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January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.
"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1858.

Letters and Telegrams.

V. O. & Co., New York; J. T. Jr., Montreal, with rem.; D. E., Roxbury, Mass.; E. J. B., Toronto.

Masonic Intelligence.

We stop the Press to announce the following Telegram just received from Toronto:

"Masonic Union consummated—Grand Lodge of Canada acknowledged—Ancient dissolved."

E. J. B.

More on this subject to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Canada was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which obtained the following summary of her news.

The screw-steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.—The steamship North Star, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st July, and the Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews passed its second reading in the House of Lords by 46 majority.

The House of Lords had rejected the bill to abolish the church rates by a large majority.

The Commons were engaged in the consideration of the bill for the government of India.

Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

Commercial affairs had improved at Lyons and Marseilles.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet had been formed with Gen. O'Donnell at its head as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War.

INDIA.—Nothing later from India.

The advices from other portions of Europe are generally unimportant.

Commercial Summary.

Liverpool, July 3.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week, 77,000 bales of which 11,000 were on speculation, and 8,000 for export. All qualities had advanced ¼ a 1-16d—some circulars say ⅛ a ¼d. The sales of Friday were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 4000 were to speculators and for exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—Fair Orleans, 7⅞d; Middling do. 7 1-16d; Fair Mobiles, 7 7-16d; Middling do, 7d; Fair Uplands, 8⅛d; Middling do, 6⅞d.

The stock in port was 629,000 bales, of which 452,000 bales were American.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., James McHenry, and Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Beef firm and steady. Pork quiet; no American. Bacon, dull and quotations nominal. Lard firm at 54 a 55s for good and 56s for prime. Tallow declined 1 a 2s. Butchers' Association nominal at 51 a 51s 9d. Cheese; sales unimportant.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' and other Circulars quote Ashes dull at 36s for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet.—Rice, Carolina generally closed buoyant at an advance of 3d on the spot, and 1s on floating cargoes and Indian.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.'s circular quotes Breadstuffs with an advancing tendency, English Wheat was slightly higher, but generally unchanged; red American 41s a 43s; white 46s. Flour 20 a 24s. Iron steady at £6 a £6 5s for Both Bars and Rails. Sugar dull at a decline of 6d. Coffee quiet, and all qualities slightly declined.

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.—With reference to the match of Saturday, at Toronto, it has been decided that the *Sea Gull*, owned and sailed by Mr. Stevens, of Hamilton, is fairly entitled to the prize. The western buoy was not, it is true, placed in its intended position, but the gentleman in charge, who had power to use his discretion, as to his place, anchored and hoisted his flag, and, on the *Sea Gull* coming up, told her to round the buoy and continue her course, which she did, and was therefore entitled by rule to the prize which she had fairly earned by her sailing qualities.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—A man supposed to be Hugh Downie, was picked up in the Bay, near the Desjardins Canal, on the 13th inst. Downie has been missed since the 30th of December last. He then left his home in a state of delirium, having suddenly ceased drinking a few days previously. The body was in a fearful state of decomposition, and had evidently been in the water for a length of time; what little clothing was on it was hanging round the neck. An inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, at which the wife of Downie deposed that the body was that of her husband, she identifying some of the clothing; she says her husband was 47 years of age, and was a pensioner. A wound from a musket ball, said to be in the knee of Downie could not be found by the medical men who examined the body; they also stated that the man must have been over 60 years of age. It was therefore very uncertain whether this was the body of Downie or not. After hearing all the evidence which could be obtained, the jury brought in a verdict of—"Found Drowned."

The Orange Dinner.

A select number of Orangemen belonging to the city Lodges, and a few invited guests, partook of a dinner at Stenson's City Hotel on Monday evening.

The tables were laid out with remarkable good taste, and were supplied with abundance of the best the market affords, comprising viands of various kinds, roasted and boiled; poultry, fish, made dishes in variety, with the usual accompaniment of vegetables, &c. The pastry was delicious, embracing pies, tarts, puddings, cakes, &c., which, with the custards, jellies, &c., formed a *tout ensemble* of luxuries delightful to contemplate as well as delicious to eat. The desert consisted of strawberries, figs, prunes, apples, oranges, pine-apples, filberts, walnuts, almonds, crystalized and dried fruits; and the wines were Madeira, Port, Claret, Champagne and Sherry, of different brands. On the whole, nothing was wanting on the part of the host to please the most fastidious, and we are all assured that all who partook of his bountiful "spread" were amply satisfied.

