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January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Deor."

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

P. M., Prescott; P. M., Napanee; J. S., Toronto; P. McG., do.; C. & R., Montreal; J. M. W., Rochester.

The Africa brought an unusually important budget of news from the Old World. The seizure by an English cruiser of the French ship Regina Cœli, with negroes on board, and the remarks made upon it in Parliament, by members of the British Government, afford the occasion for very angry discussion in the Parisian Press, and may very easily be converted by Louis Napoleon into the occasion for that foreign war which he seems to regard as necessary to his continuance in power. The English seem to have got over their late alarm, but the matter now in hand is really much more likely to result in war than the recent differences. The latter were in fact but personal affairs between Louis Napoleon and England; but present questions are easily capable of being wrought up into material importance which will enlist the point of honor and the enthusiasm of the whole French people. In England the new India bill has made progress, and has safely passed through an attempt of Lord Palmerston to change its character by an amendment. His Lordship's proposition was voted down by 62 majority in the House, where but a short time ago he was absolutely dictator. A new illustration, this, of the fragility of political greatness. The great speech of the India debate thus far has been made by Mr. Bright, who seems to be rising daily into new prominence. He advocated a policy of conciliation and tolerance for India; including its division into six provinces with each its own governor and administrative board, of which natives might be members; a high court of justice to settle questions between natives and the Crown; with amnesty for the past, and full religious toleration for the future. From India itself, the news is very gloomy. New mutinies and new difficulties rise on every hand; and it is impossible now to suppose that the struggle will be ended at any proximate period. From Spain we learn that the Mexican Embassador there, Senor Lafragua, adheres to the Constitutional Government, and refuses to recognize the administration of Zuloaga. The French Government are said to have encouraged the Spaniards with assurances that the British cruisers will not be allowed to interfere too efficaciously with the slave-trade in Cuba. In Syria another American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Dod, has suffered outrage at the hands of the natives, stirred up by their fanatical priests.

The Premier—The Honorable J. A. McDonald.

In the present phase of Canadian Politics, it may not be useless to sketch the public career of the gentleman who, for good or for ill, now fills the most prominent position in the country, and in the Administration. The public history of the Hon. Premier is short but honorable, full of incident and energy, while yet scarcely forty years of age. He was elected to represent the Capital of Canada in the United Parliament. It may here be noticed that this gentleman was in no ways compromised by the old party politics of Upper Canada; his public career commencing after this long bitter, but finally successful struggle for freedom and responsibility in its Government. The agitation of twenty-five years for the attainment of this result, finally exhausted itself in a hopeless insurrection. But the storm passed, the political atmosphere became pure and clear, the Imperial Government conceding the right of self-government so long sought in vain, but when bestowed, received with joy by thousands who had spent the best energies of their lives in resisting it. Canada, in a brief but eventful space, had passed through a double revolution, and may justly be said on the union of the Provinces, to have commenced its existence, really as a *free* British Colony. It was natural that under the force of new circumstances, the impulsions of new agencies, the energy of new minds, and the presence of new institutions, there should be a shaking among old dogmas and opinions, and the parties of a former period be dissolved and lost in the new and wondrously improved position of public affairs. How many ancient errors, how many cherished vanities, how many venerable falsehoods and traditional delusions, in that brief crisis of our country, were forever swept away! It required no inspiration to foersee that henceforward under a constitution which guaranteed freedom of enquiry, freedom of discussion, freedom of expression, and freedom of government; new men must rise, new parties organized, new ideas and new policies prevail. At this period, untrammelled by the parties of the pre-political existence of Canada, unbiassed by prejudice, the Hon. Premier, with a fair reputation and mature judgment, entered earnestly and actively into public life. In 1844 he was chosen to represent the City of Kingston in the Canadian Commons. The great battle for free Government had been fought and won by Robert Baldwin; but the final and crowning act was done when the celebrated Draper Resolutions on Responsible Government were adopted in the United Parliament, in which resolutions traditional rumor hath strangely, and it may be truly, in their sentiments and constructure, associated the name of John A. McDonald—a rumor which his eminent knowledge of constitutional law rendered more credible, and which his immediate association with Mr. Draper in his Government, contributed to confirm. From the passing of these resolutions, it became, both in theory and practice, an absolute necessity for the Canadian Administration to be assured of the confidence of the country by being able to command a majority of votes in both Houses of Parliament. If heretofore Mr. McDonald has not received a fair apportionment of the credit due to those who finally won for Canada complete responsibility in its Government, making the Canadian, in truth, a "transcript of the British constitution," his is not the only instance where the praise due to unobtrusive merit has been wrongfully bestowed upon others.

