BAD PRINT

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January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quite per Orbem Iterum."

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1858.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

The Africa passed over the longitude where the telegraph fleet should have been, but saw nothing of them; the weather was thick most of the time, with light winds during most of the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 22nd of June the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons Lord Goderich moved the second reading of the bill, for the registration of partnerships. The bill proposed that all who entered into partnerships, and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register for the information of the public in general.

Opposition to the bill was so strong that it was withdrawn.

On the 24th in the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury read the account received from the French Government in reference to the murder of the crew of the "free labor" ship Regina Cœli off the coast of Africa, and the subsequent capture of the vessel by the British mail steamer Ethiope. It appeared that the vessel was not taken possession of by the Ethiope from any sympathy towards the negroes on board, but from a feeling that the crew had been murdered, and that the emigrants on board were pirates. The only difficulty that had arisen, had been whether the French captain, who was on shore when the emigrants rose on the rest of the crew, and who declined to assent to the capture of the vessel by the Ethiope, was liable to pay salvage. He had refused, and in the end two French men-of-war removed the vessel from the Liberian waters where the dispute arose.

Lord Brougham protested against the negroes on board the ship, who were proved to have been taken on board in manacles, being regarded as emigrants. He trusted that a French and an English or American officer would be commissioned to inquire into the whole circumstances of the case.

After a few words from Earl Grey in denunciation of the "free emigration" movement, the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the bill to amend the government of India. He submitted the bill as a measure of reform, which would gradually lead to other reforms.

Mr. Bright said that although he considered the bill deficient in one or two points he would not oppose the second reading. He thought that the Governor-generalship should be abolished, the position of that officer being too high and his power too great; and that India should be divided into five or six presidencies, with presidents of equal rank, each division being independent of the others. He urged that India should be governed for Indian interests, and recommended governards, the moment the bill passed, to issue a proclamation offering a general amnesty as the first act done by the Queen, as the Sovereign of India.

The bill was read a second time.

On the 25th in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon stated in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, that government was considering a measure to prevent abuses in the exportation of coolies.

The filthy state of the Thames was debated in both Houses.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fitzgerald explained the circumstances of the recent outrage upon the English Consulate Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish government had promised every satisfaction and exemplary punishment to the parties concerned in it.

The India bill was debated in committee of the whole. Several amendments were proposed but in each case they were rejected by large majorities in favor of the Government. One of the amendments, for a reduction of the number of the Council, was proposed by Lord Palmerston, but it was rejected by 62 majority.

The Lord Mayor of London had given another banquet to Ministers. The American Minister was present. In the absence of the Earl of Derby from indisposition, the Lord Chancellor made the political speech of the evening. In the course of his remarks he thus alluded to the American difficulty:—

"I may, perhaps, advert to clouds which have cast a transient cloud—but a little one, I hope—upon the relations which exist between us and our transatlantic kinsmen. United as we are by the ties of common descent, common language, of similar laws, and of free institutions, any misunderstanding between us is a matter deeply to be deplored. The United States have evinced their identity of race with us by the sensitive jealousy they have exhibited in favor of their national rights, but I think the representations which have been made by my excellent friend, the Minister from the United States, and the mode in which they have been met by Lord Malmesbury, will very soon restore those feelings of complete unity which have been ruffled by this trifling difference."

The returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of May, again show a heavy falling off in the exports, the decrease as compared with the figures for May, 1857, amounting to £1,117,556. In the imports a large increase is exhibited in all kinds of breadstuffs.

INDIA.

The Calcutta Mail of May 19, arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of June.

Shahjehanpore had been relieved by Brigadier Jones. The position was subsequently attacked by Nana Sahib and Khan Bahadoor, but they were repulsed.

Lucknow was threatened in General Hope Grant's absence southward by 25,000 men, under the Begum.

Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

Outer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay road from Allyghur.

Dalkeipore had been occupied by General Lugard, but on his leaving the place in charge of Col. Lightfoot, the rebels commenced an attack, and the general was moving back to the relief.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the fourth native infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Jullundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

Sundry skirmishes are reported.

The Calcutta import market had slightly improved. Produce continued dull. Money unchanged; Exchange 2s 1d for credits, and 2s 1½d for documents.

Dr Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times, had recovered from the effects of his sun stroke.