At the proper time his Worship Mayor Flanigan, who presided at the upper end of the table, proposed the following loyal toasts:—

1.—"The Queen." Band—National Anthem, followed by the same sung by G. W. Draper, Esq. Song by Mr. Scott.
2.—"Prince Albert and the Royal Family." Band—Prince Albert's March.
3.—"The Army and Navy." Band—British Grenadiers.

Col. Strange returned thanks for the army, and Mr. Draper for the navy.

4.—"His Excellency the Governor General." Band—He's a fine old English Gentleman. Song by Mr. Snook.
5.—"The Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory." Band—Boyne Water. Song by Mr. Robinson.
6.—"The Grand Master of British North America." Band—Protestant Boys. Song by Mr. Wm. Shannon.
7.—Mr. Draper then proposed "The health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Inniskillen." Drank with all the honors. Band—Orange Feather. Song by Mr. James Alexander.
8.—"The Day and all who honor it." Band—————. Song by Mr. David McNamara.

Mr. Agnew, the Vice President, in proposing this toast, remarked that, in casting a glance at the past, and contemplating the trials and sufferings endured by their forefathers in contending for that freedom of conscience which was now happily the birthbright of every Briton, he deemed it the duty of every one who heard him, who did not belong to the order, to come forward and unite with the Society in endeavoring to perpetuate the glorious liberties and privileges we enjoy.

Mr. Draper remarked that the present festival was one of peculiar interest, when they reflected that wherever Orangemen were to be found—and he would like to know where they were not to be found—they were associated in a similar manner in commemoration of the same historical incident that had brought them together that day and that evening. He therefore gave

9.—"Orangemen all over the world." Drank with three times three and three cheers more. Band—For they are right good fellows. Song—"Ye Mariners of England"—by Mr. Agnew.

Mr. Agnew, with a few suitable introductory observations, proposed

10.—"Agriculture and Commerce." Band—Speed the Plough.

Mr. Wm. Ferguson responded to this toast, expressing himself proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony, by practical knowledge, of the benefits resulting to mankind by the noble science and practice of agriculture. To the land and to the toils of the husbandman the world is indebted for its progress in civilization and social comfort and happiness; but in conjunction with these, manufacturing and mechanical labor were essential to the prosperity of a nation. He hoped the day was not far distant when we in Canada would be able to fabricate for ourselves those staple articles of wool, cotton and iron which we now import from foreign countries, and thence establish in every section of our country communities of industrious producers who would become in turn the consumers and best consumers of the farmer. With a judicious system of protection the merchant, manufacturer and husbandman would soon, by their united energies, render this noble Province superior to any portion of America.

Mr. David Shaw responded on behalf of Commerce, remarking that he did not think it was a proper occasion for discussing the subject of the commerce of this country. He would embrace the opportunity of alluding to one or two of the incidents of the day. He heard some very excellent speeches at the Crystal Palace, when frequent allusion was made by the speakers to the numbers who sympathised with them in the objects of the Association, but who yet abstained from uniting themselves with the Society. Protestants, it was said, were glad in the hour of need to rely upon the aid of Orangemen. Now, he would give them to understand that they also had to rely equally upon those who did not belong to their body. The principles they professed had reference to a comparatively recent event; but those which governed him and the majority of his countrymen, though similar, had their origin long before the battle of the Boyne, and which warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of John Knox and his disciples in contending "for the faith once delivered to the Saints." Mr. Shaw, after some further observations sat down amid loud applause.

Mr. Draper, in a few remarks, very gracefully alluded to the social and political advantages resulting from an untrammelled press. Without reference to any particular locality he believed he was correct in saying that in no part of the world was the press more independent than in Canada; he therefore had pleasure in proposing.

"The Press of Canada."

Mr. Alexander of the *Tribune* acknowledged the honor paid to the press, by some well-timed remarks, which our space will not admit of repeating.

The next toast was—

"Our guests."

Responded to by Mr. Snook, followed by a song by Mr. Scott—"Happy we when a' thegither"—sung in excellent style with energetic applause.

The last on the list was "The ladies"—proposed by Alderman Lean.

This brought to his feet Alderman Allen, who complimented the sex in the most rapturous expressions of admiration, and kept the "table in a roar" by his humorous allusions to his forlorn condition as a bachelor, hoping "ere the next 12th of July comes round," he will be in a position which will exempt him from the duty of replying to such a toast.