Mr. McDonald was first elected to Parliament in 1844. In 1846, while yet a young man, and a member of only two years standing, he was selected by Lord Metcalfe as Receiver General, in which position he remained until 1847, giving perfect satisfaction both to the head of the Government and the country, and winning a reputation which, in 1847, secured his promotion to the important post of Commissioner of Crown Lands. In this office, which Mr. McDonald filled until the final overthrow of the Draper Administration, his quickness and aptitude for business; his courtesy and kindness, with his vigilant application to the duties of his department, not only gave general satisfaction, but won for him the esteem and friendship of many who have continued to support him to the present day.

With the dissolution of the Draper Cabinet ended the first act of Mr. McDonald's public life, but in that brief period had been compressed a vast amount of *doing*. He had gained a standing among the first constitutional lawyers of the day; he had established a reputation as a departmental officer of rare administrative ability; he had evinced a capacity as a politician which pointed him out as a destined leader in the future, which from that day onward, clustered around him multitudes of able men as their chief; he had formed a lasting personal friendship with many of his Franco-Canadian opponents, which laid the foundation for the Coalition many years afterwards; he had manifested those qualities of head and heart which constitute the elements of a great and successful man, and which placed him, in reality, in the forefront of a powerful phalanx in the country.

In the House he was acknowledged as a man of talent and tact, quick in retort, solid in his reasoning, and forcible in his elocution. Among the important measures which he introduced, was one, which, unfortunately never became law, for the adjustment of the long-mooted question of the University of King's College at Toronto. Mr. McDonald's proposition was, first, to secure King's College with ample funds to make it most efficient, and from the rest of its revenue to endow Victoria College, Queen's College, and Regiopolis, each, with £1,500 per annum—a measure which is remembered by those denominations with gratitude to the present day, and which would have contributed infinitely to the advancement of liberal and Collegiate Education in the Province.

It is singular that at an early date in the history of Responsibility in our Government, Mr. McDonald had seen the futility of what is called the "Double Majority," and neglected it. His penetrating and safe intellect saw at a glance that the only recognized "Double Majority" in the British constitution was a single majority in each house—in Lords and Commons; in other words, a two-fold majority, one in the fold of the Lower House, and one in the fold of the Upper House—a majority of the two Branches. That the Canadian "Double Majority" system, was in fact a *four-fold* majority, requiring a Majority in the Lower House, both from Upper and Lower Canada, and also a majority of the same in Upper House, thus complicating, hazarding, if not subverting, the simple doctrine on which all free institutions are formed, that a single *majority shall govern*. An intellect so acute as his must at once have seen that a parallel to such an absurdity could only be seen when Britain should require her administration a majority of supporters in Lords and Commons from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. McDonald did not recognize even then, this double absurdity of a double majority, but resigned office, and left Responsible Government where he formed it, and as he had worked it, *free and uncorrupted!*

In the first part of Mr McDonald's public career, a dispassionate analysis will exhibit few things indeed which his opponents may justly condemn, and many, which all will approve, and yet this is the man on whom all of a sudden, as if by pre-arranged concert, an almost universal onslaught is made. In the present Opposition are without question many honorable and able men who would scorn to resort to slander and treachery to accomplish their ends.—But here and there may be some heartless adventurer, who cares not whom he betrays, what interest he ruins, so that he may gratify at once his selfishness and revenge.

Canada is not the place, however, where a public man who preserves his self-respect and keeps the honor of his soul unstained, can be hunted down by the base and treacherous whose invective appeals of the nature of that of the Moor in *Andronicus*.—

"Some devil whispers curses in my ear,
And prompts me that my tongue may utter forth,
The venomous malice of my swelling heart!"

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, July 9th.

On motion of Atty. Gen. Macdonald,

The Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada," was read a third time.

Mr. Gould moved to amend the 222nd clause, by striking out in the first line the words "except the Counties." He thought a check should be placed upon County Councils as well as City and Town Councils, in reference to the power of running into debt.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald and Mr. Foley expressed the opinion that County Councils had shown themselves sufficiently economical and careful, and that no check was necessary.