CHINA.

The dates [telegraphic] from Hong Kong, are to May 3.

At Canton general distrust continued to prevail, and the inhabitants were leaving thereby.

Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a water spout.

Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 8½d.

At Shanghai, on the 27th April, the largest markets were inactive. Silks had declined 20 tools. The business done during the month was estimated at 8,000 bales. Exchange 5s 2d for credits.

Londres, June 22.

The trial of the two London booksellers for libels against the Emperor of the French, in pamphlets entitled, "Tyrannicide, is it justifiable?" and "Letter to the Parliament and the Press," came on this morning and had a large and important conclusion. The Court was crowded, and every one was looking forward to an exciting day, when the Attorney General announced that the respective defendants had signified that they never intended directly or indirectly to incite any one to the commission of crime, and that the government had resolved to accept this apology and absolve them from further proceedings.

This result must be regarded as satisfactory. If the cases had proved weak, and an acquittal had taken place immediately after some impassioned appeal to the jury against the attempts of Louis Napoleon to enslave the English press, it is easy to see that serious consequences might have arisen.

It is stated here France that the Emperor has notified Spain, that although England has threatened to leave her to her fate on the Cuban question, he will support her to the last.

The following is a synopsis of the provisions of the new bill for the government of India.

The government of India shall be transferred to the Crown; a Secretary of State shall be appointed for India; a Council of fifteen shall be formed, seven members being appointed by the Directors of the East India Company, and eight nominated by the Crown, and by election by the Council. The Council to shall hold office during good behaviour, shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament, and shall be paid £1,200 per annum each. The Secretary of State may act in opposition to the majority of the Council, but must record his reasons; and orders now sent by the Secret Committee may be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council. The appointments to writerships shall be filled up as at present by competition, and the naval and military cadetships shall be filled up by the Council, so that out of seventeen appointments the Secretary of State shall fill two, and the Councillors one each; but the truth of the cadets appointed shall be sons of Indian civil or military servants, and the artillery and engineer cadetships shall be opened to competition. The conditions of the Indian naval and military services shall be unaltered by the bill, which is to come into operation thirty days after it is passed.

It is said that in one of the warehouses destroyed by fire in London, as reported in yesterday's Commercial, silk to the value of £ 25,000 was stored.

The Paris Pays denies that France desires to revive the slave trade, and says that if the emigration experiment leads to such abuses as have been alleged or predicted, France will substantly abandon the scheme.

The reported decrease in the "navy" of the Pope is from three corvettes to two.

According to reports from Constantinople, the Turkish government was still prosecuting its warlike operations against Montenegro.

The following appears as a letter from Belgrade, dated June 11:—

"Eight men and a corporal of Turkish regulars, embarked this morning in small skiffs the English ship, but they were discovered by the Servian Police. It is impossible that the Turkish regulars can renew the attempt, the English Consul General has applied to the Servian government for a military force capable of protecting him. Excitement is completely allayed, and the authorities are said to contemplate a revolt, but should it appear to the lowest, strong messages will be addressed by the citizens."

Mr. Russell has presented a deputation of subscribers and members of Parliament interested in the success of the fine arts in Ireland, that the government will be induced to the erection of a national gallery in Dublin. This promise was not expected, however, by a deputation that it should be obliged for call upon Ireland to assist him in putting the business of the country in order—therefore he felt disposed to do whatever he could for that country.

The Arabian chieftain has made his appearance in London. He first visited Stratford-on-Avon, and then proceeded to the Tuileries, in which he was conducted as a Schleswegian. An audience was held yesterday.

The papers announce the death of the Earl of Hopetoun. He was 64 years of age, in default of male issue this opinion the peerage extinct. A vacancy is created in the Irish representative peers in Parliament.

Notwithstanding the engagement on the £10 stamp duty, supplied in the House of Commons, the Daily News states that it is in other hands. Six minutes of amendments have emanated from the conservative party, and Lord Algernon F. Percy, has undertaken to move a resolution declaring the inexpediency of the House proceeding any further with the bill, in consequence of the numerous amendments which have arisen had been given, involving the general business of the whole question of the national representation.

In the House of Lords on the 21st of June the Bishop of Oxford moved for the correspondence between the British Government and the Governor of Hong Kong, respecting emigration from Hong Kong and China since 1853.

