From the Cleveland Plaindeale , July 7. N. American A two weeks' tour through the states of Fallor Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois Canadian. has given us an opportunity to observe the Indian,

growing crops and to judge for ourself. In Alchigan the corn as backward, but Baltic. the rains and sun are bringing it forward Africa, fast, and an average crop is looked for. Folton, The winter wheat is good.

Illinois (the northern part) whent, both | C. of Baltim pring and winter, is rank. Corn is breast | Washington, igh, stands well, and promises a heavy Arago, There is, too, in this state, an immense breadth of land sown.

Farmers are getting more independent, have more facilities, and can take care of more grain than before. The trouble has been with them that they could sow more than they could reap, bely in harvest being scarce. But now machinery plows, sows, rakes, thrashes and cleans their grains, and but little is left for man to do. except to market his crops.

but plenty of corn. Every farmer, almost, COUNTS by the 21st, and save the per centhas half or two thirds of his last year's | age. crop on hand, lying in heaps about his

Crops-In Iowa and Wisco sin there | The N. Y. Commercial (we wish it had and corn; there is no fly or rust yet visi- in its issue of Thursday says:ble, and this week the wheat harvest will "It is understood that negotiations are on

mira, July 15 .- A fire broke out in some time ago, when the signs were supposed Not satisfied with this, a ruffian had the cowar-Conring last night in Dyers' block, and be- a very confident expectation that no permanent to use a self-propelling carriage, by attempting fore it could be subdued forty tenements of disagreement need be feared upon this issue. to throw him from the side-walk. This led the business part of the place was left We spoke at the time from knowledge of certain to the exchange of some blows, in which the smouldering in ashes. The buildings were facts not spoken of in diplomatic correspondruction ruffian and a few of his friends who interfered, dence, and the sequence is likely to justify the were soundly drubbed. The procession then expressed. Our opinion is proceeded to the Lodge Room, where, while the intens. fury. Every building on Main | that Great Britain really desires to remove ev- band was playing, some fiend threw from a garstreet, east of Dickinson House, was con- ery possibility of a rupture with the United | den, a stone or brickbat, bitting a valuable insumed with the exception of one. Only States, and that she is not merely disposed to strument and breaking it. The fellow then ran yield to any reasonable proposition which the away. As this case will have to undergo a jusix stores are left in the place. The loss Government of the United States may present, dicial investigation, the offender being known, is estimated at \$120,000 to \$150,000, of but that she will voluntarily propose an ar- | we forbear making any further comment at prewhich \$40,000 is insured. The fire is rangement which will be eminently fair and ac- | sent. supposed to have been the work of an in- ceptable to the Administration at Washington. cendiary.

2 P.M .-- Joseph Williams, a slave at Mo- stantial protectorate by this or any other Gov- dwellings, and consequently were in detached ernment. It would not surprise us, however, if squads of three or four. Upon those who had to bile, escaped in the brig Growler, just ar- the British Cabinet went much beyond this in proceed up the Front street arriving at the corrived here. The Captain, on entering the the manifestation of their desites to remove eve- | ner of Front and Bridge streets, they were salupurpose of taking him buck, but Williams strained states. We do not deem with such rapidity that some of those assaile i, it impossible, or even improbable, that England received severe wounds. Thus did the cowardjumped overhoard and was picked up in a | will relinquish the Ruatan and the Bay Islands | ly villians attempt to murder a few, when unboat, and the Vigilance Committee being generally to Honduras, and otherwise prepare protected. pus was issued. He is now before Judge cally conceding, so far as Central America is Bigelow, and a hearing of the case is going | cancerned, the leading idea of the "Monroe about the Court House.

Judge Metcalf of the Supreme Court, at wonderful extension of commerce between them. three o'clock, on the writ of habeas cor- Yes; "beyond doubt" England will not only pus that had been issued, and no one ap- abandon the Mosquito to the extrusion policy friends and hurried out of the court room. zer, and thence put on board the first train liams was taken, did not appear in court. The affair caused great excitement.