Mr. Short supported the amendment. In some cases, where a majority of the inhabitants of a County were opposed to a particular project, the majority of the County Council might yet go into it, as representation in the Councils was not based upon population. He knew that had been the case in the County of Peterboro', where a project for spending £60,000 on gravel roads would have been sanctioned by a majority of the Municipalities, but not by a majority of the inhabitants. He thought that in Counties as well as elsewhere, every proposition to go into debt should be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Mowat could see no good reason why County Councils should have a power not possessed by Town and City Councils, of going into debt to an unlimited amount, without the consent of the people. He thought there was too much of a tendency on the part of Municipalities to go into debt, and there ought in all cases to be a means given to the people of checking those who represented them. This was all the more necessary as the people of a County were not represented in the Council, according to either wealth or population. He thought that for the future it would be wise to impose upon County Councils the restrictions which had long existed in other Councils.

Mr. M'Kellar differed from the views taken by his friend who had thus addressed the House. In practice any such check as that now proposed would be very inconvenient, and would prevent Councils, without a great deal of troublesome machinery, from borrowing the few hundred pounds that might be necessary. If it were a thousand pounds, one day's labour lost over all the country would be worth more than the whole amount.

Dr. Connor said the Bill clearly admitted the principle that the inhabitants of Municipalities should not be brought into debt without their own consent, and the only exception was in the case of Counties, where the field was large, and it was inconvenient to take a general vote. He thought the difficulty might be met by providing that when any amount was to be borrowed, above a certain sum, say £5,000, the by-law for the loan should be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Roblin objected to putting any restriction whatever on the action of County Councils. The people of Canada were intelligent enough to elect men to the Councils, who would do their business properly. He did not know any instance of a County Council, since the Union, running into a debt which they were unable to meet.

Mr. Bellingham thought the members of the Opposition had been improperly charged when they were accused of striking at the liberty of the subject, in desiring to impose a check upon Municipalities. The reckless exercise in Canada of the power of borrowing had led to most pernicious results, and the period was approaching when the pressure of those results would be disastrously experienced in many households. He was of opinion also that there should be some change in the mode of voting—that individuals should vote in proportion to the amount of property which they held that would be affected.

Mr. Mcdougall said the great voice in our present system of Government, both Municipal and Legislative, was the facility of getting into debt. It was from that the country was suffering now. He was of opinion that no more power should be given to bodies, Municipal or Legislative, than was necessary to enable them to carry out their proper functions. In the clause, as it now stood, great power was given to County Councils. It was said no instance could be given of County Councils having abused the power of borrowing to an unlimited extent. But in how many cases had the attempt been made and almost carried out. He was told that a proposition had almost been carried in the Council of York and Peel to borrow two millions of dollars from the Municipal Loan Fund.

Mr. Foley in that case, the proposition would have been submitted to the people. When Councils know that the responsibility rests not on them but on the people, they will be more reckless. But them feel that the whole responsibility rests upon themselves, and they will be called to account by the people for the way in which they act, and they will be sufficiently careful. You might as well say that no appropriation shall pass this Legislature, unless an appeal is made to the people.

Mr. Sherwood believed that County Councils were more averse to undertaking loans than the people themselves, and in any case where the people were averse to a loan, the County Council would never be found to go into it.

The amendment was then negatived by a vote of 63 to 27.

Mr. Gould moved another amendment, to the effect that in the case of by-laws being passed by County Councils for loans exceeding £5,000, they should be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Dorion, in French, addressed the Lower Canadian members, in explanation and support of the amendment.

Mr. Merritt said that the principle of submitting all loans to a vote of the people was one which he had always supported, and he would like to see it introduced in reference to the Legislature.

Dr. Connor having spoken in support of the amendment,

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that the Government as a body, and himself as a member of it, gave great weight to the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee to whom this bill was referred. Had the majority of the committee been in favor of this limitation, he would have yielded—but on the other hand the majority being of a different opinion, there was a distinct understanding that the minority should yield and support the view of the majority in the House. He was somewhat surprised and disappointed, therefore, at the course taken by some members.

