the Trastevere, the quarter of Rome whose inhabitants have been generally considered most attached to the Popes. I am informed that they fired upon the men (National Guards and others) employed on the barricades at Porta Angelica, which lies just under the Vatican, and was one of the points which the French had struggled to carry. In the exasperation of the moment they they were actually dispatched on the spot, and their bodies cast into the Tiber. I believe that, under the circumstances, similar conduct would probably have produced a similar result in most other cities of the world. There is nothing half so horrifying in the story as there was in a hundred anecdotes of the sanguinary contest of Paris in June last year.

China and England.—If the news received by the steamship Canada is true, we do not see how a collision between the Chinese and the English can be avoided. According to the treaty of peace entered into between these nations, the Chinese were, after a certain defined period, to throw open the city of Canton to foreigners. That period has expired, and notwithstanding the stipulation in this respect, the Chinese authorities, it seems, refuse to abide by it. The great object of the war with China, on the part of the British, was to compel the Chinese to throw open their country to the trade of the world; and when the treaty was made, this stipulation was inserted. It is not likely, therefore, that the English will submit to its infraction. If the Chinese persist in their determination, force must be used to compel them to act as they agreed to do. And England will apply it, without doubt; for, although she cannot take part in a war in Europe, she will have no hesitation in again bombarding the cities in China, which are incapable of making a vigorous resistance.

☞ The Height of Delicacy.—An exchange paper very gravely informs us that a young man who was recently bathing in the Missouri River, seeing a number of young ladies approach, drowned himself from motives of delicacy.

Rebellion Losses.—A rumor is now current in Quebec, and we presume also in Montreal, which, if incorrect, it would be worth the while of the *Pilot* to contradict. It is said that when the victorious British Soldiers in '37 and '38 made their triumphal campaign in the vicinity of St. Charles, St. Denis, Chambly, &c., among the many irregular proceedings of the troops, which the chiefs could hardly repress, and for which the massacre of Lieut. Weir afforded so fair a pretext, a considerable quantity of corn and provender was seized and carried away as booty from the dwellings of the rebels by the soldiery. This corn, &c., it would appear, was subsequently sold at Montreal, and *the proceeds were paid into the military chest of the Province.* We are far from pledging our personal faith on this rumor; but as it is current among our fellow-citizens, we have thought it our duty to publish it, in order to give the proper authorities an opportunity of contradicting it, and destroyed any false impressions it may have created.

If, on the other hand, this singular story be true, we shall shift our ground with regard to the Rebel Indemnity Bill, and declare it as our opinion that if rebels are to be paid, it must be out of the British military chest. If we have had marauders and highway robbers among us, we have no objection that they should be compelled to disgorge: although we are determined that we, who fancy ourselves tolerably honest men, shall not be taxed to pay for the damage these thieves may have caused to other thieves of a different caste.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Death of Capt. E. D. Eggleston.—We regret to learn, says the *Times* of Friday last, that Capt. Eggleston of the steamer Lady of the Lake, died at his residence in this city, yesterday, after an illness of about three weeks. Capt. Eggleston was an excellent and skillful officer, and a gentleman of high and honorable bearing, and his loss will be severely felt by his family and mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Arthurson's Concert at Cobourg.—Owing to the small space at our command last week, we could not notice the Concert given by the above celebrated vocalist in the Globe Hotel on last Friday week, under the patronage of the Toronto and Cobourg Cricket Clubs. Soon after the doors were thrown open, the House was filled by a large and fashionable audience.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Arthurson gave his first song, and completely electrified his hearers. No one appeared to have dreamt of his possessing such a voice, so sweet, so beautifully modulated, and withal so powerful. The glowing, soul-stirring music of the sunny Italian land, and the wild songs of his dear native plains, were warbled with such exquisite sweetness that the sensation created became almost painful. At the conclusion of each song the applause was loud and long.

After the gifted singer had given all the ballads in the programme, he was called on by the audience to repeat a portion of them, with which request he obligingly complied. Even then they could not make up their mind to retire, but lingered for one strain more, as we listen in our early days for the repetition of some charm strain of melody that has half broken our light slumbers, and then suddenly ceased to play.