Wednesday night, the windows of the and the Bake-shop of Mr Wilson, were smashed to pieces, by some rowdies, with This kind of work will have to ceuse, particularly as it is supposed to arise from a feeling of religious bigotry; or we tear a feeling will be aroused which is will be difficult to allay. It would, therefore, be well for those having power and influence over those ignorant men, to use it for the good of society. We write thus plainly because we know that protestants will not quietly submit to have their houses broken to pieces by a set of ruffians, with impunity. And if the law and its officers cannot protect society, society will pootest itself!-Belleville Intellig ncer.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT OWEN SOUND .-most intelligent and worthy young man of tirely from the whole Central American territhe name of Alex. Andrews, went out to tory. shoot pigeons with an old musket. Upon wife and young family to lament his un- tablishment, was carried unanimously. timely end.

MANSLAUGHTER .- We understand that a verdict returned of manslaughter against | Philadelphia to Cape May and back within fou committed for trial .- Belleville Intelligencer, 18th.

says the Cobourg Jun, will be glad to learn | the national anniversary :- " The women of the that ample provision is being made for the Revolution, mothers of men and patriots. The annual steeple chase, which will come off women of the present day-hoop, hoop, but near Cobourg, on Phursday, the 2nd of rah!"

send out two battalions of the Household lands, belonging to the Crown. Infantry, which troops are in a high state of discipline, to Canada, and orders of miles in length.—Agent, E. Perry, Esq., Flint's fine mouth; (loud laughter), but I certainly to not be consumed. be received from the War Department, at | The Hastings Road, running from the Town- relief of the French inundation sufferers. the Coldstreams, will be destined for the miles, opened for settlement in Sept. last - was given at Sydenham Crystal Palace on the

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships,

TO ARRIVE. New York; Liverpool, Quebec, amblishing office ing announcement :-

vrappers for mailing. Price 10 each, [sened | tention to unite himself in marriage with Emma er Friday morning.

The Daily Neus.

REMEMBER to pay your WATER AC-

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21

How Smoothly it Works

probable termination of which will be a com- to their Lodge Room, an unfortunate interrup-LARGE FIRE AT CORNING, N.Y .- El- ers of this journal will probably remember that, through them. This, however, was prevented.

abandon her Mosquito protectorate on any terms | cautioned not to give the slightest cause of ofthat will not be dishonorable to herself, and that | fence to any one. It being dusk, the brethren AN ESCAPED SLAVE .- Boston, July 6 | will secure to that wasted tribe of Indians a sub- | each took the nearest route to their respective harbur, attempted to secure him for the Ty possible cause of a difficulty with the Gov- ted with a volley of stones, which was repeated There is considerable excitement doctrine." If such be the result of the present negotiations between Mr Dallas and Lord Clareudon, we may look forward to uninterrupted Second Despatch .- Williams, the escaped | peace between the two countries for a long seslave from Mobile, was brought before ries of years, and to the still more rapid and

pearing as a claimant against him, he was carried out so successfully by the Americans in told to go free. An outburst of applause Florida and the States beyond the Mississippi greeted this order, which the officers and but, as the London Times generously hinted court in vain tried to check. In the mean- lately, withdraw her protection from every portime the colored man was seized by his tion of the western continent, where her glorious old flag has fluttered for nearly a century, mere-He was taken to the house of a colored citi- by to let Jonathan have full swing in the exercise of his annexation propensity! This he fairof cars for Canada. Captain Pillsbury, of believes England will do for the sake of perthe bark Growler, from whose vessel Wil- petuating peace between the two nations, as no other line of policy can, in his opinion, satisfactorily accomplish so desirable a blessing England must give and Jonathan will take every ROWDYISM.—About 12 o'clock on ing out the "Monroe doctrine" to his entire inch of territory he covets. This will be carry-Mansion House kept by Mr Henry Fanning, concessional disposition of the Times, and the satisfaction. But, maugre the accommodating self-satisfiction of Jonathan at the prospective as a pleasing story, and a not uninteresting accomplishment of his hopes by so easy a couquest, no tangible grounds exist for the foundation of such a surrender of England's sway on this broad continent. Her strength is in her co-Europe, Joyal subjects in her Colonies, and fleets and armicsias yet unsurpassed for prowess and and seconded by Mr Macbeth, -That as the endurance, so long will she maintain her dominions in Northern and Central America. So our respectable contemporary need not flatter himself with the idea that Honduras, the Bay Islands, Ruatan, &c., will be resigned "to prepare On Wednesday morning, 16th instant, a the way for (England's) withdrawing berself en-