Mr. Brown said that if there had been any such agreement, it was a very improper one.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald went on to express his own opinion in favor of the clause as it came from the committee. He considered it would tend to produce distrust in the County Councils, if they were not allowed to borrow more than £5,000, a sum which might be necessary for the construction of a single bridge. It should be remembered that the County Councillors were the select men of their municipalities. They were elected by the people directly, and then they were elected by their colleagues in the Township Councils to seats in the County Council. They were the elite of the elite, and full confidence might be placed in them that they would fairly represent the people.

Mr. Brown said that the argument of the Attorney General was not a sound one. If good, it would apply to the gentlemen on the Treasury benches in this House. They were elected in the first instance by their different constituencies. Then they must receive the confidence of the House, by having the support of a majority of the members, and they must moreover have the approval of the Executive. But did all this exercise any restraint on them? Had they not gone on and borrowed money to any extent, so that the Inspector General was now at his wits' end to know how he was to meet the public creditor? (Hear, hear.) It was clear that the operation of the system had brought us to such a pass, that many who had been strongly opposed to having any written limit to the power of borrowing money, were now strongly in favor of it. And if this were true, as regarded the Legislature, it was equally true in regard to the 40 or 50 Councils over the country. Not only were our Provincial taxes increasing from year to year, but our municipal taxes were becoming something fearful. He did not think they could take a wiser step than to impose all the reasonable checks that could be devised on extravagant expenditure, especially in the hard times now experienced, and the prospect of hard times yet to come. The Atty. Gen. said that this motion was contrary to a bargain made by members of the committee. He did not think that any such bargain had ever been made. If a member was beat in the committee, and the question was raised in the House, it surely could not have been meant that he should vote here against his own views. At all events any bargain made in the committee could not affect the other members of the House.

Mr. Foley spoke against the amendment, repeating that he had ample confidence in the County Councils, that they would continue to use with prudence the powers entrusted to them by the law as it stood.

Mr. Merritt supported the amendment. He said that if the arguments against it were of any value, they might just as well entrust to the six gentlemen who composed the Government, the entire power of expending the Provincial revenue and contracting loans, without any reference to the people or their representatives.

Mr. S. Macdonald also supported the amendment. He said the tendency of legislation all over this continent was to impose checks on the power of making appropriations by municipal and legislative bodies. Experience had shown the necessity of this, and he was surprised that the proposition now before the House should be opposed as it had been. He regretted to see an indisposition shown to vest in the people the control of their own affairs.

Mr. Mowatt said the riding he represented felt extremely interested in having imposed on County Councils the restriction proposed by the member for North Ontario. He did not think the Attorney General West should ask his followers to vote it down, as it was no party question. He (Mr. Mowatt) was satisfied that the bill was a very great improvement on the existing law, but he would like to see it amended by adopting the proposition which had been urged in this discussion.

Mr. Sicotte spoke in favor of the law as it stood.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had been so well pleased with this Municipal bill, long as it was, that he had not hindered the House by speaking two minutes upon it. But he would like to see it improved by the introduction of a provision like that now proposed, which would prevent the country from rushing into an abyss of unfathomable debt. He had been looking to what was done by the Americans. In Maine and New York, they restricted the power of borrowing to a very small amount. And it was the same in other States. The reason why we were embarassed now, and New England was rich, was that New England had been economical and prudent, while we had rushed recklessly into debt.

Mr. Ferguson said the matter had been fully discussed, and the provision that the by-law, after being introduced should be published for three months before being finally passed, was considered to be an ample protection. Every amendment was fully considered in the Committee, and he regretted that the discussion should have been re-opened in the House.

The amendment was negatived on a division of 51 to 37.

The Bill then passed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Cayley moved the House into committee of the whole on the tariff.

Mr. Dorion said he would take this opportunity of making a motion.

Mr. Cayley did not think the member in order.

The speaker ruled that the motion not being for going into committee of ways and means, but the resolution being referred to committee of the whole, the usual course was that the discussion should take place in committee.

Mr. S. Macdonald argued that the Inspector General ought to make his statement before going into committee.

Mr. Galt thought it would be more convenient that the explanations necessary on the Inspector General's statement should be made in Committee.

Attorney General Macdonald, to prevent any loss of time suggested, that the Inspector General should proceed with his statement while the Speaker was in the chair.