Volunteer toasts and songs concluded the festivity, and the company broke up between twelve and one o'clock, highly pleased with so delightful a termination of the "Twelfth of of July."—*News.*

A POLITICAL RUMOR.—The Dunnville *Independent* says report has it that Sir Allan McNab is to be waited on with a Requisition from leading parties in the County of Haldimand, asking him to come forward as a candidate for the Erie Division in the Legislative Council, he having expressed his willingness to answer the call. The Requisitionists may as well save themselves the trouble. Sir Allan is done with politics; and as for his having expressed a willingness to answer the call, that is all nonsense, for we do not believe he has done any such thing.—*Spectator.*

House of Assembly.

Monday, July 12.

The Speaker took the chair at ten o'clock A. M.

CRIMINAL WITNESSES.

Attorney General Carfiet's bill to diminish expenses of witnesses in criminal cases in Lower Canada, was read a third time and passed.

KNOX'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Macbeth moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate Knox's College, Toronto.—Carried.

Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Beaubien, moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole, with instructions to strike out the following clause of the bill:—"II. It shall be lawful for the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, at its next ordinary meeting after the passing of this Act, to declare, by a resolution or a by-law to that effect and record in the register of proceedings of the said Synod, the Theological Doctrines and Principles which shall be taught in the said College, or what are the books and documents in which the said principles and doctrines are contained; and such declaration so made and recorded shall be irrevocable in so far as the said College shall be concerned, and shall be held at all times thereafter to contain the Theological doctrines and Principles to be taught in the said College, and for the propagation of which the property now held for the said College, or hereafter acquired for the same, shall be appropriated, and to no other." His reason for the motion was that the Legislature had only right to incorporate the body, and leave it entirely to the members themselves to decide what doctrines should be taught in the College. He defied any member to instance the passage of any similar measure on other principles,—least of all, was it affirmed in any other bill that the doctrines once taught should always prevail. Would not the members of the incorporated body see that the proper principles were taught, without the interference of the Legislature? His decided opinion was that the clause in question ought not to be left in the bill. It affirmed a new principle, and was an innovation on all former legislation of that House.

Mr. Bureau spoke in favor of the bill, and against the principle of the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada dictating to the Protestants of Upper Canada in religious matters of this kind.

Mr. Foley said he would allow every church to govern their own affairs in their own way. The clergy having asked for this bill, and the laity not having opposed it, he saw no objection to the bill.

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

Mr. Langevin said that, seeing the sense of the House against him, he would withdraw his motion.

Some members having objected,

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost. Yeas 2, nays 65.

The bill then passed.

MARMORA AND BELLEVILLE RAILROAD.

The House then went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Marmora and Belleville Railway Company and amendments, De Dorland in the chair.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

PORT STANLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. Macbeth moved the House into committee on the bill to vest certain portions of Bathurst street in the city of London, in the city of London and Port Stanley Railway Company, Mr. Monroe in the chair.—Carried.

Mr. Brown advocated the claims of Mr. Leonard—part of whose property it was proposed to cut off by the Railway, without their giving proper security. He did not want to give this company the fee simple of a public road which was his principal way of getting to his property.

Mr. Macbeth said Mr. Leonard's object was to be put in a better position than the other creditors of the road. The bill would not at all inquire into that gentleman's present position. He (Mr. Macbeth) had obtained the consent of every bondholder and all the others interested in the road or the bill. Mr. Leonard stood alone in his opposition. The senior member for Toronto could wink at a job as well as any one to benefit a political friend. But he (Mr. Macbeth) was so sure that the proposed measure would not injure Mr. Leonard that he had told Mr. Brown he would make good from his own pocket any loss which might be suffered by Mr. Leonard.

Mr. Talbot contended that the bill would injure Mr. Leonard. Mr. Macbeth was under a mistake. By the bill it was proposed that some £18,000 of debt should be paid by the company before his claim was discharged, and he therefore wanted security.

Mr. Macbeth did not see why Mr. Leonard should be preferred to the injury of all the other creditors.

Mr. Mowat said, as he understood the matter, this property was sold by Mr. Leonard, while a director on the road, for a price which was subsequently considered too high. Now, he did not think the Legislature ought to give Mr. Leonard any additional hold on the company in preference to all other creditors. But Mr. Leonard's security should not be impaired, and it was quite clear that if the present bill were passed, such would be the case. The value of Mr. Leonard's property would be much diminished.