His object was to ascertain whether the principle of emigration had been abused, and whether the unfortunate Chinese, under the cover of free emigration, had been induced to leave China for what subsequently proved to be slavery in its worst form.

The Earl of Carnarvon said the emigration of Coolies to British Colonies had been satisfactorily conducted, but he was bound to admit that in reference to foreign possessions the principles of free emigration had been grossly abused. Government had no objection to produce the papers.

Preparations were being made to welcome the Agamemnon on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable in Valentia Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June.

A MAN EATEN BY HIS OWN PIGS.—A few evenings ago, Mr. Isaac Love, of Bradford-on-Avon, marine store dealer, left his home for the purpose of going to his garden, about a quarter of a mile distant, where he had several styes of pigs. His wife, finding he did not return, went to the garden in search of him, and not finding him, further search was made, but to no effect. In the morning his son went to the garden, and on looking over one of the styes containing nine small pigs, observed their noses very bloody which induced him to go into the hinder part of the stye, when he was horrified at seeing his father lying on his back quite dead, with the whole of his face and part of the neck completely eaten by the pigs. It is supposed that the deceased went into the stye, and while there had a fit. He was a short man, in his 58th year.

Agricultural Meetings.

Two meetings were held yesterday at the C. C. Chambers. The first, that of the Electoral Division of the City of Kingston, at 11 o'clock; the Sheriff, V. P., in the Chair, Jas. Agnew, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. J. J. Whitehead, seconded by Mr. Goss,

That the following gentlemen be requested to act as Collectors for Subscriptions to the Society, and that a Book be furnished to each pair of Collectors, signed by the Chairman.

For Frontenac Ward—the Mayor and Mr. Geo. Davidson.

For Ridean Ward—Messrs. T. Briggs and T. Wilson.

For Victoria Ward—Messrs. Jas. Meagher and M. Flanagan.

For St. Lawrence Ward—Messrs. John Dall and J. J. Whitehead.

For Cataraqui Ward—Messrs. Gildersleeve and J. Harty.

For Sydenham Ward—Messrs. Del'Armitage and R. McCamman.

For Cataraqui Ward—Messrs. John Shaw and Wm. Allen.—Carried.

It was resolved to have the Annual Show on the same day, and in conjunction with the Frontenac County Society.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned until Friday, 27th inst.

The second meeting, at Noon, was that of the County Frontenac Society, Angus Cameron, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Mr. Thos. Glassup acting as Secretary.

Present—A. Cameron, W. Ferguson, H. Rankin, E. Jackson, E. J. Barker, E. Shibley, J. Hawkins, S. Campbell, J. Patterson, J. Daly, J. Woolf, W. Marshall, and S. Chenest.

Moved by W. Ferguson, Esq., seconded Mr. by Rankin.

That this Society act in conjunction with the Electoral Division Society of the City of Kingston, for the purpose of carrying out the Premium list, and holding the Annual Exhibition of this Society at the same time and place with them.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Barker, seconded by Mr. E. Jackson.

That the President, Angus Cameron, Esq., and W. Ferguson, Esq., be a Committee for the purpose of requesting additional Subscriptions for the present year.—Carried.

Whereas, notice of a resolution is now before the Agriculture Association of Upper Canada, that the place of holding the Provincial Exhibition at three places in future—that is Toronto, Kingston and London—which said resolution is to be discussed by the Delegates of the several Counties at their next meeting in Toronto; and it is deemed advisable by this County Society that the matter should be brought under the consideration of the Citizens of Kingston, and the various County Agricultural Societies in this neighborhood, and also those living East of Kingston; it is therefore

Resolved,—That a Delegation consist of the President, Messrs. Ferguson, E. Jackson, Patterson and Campbell, be appointed to confer with the City and surrounding Societies, with a view of getting their opinion on the subject, and to devise means for furthering the object referred to, if approved of; and this County Society pledges itself to use their influence and means in furthering this resolution.—Carried.

Mr. John Rankin, of Wolfe Island, made a report of his sheep farm. He farms two hundred acres of his own land, and have some adjoining pasture. His sheep, in number, are upwards of 400; he has raised 194 lambs this season, and the wool he has sold amounts to 1200 lbs. weight, which at the price paid, yielded him the net sum of £72 12s 6d!