Mr. Cayley then addressed the House for a couple of hours. The gentleman commenced by a refutation of the charges made against him in connection with the Coburg and Peterborough Railway. He also entered into an explanation of the Peterborough debentures transaction—the transaction respecting the £20,000 loan to the Preston and Berlin Railway—and the Great Western Railway Sinking Fund. In regard to the latter, the question was, under what arrangement the debentures of the Great Western agents came into the hands of the Government. On the 1st September, 1857, the Managing Director, Mr. Brydges, wrote to Mr. Anderson, Deputy Receiver General, stating that he transmitted to him the £20,000 of debentures in accordance with certain arrangements made with the Receiver General. This arrangement Mr. Morrison, the Receiver General had no knowledge of, and did not make—nor was this communication addressed to him officially. Now in this transaction he had no wish to impute blame either to Mr. Brydges or to Mr. Anderson, but he wished to show that his department had not and could not have any knowledge whatever of this transaction, until the 8th January 1858, when the public accounts were made up. Having alluded to Mr. Pennefather's evidence before the Committee on Public Accounts respecting the municipal loan fund, the gentleman went on to speak on the subject more immediately before the House. Some few days ago when speaking on the subject of the revenue, he divided his subject into two parts—the expenditure for the ordinary services of the country and the expenditure assumed by the Province. For one he estimated the ordinary revenue to be sufficient. With reference to the additional changes in the Province—the payment of the interest on the Grand Trunk and Northern Railroads amounting to £262,000, he stated it would be necessary to raise special means to make provision. From a tax on whiskey he hoped to raise £22,500; by an exercise on malt liquors, £12,500; by the restoration of the tonnage duties taken off by Mr. Hincks in 1853, an amount of £17,500. From these sources along with the arrears of the timber limit dues he expected to raise a revenue of £102,000; and the difference he expected to raise from the proceeds of the Crown Land sales. With reference to the ordinary revenue the only point on which there was doubt was the Customs revenue. The amount estimated as necessary to cover the expenditure was £980,000. The amount at the present moment received was £326,821.—The question now was, what would be the amount realized for the balance of the year. Now in all ordinary years, the autumn half is by far the most productive half of the year. Looking from 1850 to 1857, there were in that period but two years in which the first half year's payments exceeded the second half. These were in 1856, on the change in the tariff, and in 1857, when they suffered from a commercial and monetary crisis. Now taking an average from 1854 they would find, in this way, the amount for the present year to be £518,846, which, added to what they had already received, made the total amount £845,667. From the adjusted revenue tariff they would also derive a revenue—so that at the close of the year he estimated that the sum of £134,333 would be left uncovered. (Hear.) In estimating the amount Canada would be called on to pay, he made no allusion to the possible amount she might have to pay on account of the municipalities which might fall short in their payments, because he had brought under the notice of Government the fact that a mode might be adopted to put Government a better position in that respect. He might also have adverted to certain railroads, and stated his proposition to create a Canada stock in place of the issue of debentures—a 4½ stock—which would take the place of their issue of debentures, but he was desirous to speak of what he considered the state of the trade and prospects of the country.—They were, he thought, too much in the habit of judging of the prosperity of Canada by her customs; that was a most fallacious and unsafe test. Why four years ago, we passed the reciprocity bill. And what had been its operation? In 1853 we imported free goods into Canada to the value of £300,000. In 1857 the value reached £3,000,000.—No step had been more cordially accepted by the country at large. It was initiated by Mr. Hincks and carried out by the present Government; and the benefits it conferred were immeasurably beyond the £150,000 of revenue which they were held to have sacrificed by that measure.

In spite of what the country had gone through, he might, he said, point to the present condition of Canada and to her progress in population and material wealth as an evidence that Canada was second to no other country in the world in progress.

In adjusting the tariff his policy had been to raise the rates on articles of luxury, while he proposed to reduce the rates on necessaries of life, such as tea and sugar. In relation to manufactures, he would particularly refer to the item of woollens. In the Province a large amount of home-spun was manufactured; and by raising the duty on the imported manufactured articles they would thereby increase the demand for their own raw materials to the good of the country. To show the need of the policy now recommended by him he would state that within the last few hours he had been told by a member of that House that last year he exported 60,000 lbs. of wool from Canda, importing the manufactured article to about the same extent. In order to remedy this state of things he proposed to put woollens in the category of 20 per cent.—To equalise matters, manufactured linens and cloths must be put up to 25 per cent., otherwise we should have a large importation of the manufactered article. The great staples of the country, he would add, continue as they were, as would be seen by the list. In conclusion the gentleman moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

REGISTRY OFFICES IN JUNIOR COUNTIES.

Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the establishment of separate Registry offices in Towns, Counties, and Ridings of Counties in Upper Canada. (From Legislative Council.) He said that the population in various counties was rapidly increasing, and corresponding facilities should be given.

Mr. Mackenzie said the measure was calculated to increase patronage, for the purpose, not of serving the people, but of obtaining the the services of party hacks.

Mr. Foley agreed with this, and thought, moreover, that the bill was opposed to the feelings of a majority of the people.

Attorney General Macdonald could assure the gentleman, that patronage was the greatest source of weakness—it was the greatest nuisance a government could have. Everybody was at all times ready to say the Government were corrupt and venal, whenever appointments were made. He wished to say that there was a need for this law. The Registrar of Huron and Bruce, for example, had actually told the Government—although it would take fees from his own pocket—that the people of Bruce ought to have a Registry office of its own, and not be obliged to come to the one in Huron. The same was the case elsewhere. He (Mr. Macdonald) was in favor of leaving these matters as much as possible to the people, and of suiting their convenience. The latter would assuredly be done under this Bill, and the Government would see that the former was done too.

Mr. Merritt said, at Montpelier, Vermont, he had discovered that there was a registry office in each township, and that the clerk was ex-officio registrar. The registering of a deed there was very efficiently and easily done, and only cost 25 cents. We had borrowed our insurance law from that state, and ought to borrow our registry law from the same source.

Mr. Patrick said he would not object to the bill if it was left to the municipal Councils to decide whether they should have an office in the junior county or riding. As for the suggestion of Mr. Merritt's he considered that such a plan would be a very dear instead of a very cheap one. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Foley said that in his Riding the county division line ran through the centre of a township. The same was the case in East Brant. And was it to be said that such counties should be divided for purposes of registry.

Atty Gen Macdonald said if the bill passed a second reading, he would be glad of the assistance of his friends opposite to make the bill as perfect as possible in its details.

Mr. Foley would have no objection to it, if it only applied to ridings—not counties.

Attorney General Macdonald said some ridings were as populous as some junior counties. In reference to the statement of the member for Grenville, (Patrick) he might say that some ridings might desire separate registry offices, which were so small as not to require it, so that it was well to leave some discretionary power in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Gould did not know whether to vote for or against the bill. On the whole, however, he approved of it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, that registry be hereafter performed by the clerks of the townships in all cases where the population exceeds 1000.

Mr. Gould said it would be very expensive to have fireproof safes in each township. (Hear, hear.)

After some conversation,

Mr. Mackenzie withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

Legislative Council.

Toronto, July 9.

The following bills were read a third time:—

To incorporate the Village of Embro.

To incorporate the St. George's Society of Toronto.

To disunite the Trafalgar and Holton School Section.

To incorporate the Toronto Magdalene Asylum.

To amend the Charter of Ottawa and Brockville Railroad Company.

July 10th.

THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills received a third reading and were passed, viz:—

Embro Village Incorporation Bill, Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere: Trafalgar and Holton School Section Bill, Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere: Toronto St. George's Society Incorporation Bill, Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere: Toronto Asylum Bill, Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere: Ottawa and Brockville Railway Company's Bill, Hon. Mr. Matheson: To amend the Law with respect to Wills, Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet.

SECOND READINGS.

The following Bills were read a second time and referred to special committees:—

Streetsville Village Incorporation Bill: Amendments to International Bank of Canada Bill: Amendments to Quebec Incorporation Bill: Pembroke Village Incorporation Bill: Hemmingford Township Division Bill: Toronto Gore and Etobicoke Road Allowance Bill: Huron Diocese Church Society Bill.

On the reading of the Brockville Incorporation Bill a lengthened and rather animated discussion ensued, which resulted in a vote being taken upon a motion made by Mr. Morris that the further consideration of the same be postponed until Tuesday next. Upon taking the vote the number of Contents and Non-contents were a tie, and the Speaker gave his casting vote against the amendment.

GROWLS OF THE GRUMBLER.

No. 12.