Mr. Macbeth said that if the Company did not get this land they would take legal proceedings to break up the sale. The fact was that Mr. Leonard originally bought this land for $1,000, and sold one half of it to the Company of which he was a director, for $14,000.

The House adjourned at this stage of the proceeding—it being one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

When the Speaker took the chair at three o'clock,

The following bills were considered in committee, and ultimately reported and passed:—

Mr. Dorion's bill to Incorporate the Society of Joiners and Carpenters of Montreal (as amended.)

Mr. Cinnon's bill to amend the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act of 1855, and the Acts amending the same (with amendments.)

Dr. Connor's bill to legalize the By-Law No. 18 of the Village of Ingersoll, for raising a certain sum of money (Reported.)

Mr. Robin's bill entitled "An Act to remedy certain informalities with respect to the Assessment Rolls of the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex" (from Legislative Council)—(and amendments.)

Hon. Mr. Drummond's bill further to amend the Act incorporating the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company (and amendments)

July 13th.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

The first order of the day was the discussion upon Mr. Cameron's motion for first reading of bill relative to representation, and on Mr. Cameron's amendment, "That the bill be read a first time this day three months," and Mr. John Cameron's amendment to the latter.

Some discussion ensued as to whether a question of such magnitude should be debated in the absence of so many.

Mr. Harwood thought this question was brought forward rather prematurely.—Even had Upper Canada a majority of population he did not know that that would entitle them to a majority in the representation. It was clear that Canada, under the union of the Provinces had proposed to an extraordinary degree; and it was also clear that Lower Canada would allow the Upper Province a preponderance in the legislation. In Lower Canada, it was indentable, that toleration was a great guiding principle; and he thought one of the greatest remedies for the evils real or imaginary under which Upper Canada laboured would be to swallow a large dose of toleration. There would then be no more of these sectional views, but they would then become one great people.

Mr. Fortier opposed the principle of the measure as unjust and ungenerous. The bill meant neither more nor less than that one section should impose its will on the other.

Mr. Somerville said that if the principles of the measure were fully understood the people of Lower Canada would to a man vote for it. Were they to adopt the bill they would get rid of the absurd system of the double majority, and all the inconveniences resulting from parties applying to members of the Cabinet differing from them in race and creed.

Mr. Terrill said it was his conviction that under all circumstances he had always found it to be the case that he was as well attended to by the members of the Cabinet differing from him in race and religion, as by the other members. The principle of representation by population was one which under the circumstances, he could not admit.

He would look upon its being carried out as a breach of faith with Lower Canada. It would, he felt convinced, be a breach of the conditions on which the Union was effected, to change the representation. (Hear.) The principle of the double majority he looked upon as inconvenient—embarrassing to the Ministry, and one which could not long continue to be acknowledged. It was a rule which applied equally to both sides of the House.

Mr. Hogan upheld the principle of representation based on population, as one which was the only thing to enable the people of the States,—and to prevent the people of Upper Canada from doing what they never had done before—dissolving the Union, or something equally peremptory.

Mr. Ferres thought his friend from Grey too good natured a fellow to be serious when he uttered such warlike sentiments.

Mr. Speaker—Order. The member is out of order in using the word "fellow."—(Laughter.)

Mr. Ferres did not mean to be disorderly. The word fellow was frequently and correctly used. There were fellows of the Royal Society of Arts,—and some good fellows—and some exclusively miserable fellows. (Laughter.) He would not further allude to the speech or the member for Grey; for in fact there was nothing in it to allude to.—(Laughter.) On the question of confederation he would like to know where was the necessity for it? From commercial motives or a wish to strengthen themselves, he could understand the people asking for this union. But there were no such reasons. The sum total of all the merchandise imported into this country from the Lower Provinces did not exceed £200,000. Under such circumstances surely there were no commercial motives for a union. Were there to be any union, it should be a legislative union.—(Hear.) As to the double majority system, it was a double absurdity. But even admitting the principle, it was one which rather favored the present Ministry despite of all which they had said to the contrary. Were they to look at the matter closely they would find the present administration supported by the double majority of the British and French representatives.

Mr. Bellingham thought it desirable we should draw closer to the Lower Provinces; and any practical scheme with such an object in view, would meet his support.