The meeting was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 27th July, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THOS. GLASSUP, Esq.,
Secretary.

From Lake Superior. Probable Loss of the Steamer Lady Elgin.

From the Detroit, Free Press of July 3.

The steamer Illinois came in last evening with Lake Superior, bringing the intelligence of the probable loss of the steamer Lady Elgin, plying between Chicago and ports on the lake. Little definite intelligence about matters which occurred her way up, is attainable by reason of a general disposition on the part of the passengers and others upon the steamer and land directly about. The incident was very fresh in the minds of all, and it was impossible to get any connected account. The Illinois was very long, the whole length of the vessel, and the part of the water in the bow which had broken off, had been lost in the storm. Crews also broke off, the will go to pieces in a very short time. We succeeded in getting a connected account of the disaster as it was given by a passenger who was in the cabin at the time of the disaster, and who lives in Chicago.

At the time of the disaster she had on her two passengers, and a small load of provisions and lumber. The passengers were landed without difficulty, and the lumber, including the cargo, was all saved. The clerk and pilot of the steamer came down on the Illinois.

The Illinois brought down 700 barrels of fish, mostly for the Hamilton & Day Company, and 400 sacks of flour, and 115 tons of copper, in addition. She took from the Minnesota mine 12 tons from the Rockland mine; 20 tons from the Norwich mine, and 140 tons (115 M.) from the Bridgeport mine. She will take the ore at Ontonagon, and look up at four of copper. The loss of the owners of the ship will be an important character to the trade.

LIVINGSTON'S BOTTLED PORTER.

Some days ago, Mr. Archibald Livingston, the merchant of Princess Street, who is a large Ale and Porter Dealer, kindly sent us a dozen of his recently Bottled Porter, for an opinion, as compared with imported London Porter. Now, we have contrived to imbibe nearly all the Porter, and the said opinion is very far from being given. Not that the Bottled Porter is not exceedingly good, but that a long story has to be told about it. For a quarter of a century, Mr. James Livingstone has in Upper Canada carried on the trade of a Brewer, partly in other places, but chiefly in Kingston; and his knowledge of his business is so good, and he brews such excellent malt liquors, that no liquor of any kind can be sold where his is for sale, unless it is made equally as good. The plain fact is, Mr. James Livingstone has taught all the other Kingston Brewers to make and sell Ale and Beer just as good as his own. Kingston is celebrated all over the northern part of this continent for the excellence of its malt liquors, and all this is owing to Mr. James Livingston; who, as we said before, has compelled all other Kingston Brewers to be as good manufacturers as himself. Now, Mr. Archibald Livingston is not Mr. James Livingston, and yet he has become noted, both for the goodness, and the quantity of the Malt liquors he sells. Mr. Archibald Livingston, being a merchant, bays and bottles the Ale, Beer, and Porter manufactured by Mr. Fisher, of Hatter's Bay; and as Mr. Fisher, as we said before, makes those things just as good as Mr. James Livingston, Mr. Archibald Livingston has acquired both credit and business thereby; partly from the association of the name, and partly from the excellence of the articles themselves. He has recently bottled some Porter made by Mr. Fisher; and it is a dozen of this special community that stays for our opinion. A good deal of confusion and annoyance (to some) is occasioned by the similarity of name and occupation. For instance, Mr. Lewis Cameron, of the City Brewery, with which Mr. James Livingston was associated for many years, gets vexed when he finds orders intended for his excellent articles go astray to either of the two Messrs. Livingstons. Hence, his advertisement in another column. And Mr. James Livingston, who is the elder of the firm of Livingston & Creighton, is also vexed when his customers' orders go either to his namesake or Mr. L. Cameron. Thus, there is confusion on all sides. The public alone lose nothing, for no matter where the order goes, the article sent is good. Do our readers understand this long explanation? If they do, it is more than we do ourselves. As for the opinion of the Bottled Porter in question, we must defer that until after the discussion of another dozen—though it is very excellent indeed.

Parliamentary Retrospect.

Toronto, July 9

THE SESSION SLOW.