But it is hopeless for us, for any one, to convey even the faintest idea of the power of this delightful vocalist over the feelings.—We agree with the N. Y. *Albion*, that he is undoubtedly the most accomplished and gifted singer upon this Continent. As he gives another Concert here next Thursday evening, all our readers will have a chance of hearing him. We recommend our friends from the country not to lose this chance.—*Star.*

In the course of the debate in the British House of Commons upon Canadian affairs, Mr. Cochrane in replying to Mr. Roebuck, took occasion to revert to the captures of of Mr. Girouard by Mr. Simpson, and the pocketing by the latter of the £500 reward offered for Girouard's apprehension. Mr. Roebuck is a son-in-law to Mr. Simpson, and his explanation of the matter does not at all mend the position of his "relative." It appears now that Mr. Simpson, albeit he pocketed the £500, did not capture Mr. Girouard. Mr. Girouard was on terms of warm personal friendship with Mr. Simpson previous to the outbreak, and subsequently, when the officers of justice were in pursuit, he sought Mr. Simpson's house as that of a friend, and when there, intimated a wish to go to Montreal and deliver himself into the hands of the Government, and that Mr. Simpson should accompany him. At this time nothing was known by Mr. Simpson as to the offer of a reward. He only discovered the fact when he had reached Montreal, and then delivered up Mr. Girouard as a prisoner, and claimed and pocketed the £500! Mr. Simpson might well exclaim "Save me from my friends!" An officer high in command might without injury to his character have followed the example of Col. Chisholm and refused for himself any compensation for a capture done in performance of duty, but Col. Simpson seems to have added to an inordinate desire for "the siller," the baseness of taking money for a service not performed. Such is our reading of Mr. Roebuck's explanation.—*News.*

Imprisonment for Debt in Lower Canada.—During the course of the present Term of the Court, several cases have been argued with regard to the law passed during the last session of Parliament to abolish imprisonment for debt. Judgment in them was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Day, by which, under the 9th clause of the act, he directed that in two cases, in which Messrs. Drummond & Loranger appear as Attorneys of Record for C. P. Dwyer, he should be released; in the other six cases against the defendant, the application was dismissed on account of the Counsel making the application not being Attorney of Record. They are all, however, similar to the two cases under which he has been discharged; and Mr. Dwyer will, therefore, on the proper steps being taken, obtain his release from a long and arbitrary imprisonment.—*Pilot.*

GORE DISTRICT TURF CLUB.

Some time since an application was made to His Excellency the Governor General for a donation to the Race Fund of the Gore District Turf Club, to which the following reply has been received:—

Monklands, 25th June, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Governor General of the 15th instant, and to state that in consequence of the numerous pecuniary calls upon His Excellency for charitable purposes and objects of a public nature, it is not in his power to extend contributions to any other Race Meeting than those towards which the Governor General has been in the practice of subscribing.

But in order that his donations may not be confined to particular localities, His Excellency has it in contemplation, if such an arrangement can be carried out with the concurrence of the several Turf Clubs in Canada West, to present an annual purse to be run for in rotation at each of the principal Race Meetings in that section of the Province, and another in like manner for Canada East.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. Bruce,
Mil. Sec.

Thos. Gillespie, Esq. Sec. G. D. T. C.

Winter in Spitzbergen.—The single night of this dreadful country begins about 30th of October, the sun sets, and never appears till about the 10th of February. A glimmering indeed continues some weeks after the setting of the sun; then succeeds clouds and thick darkness, broken by the light of the moon, which is as luminous as in England, and during this long night shines with unfading lustre. The cold strengthens with the new year, and the sun is ushered is with an unusual severity of frost. By the middle of March the cheerful light grown strong, Arctic foxes leave their holes and the sea-fowls resort in great numbers to their breeding places. The sun sets no more after the 4th of May; the distinction of day and night is then lost. In the height of summer the sun is hot enough to melt the tar on the decks of ships; but from August its power declines—it sets fast. After the middle of September the day is distinguishable, and by the end of October takes a long farewell of this country; the earth becomes frozen, and winter reigns.

☞ Sir John Franklin.—We are very sorry and somewhat mortified, after all the display that has been made, to learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that "uncontrollable causes have been found to forbid our government—much as it had such an attempt at heart—from sending out, in obedience to the general wish, an immediate expedition to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin.—After the most solicitous examination into the means at the disposal of our naval service—not merely ordinary means, but any that could be applied by the resort to a bold exercise of discretion—it has been found, we are sorry to say, impossible to equip, within the necessary time, any such expedition as could be sent with the slightest prudence, the slightest assurance against probabilities of five to one that we should lose our own vessels and men without finding Sir John Franklin."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

☞ Fire.—A fire occurred at Newburg on the 28th ult., by which nine houses were destroyed. Among the sufferers are Messrs. Short, (in whose premises the fire originated,) Pope, Fisk, Sproul, and Milligan. Mr. Short and Mr. Sproul were insured.

Continued on the 4th page.