ASTOUNDING RETRENCHMENT.—Hon. Mr. Cayley announced the other day that the Government intended a reduction of 20 per cent. on their own salaries, and 10 per cent. on those of the officers in Government departments. We shall not discuss the first reduction; the hon. gentleman will get his £1000 a year at any rate, and that is certainly sufficient for his services; but what we most decidedly grumble at is the second proposal. We have in our eye a worthy employee of the Goverment, who receives £150 a year for his services, and another who draws £200 yearly. Smith and Jones have both large families; they find it quite as much as they can do with their present salaries to make the miserable pittance cover their expenditure, and allow them to keep up that appearance before the world, which a Government officer is expected to make. The times are hard, rents are high, and many of these men find themselves involved in serious and inextricable difficulties, and yet Mr. Cayley, after taking £250 off his own large salary, says to the poor man who does the drudgery of the executive, you must give me £15 or £20 off your hard earned wages to reward Mr. Baby for his fat contracts, or shield the proprietor of the Leader from paying what he owes to the Government. There is certainly plenty of room for retrenchment, but surely it may be affected without grinding to the dust the public service, with patient industry and in uncomplaining obscurity.

"HOW THE DEVIL SHOULD I KNOW?"—When the Hon. Mr. Fifteen Thousand Alleyn requested an answer to the above polite and elegant interrogation, we thought he might have asked himself the question before he introduced his bill on poisons, a subject of which he confessed himself profoundly ignorant. Just fancy a bill which prohibits a chemist giving a drop of chloroform on a bit of wadding to stop a decayed tooth, without an order from the Justice of the Peace, and an entry of the unhappy offender's name, occupation, &c., in a blank book. How the deuce should he know anything about it? Of course he could not be expected to know anything; Cabinet Ministers never do. The only poison Mr. Alleyn seems to understand is a superific for Baby, and other hungry creatures of that sort.

Rock-a-by, Baby, at the list's top,
While the pap lows Mother All-yn may s'op,—
But when the charm breaks, Mother Alleyn will fall,
And down come the Government, Baby and all.

BIRTH.—On the 5th instant, at Russell's Hotel, Mrs. Harris, of the Montreal Pilot, of a Poker, still born. Mrs. Sairey Gamp had been engaged as wet nurse, but unfortunately her services were not required.

A HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.—We were the other night forcibly reminded of by what slender threads hang the destiny of nations. The hon. Mr. Alleyn, in advocating a bill to amend the present loose system of selling poisons; stated, in order to strengthen his arguments, that once upon a time, he himself had nearly fallen a victim to the present system! Let our readers just think of the loss the country would have sustained if the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works had kicked the bucket in the flower of his youth?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have been requested to announce the publication of the following Scientific, Political, and Literary Works, by distinguished members of the Provincial Parliament:—

COLONEL PLAYFAIR—Collection of Speeches from the commencement of the British American League to present time. Thoughts on a Pacific Railroad. 65th edition. 5 vols. 4to.

HON. WM. CAYLEY—Chiselling on the Wayside.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON.—Serious Reflections on the question "Who stole the Donkey?" 3 vols.

J. S. HOGAN.—Sunderbund Version of Essay on Canada, with an addendum containing Hints on Sanscrit emigration.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.—Receipt Book of Temperance Drinks, with an exposure of several vulgar errors with reference to Ginger Beer.

SOLICITOR GENERAL ROSE.—Treaties on Interjections, with an analysis of the rhetorical force of Aw! Aw! in Parliamentary speeches.

JAMES M. FERRES.—Refutation of the popular maxim "That a man ought not to laugh at his own jokes." Blue and Gold edition.

MR. BURTON.—Manual of Etiquette, or, "How to Behave! with an appendix on Bass's Ale."—Diamond edition.

MR. POWELL.—Thoughts on Reform, with particular reference to the Whisky Tax. Profusely illustrated with cuts.—2 vols. 12mo.

MR. BABY.—Pap for Papa, a juvenile story, illustrated with steel engravings of our Light-houses down below.

MR. DAWSON.—Reflections on the propriety of establishing the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and a hint at the right man for the right place.

MR. LORANGER.—Turn out your Toes, or the Reminiscences of a superannuated dancing master. 14 vols.

MR. DREWNOND.—Comments on Hamlet's advice to the Players, with an introduction on the defects of Demosthenes and Burke.