The Ministry are continually exclaiming against the Opposition for creating delays in the public business, are constantly saying they desire to bring the session to a close, and that they will press through their bills whenever they get an opportunity. Yesterday they had the opportunity, it being Government day, yet they wasted the greater part of the evening, in discussing a bill about poisons, which Mr. Alleyn, the introducer, said he did not care a straw about, which was in itself absurd, and could not, by any possibility, be of any important service to the country. The rest of the evening was wasted on a trumpery set of Mr. Cartier, for altering the manner of summoning witnesses to the Courts of Lower Canada. The truth is that the Government are afraid to bring on the "great measures. If they endeavoured to pass a bill upon which four or five of their supporters may hold peculiar ideas, they are gone. Hence it is that they have not ventured upon a third reading of a single bill of any importance. It is the Ministry and not the Opposition who have caused the great delays of the present session. A weak Government cannot despatch business with promptitude.

Perhaps the most interesting point of last evening's proceedings was the dead set made by Mr. Terrill and Mr. Turcotte at the Commissioner of Public Works. The latter gentleman certainly lost his temper and made absurd speeches; but it did not look very well for one gentleman who has been in the Cabinet, and another who is anxiously watching his opportunity to take his seat, to attack one of their leaders in so savage a manner. It is evident that the Mirror is right, and that Ministerial changes are on the tapis, with Alleyn as the first victim.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The Toronto Mirror announces that two members of the Cabinet are about to be changed:—

"Nevertheless, there are changes imminent in the Cabinet, and there is no knowing what another fortnight may bring forth. At least two changes are rumored as likely to take place—changes which will render the Government more effective and popular."

Rumor says that Cayley and Alleyn are the doomed men.

SIR JOHN PARK AND THE WEST.—The Montreal Boy Courier, under the motto, "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," makes the following statement: "The good folks at Owen (or Owen River, West Australia) are said to be expecting in the present of having among them, eminently the behaviour between, Sir John Dean Park, but alas the innocent lady, who accompanies him to his exile was £18,000, a year, her own fortune prepared among the Australians. Her ladyship takes her equipage and everything else necessary to enjoy a splendid life of luxury.

ONE OF LOLA MONTEZ'S HUSBANDS DEAD.—A California paper states that "Patrick Purdy Hull, well known as a publisher, and for a considerable time the principal proprietor of the Town Talk newspaper, died at Marysville on the 21st of May. Mr. Hull was a native of Ontario county N. Y. He was a printer by profession, and was about thirty six years of age when he died. Mr. Hull was one of Lola Montez's husbands.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The announcement having been made at a meeting of the "Association for the encouragement of the Canadian industry" that Mr. Cayley was prepared to make some alterations in the draft tariff which has been submitted to the House, the opposition journals at once jump to the conclusion that the principle of a revenue tariff is to be abandoned. One journal professes to believe that Mr. Cayley will come before the House "a full-blown protectionist," when he submits the new tariff for adoption. The draft tariff may undergo alterations; having for their object, the better incidental encouragement of Canadian industry; but any one who looks the facts in the face must see that this is no time to abandon the principle of a revenue tariff. No minister, were he ever so great a protectionist, could afford to sacrifice revenue, at the present time, for the purpose of indulging in projects of direct protection. We, therefore, feel quite easy on the point, on which our contemporaries have appealed to us. We have always contended that in the re-arrangement of the tariff, the incidental encouragement of domestic industry should be kept in view. It is not to be supposed that the draft tariff would be so perfect, as to be incapable of improvements and if improvements can be made while adhering to the revenue principle, to preserve which the state of commerce places Mr. Cayley under heavy bonds, no Free Trader will have cause of regret.

When we see the changes that are to be made in the draft tariff as originally submitted to the House, we shall be quite free to say whether we approve of them or not. In the meantime, we may remark that the original draft differs in essential particulars from a protectionist tariff. The American tariff, for instance, is crammed with thirty per cents, where the proposed Canadian tariff does not rise above 15. None of the proposed *ad valoremes* go beyond 20 per cent. In nearly all the articles covered by the proposed 20 per cents, the American tariff is at least ten per cent. higher. Ninety per cent. is a wide margin; quite wide enough to make all the difference between a Free trade and a Protectionist tariff; a tariff enacted solely for revenue purposes, and a tariff which has the protection and bolstering up of particular branches of industry for its avowed object. Were Congress to lower the American tariff to the level of that proposed by Mr. Cayley, the Protectionists would complain that their theory was rejected, and the Free Traders would consider their triumph complete. We cannot understand how that can be characterized a smuggler's tariff which would be considered, in a neighboring country, as a triumph of Free Trade. There is no question that it will afford, incidentally, valuable aids to domestic industry; but this so far from being considered a fault will be hailed by all classes, who looked at the matter without prejudice, as one of its strongest recommendations.