At a public meeting held in Toronto for the discharging the piece, the breech flew out, relief of the sufferers by the late fire, a consider and passing through the frontal hone, im- able sam was subscribed, and collectors apmediately above the nose, entered his brain. pointed to visit the different wards of the city. ny. He lived for some hours, but never spoke, A resolution requesting the Corporation to adthe brain protruding through the wound vance £25,000 to Messrs. Jaques & Hayes, by

There was a great boat race at Halfax, N. S., said Railway Company. on Thursday the 19th uit, at which the greatest a dispute arose between a man by the speed on record was make by a Halifax row-boat THE HERBERT CASE. - Intelligence of the kill- mitted on all hands to be men of the vilest and name of Crydeman, and O'Reilly, at the owned by James Pryor, which made five miles in California and been received in baset character, and to be utterly unworthy of Trent on Saturday night last, and that twenty-eight minutes, beating the St. John boat indignant at the disgrace brought upon the practised deception and concealment upon the Crydeman received a blow which resulted by ten lengths. -Col. E. J. Young, who laid a state by Mr Herbert's conduct, and express their United States' Government. Why, sir, in his death. An inquest was held, and wager of \$500 that he could row a boat from O'Reilly and two others, who have been days, accomplished the distance (200 miles) in one hour and forty-nine minutes less than the required time.

The following toast is said to have been giv-The vers of the turf, in this vicinity, en in Massachusetts on the last celebration of

The Crown Lands Department announces that free grants of 100 acres of land each, will be Ca HOUSEHOLD TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SER- | made to actual and continuous settlers (for what vice.--It is intended by the government to le gth of time is not stated,) in the following

Greensdier Grandler Grandler Contriber Ond Battalion of the Ship of Mudic. Grenadier Guards and the 2nd Battalion ot Also-The Ottawa and Opeongo Road, 80 The second horticultural fere of the season,

From the Return relative to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Toronto General Hospital we learn that from the 25th November, 1847, to July 23 | 1st May, 1855, the num er discharged was 5,518, July 26 | and that there were then remaining in hospital Aug. 2 63 parients Of the number admitted during the period mentioned, 4,428 were from Ireland, 519 from England, 233 from Scotland, and 213 were lune 25 | Canadians. The amount total of receipts from June 28 | January, 1841, to March 31, 1856, was £49,516 2 18s 4d; the disbursements £46,564 6s 3d, show-July 16 ing a balance on hand of £2,962 12s 1d.

In the House of Nobles, on the 19th, Prince their attacks on Lord Clarendon said : Kamehameha declared himself the bearer of a message from His Majesty, announcing his in the daughter of Dr T. C. B Rooke, and grat daughter of the late John Young, Esq. It was resolved that the House respectfully express it thanks to the King for his gracious message and for his concern for the best interests of his crown and neople. It was also resolved that this House depute His Royal Highness, Prince Kamehameha, to convey to the King the preceding resolution, and assure His Majesty that the annonncement contained in the message is highly agreeable to this House, and that they view the one of great importance to the nation,

The Belleville Intelligencer in closing its account of the celebration of the twelfth by the pleasant excursion to Trenton, says:

Upon arriving at Believille, the procession was generally commence. Look out for low foot, and are being vigorously presecuted, the re-formed, and while proceeding up the streets, plete and satisfactory settlement of the Central | tion took place. An attempt was first made to American question and its belongings. Read- break the ranks by attempting to run some teams

> The Brethren were then dismissed, and re-Beyond doubt England is quite willing to commended to go quietly to their homes and

Publications Received.

THE WANDERER: E.D. Long, New York. John Duff, Kingston.

strate anything at all, we suppose it to be, that | States violated? I maintain that it was not. ly fair to remember that it is the American ver- ing at variance with that law. sion. Among the countless works of fiction ces, and we therefore venture to recommend companion for a leisure hour.

Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway.

At a meeting of the gentlemen connected go into operation, is subscribed.

Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway Com- protected by his diplomatic character. That pany exceeds the sum of £250,000, being the argument does not apply to the consuls. amount required to be subscribed by the amend- | they had, as is contended by the United States' ed Act, that the said Stock-book be now closed. Government, violated the law, why were they seconded by Mr Larwill, - That notice be given | member for Manchester (Mr Gibson) referred to required by the Act of Incorporation, that a was actually prosecuted. (Hear, hear.) We general meeting of the shareholders of said Rail- | thought, and still believe, that the proceedings way Company will take place at the town of upon that trial were not fair and just, and the

onded by Mr Paul, that Mr Wm. McK.y, of St. been dismissed none have been brought to trial. at every pulsation. Andrews leaves a way of loan, to enable them to rebuild their es- ceive the Bank certificates from Shareholders, discontinued by the authority of the United that the required per centage on Stock sub. States' Government, and, therefore, I am warscribed has been deposited to the credit of the ranted in saying that the accusations against

> California. The San Francisco papers are very credit. (Hear, hear.) Then it is said that we Government a vote of censure. The hon, memopinions upon his character and antecedents Crampton, in his conversation of the 27th of with such freedom that it would be improper to | March, stated fully and fairly to the American -percoduce their comments while his trial is in | Government that which they must already have progress. Mr Gardner, who was his companion known without his statement-namely, that the trial, is also spoken of with much severity.

Great Britain

at Woolwich, to which he is to be welcomed by cy send for Mr Crampton if he were informed Government has made itself deserving of the a Banquet. He is also to be the guest of the ar- that proceedings were taking place on the part censure, of the House. (Cheers.) It would my and navy club. He is to have a sword worth of British'authorites which were at variance with have been much more manly to have come for-100 guineas, and the Queen has his portrait.

are payable only to, or through a banker.

Agent, T. P. French, Esq., Township of Grat- 25th. The effect of the new fountains was mag.

The American Question.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH The great debate in the British House ommons, on the enlistment difficulty with th United States and the dismissal of Mr Cramp was commenced in the evening of the 30th and was continued on the evening of the inst. A great number of speakers took part it, and the Government was fiercely attacked

and warmly defended.

Lord Palmerston in a masterly speech of considerable length, after replying to the supporters FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The advices of Mr Moore's motion for an expression of opin-July 30 | are to the 24th of May. The only item of any ion of the house on the conduct of the governsingle copies of the Daily News may be interest we find in the Polynesion is the follow- ment in their settlement of the culistment question, and paying them off in their own coin for

It has been well said by those who followed the hon, member that there is no individuality in that in mber of the Government who is charged by the office be holds with the conduct these great transactions, but that all his colleagues are equally responsible. I can assure the House we are prepared, in the fullest sense of the word, to adopt the entire responsibility for anything which Lord Clarendon has said written upon this question. (Hear, hear.) - The hon, member for Invernesshire (Mr Baillie) began by referring to the origin of these transactions -viz, that act authorizing the Crown to have recourse to foreign troops for the purposes of the war. He told us how, in 1813, there was I don't know how many thousand men in arms, and that 10 years after the war began there was a great increase in the force with which we bewill be an immense yield of wheat, onts, shorter title, having to quote from it so often), Orangemen of Belleville, which they did by a gan, while, one year after the late war had commenced we had not completed the number of men which had been voted by Parliament.

> I shall not go back to the discussion which took place upon that bill, but the ground upon which we proposed it, and upon which my right hon, friend the member for Oxford, University (Mr Gladstone) concurred (hear, hear,) was that in a country whose army was raised by volun tary enlistment, and not by conscription, the means of rapidly increasing the number of soldiers did not exist to such an extent as to render a recourse to other means unnecessary. That bill having become a law, it became the duty of Her Majesty's Government to carry it into effect. We heard that there were a number of persons residing in the United States, some of them British subjects, some Germana, who had removed. from their own countries from various causes, who were desirous of joining the ranks of the British army and to take part in a war which they considered to be rightful and a just war. (Hear, bear.)

We determined to endeavour to avail ourselves of the aid of those persons, and my right hon, friend (Mr Gladstone) and those who sit near him were parties to that determination. Hear, hear.] I cannot allow [my right hon. friend, who must admit that he was a party to the establishment of a recruiting system in Nova Scotia, to say that that system was intended solely for the enlistment of British subjects resi- (hear, hear) -and notwithstanding what has dent in the British provinces, but it was intended distinctly and avowedly to enlist persons that decision has met, and will continue to meet coming from the United States; and I cannot allow my right hen, friend to own himself a party to that arrangement without having been aware of the results that must flow from it. [Hear, hear.] That system was determined upon; but at the same time the Government determined also that nothing should be done that was at variance with the municipal laws of the United States.