Mr. Robinson said that to him the double majority seemed to strike at the root of all their present difficulties. The principle of representation by population he had pledged himself to vote for and would do it. But he should also say that he looked upon it that the question of the union of the Provinces ought not to be discussed before the matter of the Intercolonial Railway had been settled. Although favorable in the abstract to the measure brought up by the member for Sherbrooke, he would like to see the matter of this railway determined on, and he thought it would be well if one or two delegates from each of the Provinces were to meet and discuss this project of a union of the Provinces. The question of representation by population, was one he was favorable to; but he would not by his vote commit Upper Canada to the matter until he saw that the best interests of that Province could be protected in some business measure.

Mr. Dunkin said that it appeared to him that the proposition affirmed by both motions before the House—those of the members for Victoria and Lambton—was the equality of representation should cease between the Provinces. The only difference was one of time. The member for Lambton proposed that his change should be initiated at once; the member for Victoria proposed it should not be initiated until 1861. Why is the model Republic itself how was this principal carried out? It was not applied to all. Look for instance at the election for President. In that case the little State of Delaware was found to vote, as compared with New York, in the proportion of three to one. And in Canada its application was as slight. Witness the representation in the City Council. Was there equality there? The fact was, this question was a pure fallacy. Only by a great many very erroneous calculations, could they pretend to obtain this principal. Their real want was that their representative body should be, as correctly as possible, an epitome of the public opinion. In no country should representation by population be apportioned too closely. Again he could ask if it was intended to carry the principle thoroughly out. How would it affect their present representation? They found Gaspe, with but one third the population of Montreal, returning two members, while Montreal returned but three. Now such an arrangement was only fair. Montreal and its wants were well known; while the outlaying, poor sparse population required a strong representation to make up for their comparative obscurity. Thus it was that territory must enter into the calculation; and no principal could be adopted without it. Now apply the rule to Upper and Lower Canada. Upper Canada boasts the larger population; Lower Canada boasts a larger extent of territory. And in these circumstances it was plain the people of Lower Canada should not be outnumbered in the representation by Upper Canada. Coming to the matter of fact, he would ask why seek to adopt this new rule only in reference to the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada? Why seek to apply in this case a rule discarded in all countries and in all cases? At the time of the Union, Lower Canada with a majority of 90 per cent. in proportion over Upper Canada—with a large revenue, great extent of territory and overflowing exchequer—refused to impose this principal. And now, admitting as they must, the principal that the population that has the larger extent of territory, is entitled to the greater representation, how could members acquiesce in the present demand? As to the statement that population of Upper Canada was 200,000 excess of the lower province, he attached no credence to it. The excess—if any at all,—was not one half. The present demand was in reality a demand that Upper Canada should control that House,—aye, and the Upper House too. For the sake then of a mere doubtful problem, as to the difference between the two provinces, he was not going to adopt a principle which he could not carry out in practice. The time was, in his opinion, past when the British party would seek to form an alliance with the same party in Upper Canada.—

The House then divided on Mr. John Cameron's amendment to the effect that as the decennial census which must by law be taken in 1861, will render necessary a readjustment of the representation in the Legislative Assembly,—that such representation should have for its basis the principle of representation by population irrespective of any dividing line.

This amendment was lost by a majority of 22; Yeas, 64, Nays, 42.

Mr. Cauchon then moved an adjournment, which was carried on a division—Yeas, 38 nays 45.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The days of grace which all were prompt to allow for the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable have more than expired, and yet nothing has been heard from the fleet. We do not think this long silence is of itself evidence of failure, although we acknowledge to apprehensions that failure has occurred. It must be recollected that the fleet were to go to the rendezvous (lat. 52 deg. 2 min. North, lon. 33 deg. 18 min. West,) under sail and not under steam. A steamer under sail certainly is not less liable to be baffled by wind and weather than a properly rigged ship, and it has never been the custom to count with precision or certainty upon the hour or day that a ship will complete a sea voyage of fifteen hundred miles. And even if the voyage was made in the time anticipated, still the weather may have been unfavorable for commencing operations, and a proper regard for the interests of the Stockholders may have caused a postponement of operations.