Let fanatics rejoice. Yesterday the revived Sabbath-jobber-bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council. It has been previously rejected, when there was a fuller House; but it was subsequently discovered that there was a defect in the motion on which the bill had been negatived, and it was brought up again. A more deadly blow could hardly be struck at our commerce than that dealt by this wretched piece of fanatical legislation. To shut up our canals one seventh of the whole season of navigation is to reduce still lower the period during which navigation is possible. It would destroy the fast remaining chance of Canada competing successfully for the rich prize of the Western trade. Our canals have cost enormous sums; and so far they have hardly produced enough to pay the expense of keeping them in repair. If we are prepared to see the grass grow upon them, let us by all means close them to commerce on Sundays. What matter if commerce perish so that fanaticism gains a success. So reason the Sabbatarians. Let us be thankful that they still allow us to walk, and eat, and think on Sundays. But the thanks are due rather to their want of power than their want of inclination.

The Federal Resolutions of Mr. Galt.

1. That in view of the rapid development of the population and resources of Western Canada irreconcilable difficulties present themselves to the maintenance of that equality which formed the basis of the Union of Upper with Lower Canada—and require this House to consider the means whereby the progress which has so happily characterized this Province may not be arrested through the occurrence of sectional jealousies and dissensions. It is therefore the opinion of this House that the Union of Upper with Lower Canada should be changed from a Legislative to a Federative Union by the sub division of the Province into two or more Divisions, each governing itself, in local and sectional matters, with a general Legislature and government for subjects of national and mercantile interest; and that a committee of nine be now named to report on the best means and mode of effecting such constitutional changes.

2. That considering the claims possessed by this Province on the North Western and Hudson's Bay Territories, and the necessity of making provision for the Government of the said Districts, it is the opinion of this House, that in the adoption of a Federative Constitution for Canada, means should be provided for the local government of the said Territories under the General Government, until population and settlement may from time to time entitle them to be admitted into the Canadian Confederation.

3. That a general Confederation of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island with Canada and the Western Territories, is most desirable, and calculated to promote their several and united interests, by preserving to each Province the uncontrolled management of its peculiar institutions, and of those internal affairs, respecting which difference of opinion might arise with other members of the Confederation, while it will increase that identity of feeling which pervades the possessions of the British Crown in North America; and by the adoption of an uniform policy for the development of the vast and varied resources of these immense Territories, will greatly add to their national power and consideration;—and that a Committee of nine be appointed to report on the steps to be taken for ascertaining, without delay, the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, and of the Imperial Government on this most important subject. He believed there were many members in the House who made desirous of expressing their opinions on this subject of a Federal union, and though he was not sanguine enough to expect that his resolutions would be adopted this session, yet it was very desirable to place such important subjects before the leading men of the country. (Hear.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

July, 7th.

RUSSELL ELECTION.

Mr. Mackenzie enquired of the Ministry, whether the Government have taken steps, and if so, when, in compliance with the resolution of this session, to institute legal proceedings against all the parties implicated in the frauds committed at the late election for the County of Russell.

Attorney General Macdonald said that Mr. Adam Wilson, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, had been instructed to take the matter into charge and proceed against the parties.

THE RIGHT OF INDIANS TO PURCHASE THEIR OWN SURRENDERED LANDS.

Mr. Hogan moved for a Special Committee, yesterday, to enquire into the petition of David Sawyer and other Indians of Newash village, near Owen Sound, complaining that they were prevented by the Indian Department from purchasing their own lands because they were Indians. The petition and letter of the Rev. Mr. Vandusen set out that they were educated and were Christians, and that they had improved the properties they had purchased at the general sale of their surrendered lands. The Indian Department denied that they had a right to purchase, being Indians; and the Government having opposed the motion for a committee, seem to hold the same opinion.—The whole Indian Department, like all the other departments, requires a complete overhauling; for whilst the Indians are miserably poor, and often starving, their property has become worth millions.