A distinction has been attempted to be drawn between national law and municipal law, be-This is a tale by the author of the "Watch- | tween the internal regulation and the sovereign men," and some other stories, known to the rights of a nation, but that sophistry has been terminated in a manner Western, St. Clair, Malahide and Tecumseth. reader of novels. It is failly written, and free blown away by the speech of my hon, and learned friend the Solicitor General (a laugh), who from many of the faults that American light lit- demonstrated in the clearest manner that munierature is prone to. The hero is a moral, well- | cipal law could not be construed beyond its enconducted youth, but, to our fancy, rather void actments, and it is therefore a fallacy to say of character. The moral of the tale is good, but you can conform to the municipal law forbidding enlistments, and yet be violating international not very obvious, and if it intended to demon- rights. Was the municipal law of the United success is more readily obtained by energy and was not violated by order of this Governmentperseverance in America than elsewhere, a po- structions issued by them, or, to their knowledge, sition we are not inclined to dispute. The alle- by any officers acting under their instructions. gorical description of the separation of the Uni- It is contended that it was violated by their ted States from England, put in the hero's officers acting indiscreetly and with over zeal. mouth in a conversation with his young wife, ing to their interpretation of the law of the would bear some little amendments, but it is on- United States, it is manifest[]that they did noth-

Who is to interpret that law? It is said that there was a counsel who gave an opinion; but that now issue from the press, this may claim, as there was also a judge who gave an opinion many cannot, to be free from all baneful influen- | and if Judge Kane knew then what the law of the United States was, then it is clear that nothing was done by our agents that was a violation of the law. It is said that Judge Kane afterward altered his opinion; but when was that In September. He gave his first opinion in May. | terial cheers.) Our operations ceased in July, and therefore, so far as the conduct of the officers of this Government is concerned, that was borne out by the logies, and in her healthful predominance in the with this corporation, held at St. Thomas, Co. high authority of a judge of the United States. councils of weaker powers, who gladly shelter Elgin, on the 5th inst., the Secretary produced given to the Government of the United States themselves under her motherly protecting wings the Stock-Pook, showing that the amount re- that things were done which were a violation of against the aggressions of autocrats and domi- quired by the Act to amend and extend the their laws. No doubt things were done in vioneering republics like that of the United States. | Charter of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas | lation of the laws by persons not authorized to So long, then, as she possesses faithful allies in Railway Company, to enable the Company to act by any person commissioned by the British Government. Prosecutions took place, and After which it was moved by Dr Southwick, some cases they succeeded, in others they failed.

It has been said that no prosecutions could be amount subscribed in the Stock-book of the instituted against Mr Crampton, because he was It was then moved by Dr Southwick, and not prosecuted. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. by advertisement, in accordance with the terms | the case of Mr Curtis in Prussia, but Mr Curtis Amherstburgh, on Thursday, the 7th day of Au- same opinion seems to have existed in Prussia, gust next, for the purpose of electing a Board for although, Mr. Curtis was condemned, the of Directors, and the transaction of other busi- King immediately ordered his release and grantness connected with the interests of the Compa- ed a full pardon. Why did not the American Government act in the same manner towards It was then moved by Mr Macbeth, and sec. our consuls? Of the three consuls who have Mr Cramp ton and the three consuls rest upon the testimony of those witnesses who are adthe affray, and who is now a witness on the British Government was taking neasures in Halifax to receive those persons coming from the United States who might be willing to engage in our military service.

government? No! Month after month they allow mouth; (loud laughter), but I certainly to not the curs, mostly consumed,

were likely to produce embarrassment between [laugh.]

they should be suspended. (Hear, hear.) ceedings? (Hear, hear.) Don't tell me of verbal feit their good opinion. [Cheers.] having made reparation for the offence, if any | ing.] offence had been committed. (Hear, hear.)