The Twelfth of July.

Yesterday was a fearfully wet day, for it rained continually from five in the morning until late in the evening. It was singularly inauspicious for the Loyal Orangemen, of whom a full and particular account to-morrow.

Arrival of the Fulton.

St. John, N. F., July 10.

The Fulton, from Havre and Southampton on the 30th, passed here yesterday.—She was intercepted by the news yacht.—The Fulton has 140 passengers for New York. She experienced strong westerly winds to the Banks, but saw no ice. Saw nothing of the Telegraph Fleet.

The steamship America, from Boston 16th, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool, on Sunday, 27th; and the Hammonia, from New York 15th, reached Southampton on same day.

INDIA.—Advices from India detail a variety of successes on the part of the British.

MARKETS.

Liverpool.

Breadstuffs were generally steady, and rates materially unchanged.
Provisions dull.

London.

Consols for money closed at 95⅞ to 95¾.

St. Johns, N. F., July 12—10 a.m.
Weather cool and clear; wind north-east.
No signs as yet of the Telegraph fleet.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

London, C. W., July 9.

Extensive counterfeiting arrangements were discovered here to-day, and two brokers named Soper, and a man named Smith were arrested for being engaged in the business. Papers were found implicating parties in New York and elsewhere. Their examination is still going on.

United States Items.

YELLOW FEVER.

Newport, June 8.

The ship Eliza Mallory, of Mystic, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, (England,) with a cargo of sugar, arrived this morning in distress, having lost three men by yellow fever, and three now sick. No boat having came ashore from the vessel, we can get no further information. The above was received by a pilot boat.

New York, July 10th.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.—Considerable anxiety has been awakened by the arrival of Quarantine, within the last two or three days, of several vessels from Cuban ports with cases of yellow fever on board in its most virulent form. Two of these—the American ship Grotto, of Bath, bound to Scotland, and the British ship Susanna, bound to Liverpool—were obliged to make this port on account of having lost portions of their crew, and she remainder being down with fever so as to be unable to work the ship. The captain of the Susanna (Robert Beveridge) died on the third day out of Matanzas; two of the crew soon followed him, and five others were taken down with the disease. The ship was brought into this port by the first mate, Mr. Williamson, and after landing her crew, she was sent to the lower bay. The ship Grotto, captain Dunleavy, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June, lost two of her crew shortly after leaving port. The captain was also taken sick, and finding he would not be able to continue his voyage, ordered the vessel into New York. He died yesterday morning, an hour after his ship had been fallen in with by the steam tug Huntress. The wife and two children of Captain Dunleavy were on board, and were in good health till last evening. They were all landed at Quarantine, and the ship sent below. The ship Greenland also arrived yesterday from Havana, the former Captain (Bates, of Augusta, Me.) having lost his wife and only son by yellow fever. Captain Varnum, formerly first mate of the bark Ocean Home, brought the ship to New York, and was yesterday landed at Quarantine, very sick. Mr. Varnum belongs in Brooklyn.—Daily Times.

The great increase in arrivals of infected vessels at Quarantine has revived excitement on Staten Island, and threats of violence upon quarantine buildings are again made.

New York, July 9.

Advices from Fort Scott, Cassas announces the restoration of peace in that region through the exertions of Governors Denver and Robertson. The Sheriff of the County had been removed, and T. R. Roberts, a free-state man elected by the people in his stead. Governor Denver announced by the United States troops would be removed from the Fort, and that he would commission a company of Militia under Major Weaver, a free man to protect the settlers from marauding Missourians.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—Efforts are being made to start the Collins line of steamers on the 17th inst., provided the Government will agree to the proposed change of the Eastern terminus to Southampton. Otherwise the steamers will be disposed of to the French parties who have been in treaty with them.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER Invigorator.

It has become an established fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator will cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice and general debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this, and with such a mass of evidence who can doubt.

It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail, and in some instances that have come under our observation it seemed the means of snatching its victim from the grave. We wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief.—True American. 293

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL DESIRES to ask the attention of the Public to the impropriety of the practice of concealing written communications, or other enclosures, in transient Newspapers sent by Post.

Postmasters have strict instructions to stop all transient Papers which may be found to contain writing, or written marks intended to serve the purpose of correspondence, or enclosures of any kind.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 10th July, 1858. 136