Stations of the Ministers and Preachers of the Wesleyan Conference for Kingston District.

158. *Kingston*—Ephraim Evans, D. D., Joseph E. Sanderson, B. A.; H. Byers, Supernumerary.
Newburgh—G. Dorey.
Wolfe Island—Robt. Fowler.
Napanee—Wm. English, Wm. Ross.
Milton—J. W. Gorman, J. Slight.
Hillsborough—Wm. Burns.
Bath and Amherst-Isle—J. H. Starr, Wm. Sleet.
Waterloo-Kingston—Wm. Stephenson, Samuel Wilson.
Gananoque—George Carr.
Brewer's Mills—J. Ash.
Elgin—G. J. Dingman, J. A. Cowles.
Centreville and Tamworth—Jay S. Yoemans's, Wm. H. Peake.
EPHRAIM EVANS, D. D., *Chairman*.
GEORGE DOREY, *Financial Sec'y*.

The "Daily Atlas."

The first number of this newspaper, the new organ of the Ministry at Toronto, has made its appearance at this office. It is a large and well printed sheet, well got up, and tolerably well filled with Government Advertisements. Its Editorial ability seems to be of the average calibre,—though somewhat prosy, particularly in its prospectus; but that's of course in a new paper. It is issued from the office of Messrs. Thompson & Co., late of the Colonist; but its editors are not named or hinted at. Some say that Mr. Parsons, of the Montreal Advertiser, is one of them.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR—A YOUNG LADY SHOT BY MISTAKE.—The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Eagle says that a young couple, of Newaygo, who were to have been married on Monday on last week, walked out on Saturday and seated themselves upon a log in the shade of the wood, a short distance out of the village of Newaygo; and while thus seated, the young lady was shot through her abdomen by a rifle ball and expired in three hours thereafter. The perpetrator of this melancholy deed claims that he was out hunting, he thought her a deer, and instantaneously drew his rifle and shot. The lady wore a red dress, and was floating a white handkerchief to keep away the mosquitoes, which facts fortify the claim of the hunter. The names of the parties are not given.

Domestic.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE WEST.—His Excellency, the Governor General left Toronto on Monday by the Great Western Railway, and arrived in London the same day. The Prototype says:

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, accompanied by his Secretary and principal Aide-de-camp, Captain Retallick, arrived in London yesterday, by the mid day train from Toronto, and, during his stay, will remain the guest of John F. J. Harris, Esq. It was not known until within a short time previous to the arrival of the train, that His Excellency was on his way here. Mr. Harris received a telegram to that effect about eleven o'clock, and at once communicated the fact to the Mayor, who adjourned the court at which he was presiding, and hastened to the depot, in company with Aldermen Mellride and Norris, to welcome his Excellency to the city. On the arrival of the train his worship addressed his excellency in the most cordial manner, and expressed his regret that sufficient notice had not been given to obtain for his excellency a more fitting reception on the part of the city. His excellency thanked the mayor for his kindness, and intimated that his present tour was one more of a private than a public nature, and of which he did not expect the least demonstration to be made. His worship then introduced his Excellency to several of the leading citizens assembled on the platform, after which he was conducted to his carriage, and afterwards drove off amid the hearty cheers of those present.

His Excellency, we understand, has expressed a desire to review the various military companies to-day. To-morrow his excellency leaves for Goderich, via Windsor, to be present at the opening of the Buffalo and Goderich Railway on the 8th.

The Editor of the London Prototype was shewing a very good counterfeit of a British shilling. The coin was of copper, silvered over, and resembled as nearly as possible a genuine quarter; unless very closely examined, the cheat could hardly be detected. Several of a similar kind were in circulation in the city. A new edition of counterfeit gold dollars have also made their appearance. They are well executed, and would take a most practiced eye to detect their spurious quality. They are of light weight.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

July 8th.

Rev. Mr. Malloch, Brockville; J. C. Foster, Smith's Falls; N. Long, Watertown; T. B. Farrington, Elmira; L. Scott, Utica; A. Fagan, Watertown; J. Fish, Cape Vincent; J. Wilson, Belleville; G. W. Rowlands, Gananoque; E. C. Hammond, Clayton; A. Ellis, do.; G. Shibley, Belleville; J. Lynden, do.; M. D. Cornfield, Warren; H. Appleton, Clayton; H. Williams, Camden; P. Ford, Quebec; A. L. Gawdey, do.; H. Lasher, do.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 8th.