But, it is declared that we ought to have acknowledged that we did wrong. Why, we did not believe that we had done wrong; we did not believe we had deliberately violated the laws of the Union; we neither intended this, nor do we believe, in our understanding of those laws, that they have been violated by any authorized British agent. (Hear, hear.) We, however, receibe withdrawn. In reply to that we sent detail- sure, is declared to have received the Royal ed statements from them, proving, as we thought | Assent on the 24th day of June last, and has and hoped, to the satisfaction of the United thus become the law of the land. The Act pro-States' Government that their impression was | vides that the Legislative Council shall consist

ment said they were satisfied with regard to the jects, and possessed of real estate to the value conduct of Her Majesty's Government, 'hat all of £2000, clear of all deots and incumbrances. questions between the two governments had situated within the electoral district for which ceased and were settled, but that, nevertheless, they are returned. No Member of the Assemthey still retained their opinion in respect to the bly can be elected to the Council. Seat to be British agents, and that they therefore deemed vacated for becoming a public defaulter, insolthose agents as unacceptable organs of commu- | vent, convicted of felony, or ceasing to hold the nication between the two countries. What, property qualification. Term of election, eight then, was the course which we had to pursue? We had to determine whether, in such a state of things, we abould give measure for measure, retaliate upon Mr Dallas the measure adopted with regard to Mr Crampton, and withdraw the exequaturs from the American consuls in England in return for the withdrawal of their exequaturs from the English consuls in the states.

Sir, the Government did not deem it their duty to advise her Majesty to take those stepsbeen said in debate, ! am still of opinion that with the approval and concurrence of the country. (Cheers.) Sir, it is indeed a most curious circumstance to watch the the language of gentlemen who have taken part in this debate. Both sides are veh-ment in their declaration as between the two countries. All abound in their mier. assurances that that wish is at the bottom of their hearts and is the most anxious object of Alma, Victoria, Rigaud and De Salaberry. their lives. And yet, here happening to be a case in which a question has arisen between the two countries, which, as far as the governments deemed satisfactory to both, gentlemen on the other side of the House are loud in their denun- | Saugeen, Brock, Gore and Thames. cations that England has been insulted. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

The intercourse of nations takes place between governments, and an insult to the government | Midland, York, King's and Queen's. is an insult to the country. These gentlemen, then, so anxious for peace, tell you that Eng- Newcastle, Trent, Quinte and Cataragui. land has been insulted, treated with contumely, and indignity. What is the effect likely to be Bathurst, St. Lawrence, Rideau and Eastern. for enmity between the two countries. (Minis- resented by them will elect again.

member for the University of Oxford, and he cers of the electoral district; and the nomination tells the Americans that their Government has shall take place as near the centre of the disbeen deluded, has been persunded to accept an trict as possible. apology which they ought not to have accepted The law of elections, proceedings and qualifithat their laws have been violated intentionally cation of voters to be the same as for Members of by the Government of a foreign country; and the Assembly. Legislative Councillors to be subthat, so far from meeting that injury in the ject to the laws for securing the Independence manner which becomes the Government of a of Parliament, on accepting offices, &c., in the great and independent nation, their Government same manner as Members of the Assembly. have accepted an apol gy and expressed themselves satisfied, when, on the contrary, they of the Council by the Governor, and shall not reought to have declared themselves affronted and quire re-election on acceptance. injured. (Cheers.) Wby, sir, is that the way to create good feeling between the two coun- term of the Councillor going out, and from the tries? (Loud Cheers.) Is that the way to per- same district; but if such vacancy shall occur suade the American people to cultivate the within three months of the expiration of the term, most friendly feelings toward this country? - a new election shall not take place. (Hear, bear.) Many gentlemen told the hon. member for Mayo that his motion was calcu- thest. The first writs to issue on the 1st day of lated to injure the public service, and well did September next, and the same day every second

hey anticipate the result. (Hear, hear.) Well did they forsee, in endeavoring to disconsequences likely to result from it, when, on stead of leading to the closer union of the two the following is the result. countries, instead of effacing mutual animosity, are calculated to excite angry passions, to enlist their intercourse, and render it more difficult to 10, Queens; 11, Trent; 12, Rideau. bring about a more amicable understanding on the points at issue. (Hear, hear.) I will not at this late hour detain the House with many so. The House is now called upon to deterber for Mayo began his speech by deprecating all quibbling evasions, as he called it---all words which might be distorted into something beyoud what they really expressed. Sir, I think he might have criticised his own motion. (Hear and laughter.)