R. C. Perry, Napanee; H. Montgomery and Lady, Newaygo; J. Smith, Boston; Rev. Dr. Barber, Toronto; S. A. Mar, Ottawa; R. A. Dunn, Watertown; W. Simpson, Brockville; S. F. Fitzsons, Bath; J. Howard, Lisbon, Portugal.

Mayor's Court.

Friday, July 9.

Before Mr. D'Arcy Armitage.

Four cases of Drunkenness this morning, and nothing else. The accused happened in each case to be strangers to the Police, or had abstained from disorderly conduct. The magistrate let them all off easily as regards fines, but with a sharp reprimand.

Police Court.

Friday, July 9.

The public and the Police magistrate ought to congratulate each other on the gratifying fact, that two days have elapsed without a single case having been brought before the Court. To-morrow there will probably be a little business, and if so it shall be duly reported. Some boys are in custody for robbing Mrs. Kane's store, and their case will at all events come on.

Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

A meeting of the Board of Directors took place on Wednesday at Smith's Falls. Mr. Crawford made a statement of what he had done on behalf of the Company, when last in England, which was approved of by the Board. A Decree has been given against Elizabethtown; each party to pay their own costs. A committee from the Municipality of Elizabethtown are to meet the Executive Committee to-morrow, to arrange how and in what manner and on what conditions the Debentures are now handed over to the company. The whole matter will probably be then definitely arranged, as the Elizabethtown Council are desirous of having the transaction settled at once.

The case against the Town of Brockville on account of the factious opposition presented by them, is progressing slowly; there, however, can be doubt as to its final result, as the Company have a stronger case against them than against Elizabethtown. In the mean time, as it is uncertain how soon we may get a decision against Brockville and as the Directors are desirous and determined to have a part of the road from Brockville northwards opened for traffic this Fall, they have decided to discontinue all operations on the line of road north of Carleton Place for the present, except the buildings for the bridges over the Mississippi and Madawaska, which are to be built as high as high water mark. About nine miles of the road towards Frankstown has been laid with iron. The contractors lay about half a mile per day. The ballasting is also progressing favorably.

APPEARANCE OF THE MIDGE.—The St. Catharines Journal is grieved to learn that the Wheat Fly was already made its appearance on some farms near the 15 Mile Creek. The wheat is now just sufficiently advanced to be perforated by there scourges—bring to what is technically termed the 'milky state'—and we anticipate, should not some event occur to kill or prevent the flies from operating, that what promised to be more than an average crop will result in a very poor harvest. We do not wish to give unnecessary alarm, but if the accounts that reached us are correct, the flies are far more numerous this than during previous years, and, as a matter of course, the larvæ will also be numerous, and commit a proportionately greater amount of damage. The Niagara Mail states that the midge has appeared in that neighborhood, and is committing great depredations. All other crops look well, and promise a large yield. Haying has commenced in that neighborhood, and is more than an average crop; indeed it lies so heavy on the ground that many entertained the opinion that if the crop is properly secured—taken with the large balance remaining over of last year's crop—we shall have more hay in the country than it will be possible to consume.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A. W., New York;

KINGSTON MARKETS.

July 9th, 1858.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef ₱ cwt	0	10	0	to	0	12	6
Veal ₱ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Oats ₱ bushel	0	2	0	..	0	2	3
Rye	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Green Peas ₱ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Indian Corn do.	0	5	0	..	0	0	0
Indian Meal per cwt	0	0	0	..	0	10	0
Oatmeal 4½ cwt	0	15	0	..	0	17	6
Potatoes ₱ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Turnips do.	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Carrots and Beets do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ₱ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Beef ₱ cwt	1	10	0	..	1	17	6
Pork ₱ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Veal ₱ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Cheese ₱ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	7
Eggs ₱ doz	0	0	6	..	0	0	7½
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ₱ pair	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ducks ₱ do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Apples ₱ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Hay ₱ ton	4	10	0	..	4	15	0
Straw do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Limestly wood ₱ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Cherry Wood per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wool ₱ fleece	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Pot Ash ₱ cwt	1	12	6	..	0	13	9
Pearl Ash ₱ cwt	1	15