I think it would have been much more manly and straightforward on his part if, instead contenting himself with a sort of evasive declaration that the Government are not entitled to But then it is said that Mr Crampton did not the approbation of the House, he had at once Further Particulars of the Northern General Sir William F. Williams of Kars is go afterwards to Mr Marcy and tell him day by come forward and expressed the feeling which appointed to the lucrative office of commandant day what he was doing. Why did not Mr Mar- was, no doubt, appermost in his mind, that the the Law of the United States? (Hear hear), ward with a regular vote of censure than to and their parents and teachers. It came in col-Another battalion of riflemen is ordered to Why, if any foreign agent in the country were disguise disapprobation, under the pretence of lision with a down train on the curve, near Fort saposed to be acting at variance with British refusing approbation which had not been asked Washington, while the latter was going slowly By the new act of parliament, crossed-cheques law, does any man suppose that our Minister for. (Loud cheers.) I accept the vote of the and the former rapidly, while trying to reach right hon, gentleman, the member for the Uni-The Australian mail contract is awarded to very next day after receiving such information, versity, and I should be sorry indeed if any crushed, and three of the excursion train cars Patrick Henderson & Co. of Glasgow, who un- ask him for explanations, sift the matter to the thing that I have said should induce him to al- rushing agentic coght fire and were consumed.

£20,000 have been subscribed in England for these things to yo on, never send for Mr Cramp- think that the reason he has given for his vote time women, and 2 children were burned ton, never tell him what it was supposed he was will convince many gentlemen who have not throng car. Total killed 39, wounded 69. their respective head quarters, hourly. It ship of Madoc, in a northerly direction 74 miles. Admiral Lyons is created a Peer, by the title guilty of soing; they allow these things to ac- alseady made up their minds upon the question. commente in order that, when the proper time His ressent it is impossible at the propert arrives, they may either take advantage of them, moment to form an administration founded on. To scope of the accident is 14 miles from this the part of the United States' Government from | men will be of opinion that that difficulty could ergines came together they rose on an end, the

I those steps which it was their duty to take if easily, be got over, that it could very well be by thought that the egents of foreign nations selved by balf an hour's private conversation ere violating the laws of the Union. (Hear, between the right hon, gentlemen who sit there bear) But when her Majesty's Government, at [Sir J. Graham and Mr Gladstone] and the a very early period, found that these proceedings | right hop, and hop, gentlemen opposite. [A

the two countries, they suspended-or, rather, I would not, therefore, accept from the House they definitely stopped of their own accord- a vote founded on so great a political miscon. these arrangements. An hon, gentleman has ception, - We stand upon what we think betcriticized the dates, and has stated that these | ter and higher ground. [Bear.] We are of instructions were not acted upon until August. op nion, although it may be presumptuous to Surely, however, a question of weeks or days is state it, that we have during a difficult period. immaterial in a matter of this sort (a laugh,) the conducted the affairs of the country to the satfact being that the British Government, when it | isfaction of the nation; and with honor and ad. learned that the proceedings were likely to be | vantage to the public interest; [cheers] we beembarrassing, of its own accord directed that lieve that the confidence which this House has hitherto shown us, is shared by the country at Then, gentlemen say there was no apology large. It is upon that ground that we are premade. Why, what more full apology, what pared to go to a division We ask for a continmore complete reparation could one Government | uation of the confidence of the House; not upmake to another, when they found that certain on the ground that there may be a difficulty proceedings of theirs might furnish grounds of in tinding other persons to fill our places, but complaint, than putting an end to those pro- because we think we have done nothing to for-

apologies! I say the apologies of deeds was in- Trusting to these considerations, trusting to finitely more valuable - infinitely more satisfac- | the good opinion which the House has hitherto tory to the American Government-a greater expressed towards us, trusting to the good will proof of the desire of the British Government | which we believe is felt for us by the country. that nothing should occur to interrupt the friend- and not to the argument of my right hon. friend ly relations between the two countries than any that no other Government can be formed, we verbal applogy that could have been offered, challenge the hon, member for Mayo to come (Cheers.) I say, then, Sir, there is no question to a division, [cheers] and we feel confident about concealment, there is no question about that the result will be such as we think our deception, there is no question about our not conduct deserves. [Loud and continued cheer-

> As already known, the debate resulted in the rejection of the proposed vote of censure of the Ministry, by a majority of 194.

The Legislative Council.

By Proclamation in the Canada Goze te, of July 14th, the Act to change the Constitution ved complaints from the United States' Govern- of the Legislative Council, by rendering the ment, and intimations that our agents ought to same elective, reserved for Her Majesty's pleaerroneous, and that nothing had been done of the present Members, and of 48 additional to which justified the dissatisfaction they had ex. be elected from the same number of electoral districts in Upper and Lower Canada, equally. In answer to that the United States' Govern- Councillors to be 30 years of age, British sub-

The Electoral Districts are divided into twelve groups of four each, as under :-GROUPS OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS. LOWER CANADA.

Gulf, Grandville, De la Durantaye and Lauzon. The Laurentides, La Salle, Stadacona and GROUP. 3.

Kennebec, De la Valliere, Wellington and Sau-De la Naudiere, Pepentigny, Mille-Isles and In-

GROUP 5. to the vast importance of maintaining reace Bedford, Rougemont, Montarville and De Lori-

UPPER CANADA.

Erie, Niagara, Burlington and Home.

produced? Why, to excite in the people of The names of the divisions forming these England a spirit of resentment toward their groups are to be placed in twelve boxes corneighbors and kindred in the United States .- | responding thereto, by the Speaker of the Le-(Min'sterial cheers) Anybody who is acquain- | gislative Council, before the Governor in Counted with the character of Englishmen must know | cil; and the boxes having been shaken, the that if you tell them they have been insulted, | Clerk of the Legislative Council shall withdraw treated with contempt, exposed to indignity, the one name from each box. And the twelve dibulk of the nation, without, perhaps very much | visions thus selected shall be those first entitled investigating the foundation of such assertions, to elect Councillors. The succeeding drawings will take them upon trust, especially when they | will designate the rotation in which the groups come from such high authority. They will say will elect. The second drawing will elect "If the leaders of a great party—the country twelve members in two years, the third in four party-hold that language, we must, indeed, and the remaining in six. At the end of eight have been grassly insuited, and let us resent the | years from the first of September 1856, on which insult offered to us." Then I say that, as fir as the first writs of election will be issued, the first the hon, gentlemen go, they lay the foundation twelve elected will retire, and the group rep-

Returning officers to be appointed by the Go-After that comes my right hon. friend, the vernor General from among the Returning Offi-

The Speaker to be selected from the Members Casual vacancies to be filled for the unexpired

Writs to be returnable within fifty days, at furyear thereafter. The limits of the several Electoral Divisions

suade him from proceeding with his motion, the and their names, we have not room for to-day. On Tuesday, the drawing of the lots determinboth sides of the House, topics have been start- ing the rotation in which the groups will elect ed, arguments have been employed, which, in- took place before the Governor in Council, and

FIRST DRAWING. -1856. 1, Lauzon; 2, Les Laurentides; 3, Wellingthe feelings of the two countries in the differ- ton; 4, Mille Isles; 5, Rougemount; 6, De Salaences which have unhappily arisen, to embitter berry; 7, Western; 8, Saugeen, 9, Burlington

SECOND DRAWING .- 1858. I, Gulf; 2, La Salle; 3, Saurel; 4, Repentigmore observations; it is quite unnecessary to do Gore; 9, Erie; 10, York; 11, Cataraqui; 12, St. Lawrence.

THIRD DRAWING:-1860. 1, Grandville; 2, Stadacona; 3, De la Val-; 4, Inkermann; 5, Bedford; 6, Rignaud St. Clair; 8, Brock; 9, Niagara; 10, Kings; Newcastle; 12, Bathurst.

FOURTH DRAWING. -1862. 1, De La Durantaye; 2, Chaouinegan; 3, Kennebec: 4, De Lanaudiere; 5, De Lorimier; 6 Victoria; 7, Malahide; 8, Thames; 9, Home; 10, Midland; 11, Quinte; 12, Eastern .- Montreat Adveruser.

Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The excursion train contained 1100 children

FOU. TH DESPATCE.

and act upon them, or deal with them as matters | a successful censure of the existing government; city to the n ighborhood of two curves, so that which do not deserve consideration. (Cheers.) a reason certainly, highly complimentary to the supported the trains cannot be see 500 yards Then, I say, Sir, there was an abstinence on House. [A laugh.] But I think many gentles distant, and track is a single one. When the