Shall it cannot be said in this instance that "no news is good news," and it is to be feared that failure more or less complete has overtaken the enterprise. It will be remembered that orders were given to the respective commanders of the fleet of the following tenor:—If the cable should break after a certain length (250 miles) had been paid out, it was to be reunited after recovering as much as possible; and if such breakage occurred after more than that length had been laid from each ship, and before soundings of two hundred fathoms were reached the effort should be abandoned and the ships should return to Queenstown for orders. In the latter contingency we shall have to wait some time for information. It is somewhat remarkable that the steamers which have passed near the point of rendezvous have seen nothing of the fleet, except in one instance where the account is vague. Those who are sanguine of success will perhaps see in this ground for hope that the fleet have been delayed in reaching the rendezvous, and that the silence is the consequence of delay in commencing operations.

News of the Telegraph Fleet.

St. Johns, N. F., July 11.—The steam tug Blue Jacket, just from Liverpool in twenty-eight days' passage, reports having seen on the 24th June a large and small steamer, both British, in lat. 51 32 north, lon. 32 west. They made signals, but the Blue Jacket had no code and could not understand them. That same evening saw a large steamer bearing down upon the others, but could not make out whether she was English or American.

QUEBEC, July 13, 1858.

The ship Windsor Forest, Capt. Graffan, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning, and reports having seen the Agamemnon and the Niagara in long. 30, lat. 53, on the 19th of June, and was three days in company with them. Heavy W.S.W. gales and high sea; parted company on the 20th of June, the fleet steering more to the southward; both had light steam on; would reach joining ground about the 23rd of June; weather on 23rd and 24th June fine—25th, 26th, 27th and 28th June heavy weather, winds S.W. and W.SW. The Niagara went ahead at night with bright white light in mizen-top-mast-head, and by day the Agamemnon changed places with her and went ahead. They had no other vessel in company, and were very cautious in keeping together at night. The Windsor Forest came through the Straits of Belle-Isle, and reports a great deal of ice.

Dickens' Separation from his Wife.

A letter from London has the following:

"I must, however, not forget to give you a little bit of scandal that is going the rounds of the literary world just now about Charles Dickens. For the past fortnight or more he has been residing at the office of 'Household Words,' and it is said that he desires to be divorced, but Mrs. Dickens will not consent on account of her children. I hear that Mr. Dickens has for some time been paying attention to an actress at the Haymarket, (Amy Sedgwick, it is thought.) So charmed was he with her that he went to Hunt & Roskel's and bought her a beautiful bracelet, for which he gave a hundred guineas, and had the lady's name engraved upon it. The trinket was unfortunately lost one night when he was taking her to some place of amusement, and was found by some honest person, who took it to Hunt & Roskel's, who at once sent it to Mr. Dickens, and as Mr. Dickens was out, Mrs. Dickens received the naughty tell tale, which confirmed her suspicions. She presented it to her lord when he came home, and simply said, 'Charles, I wish you would not be so open in these matters,' whereupon (as the lawyers say,) the editor of the 'Household Words' went into a towering passion, and said he would not stay another minute in the same house with his wife. He slept that night at a hotel, and has never been home since. It appears that all the children (except Charles) side with their father.—Mr. Dickens has removed his children (six or seven of them) to his country house. I do not know how all this will end, but this concludes the first act of the drama."

A MONSTER RATTLE-SNAKE KILLED.—Mrs. Cleveland, two miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., killed a rattle-snake while in the act of coming out of her cellar, on Saturday evening, shortly after dark. She was first attracted by a hissing sound and the rattling of his tail coming out of the hatchway, when she proceeded to the barn and obtained a shovel, with which she returned, and seizing a candle in one hand and shovel in the other, she sought out the whereabouts of his snakeship, and decapitated him on the hatchway. The snake measured about seven feet in length, and about five inches in circumference, and had seven rattles on his tail.

Parliamentary Retrospect.

Toronto, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

The Sabbath Observance Bill, so called, has received its quietus for this present session at least, a motion made yesterday Col. Tache that its further consideration be deferred till that day six months having been carried in the Council—Contents, 14; Non-Contents, 11.

In the Lower House, the consideration of the Tariff was resumed, and after much discussion was adopted in Committee of the Whole. Another instance of the habitual unfairness with which the Globe carries on political warfare was again publicly exposed yesterday, and occupied a prominent position in the debate in the Lower House. The matter was bought up Mr. Ferres, who called attention to the fact that a false report of a portion of the evidence taken in Committee on Public Accounts had been foisted on the public by the Globe as the genuine testimony offered. By the inaccurate statement complained of it was made to appear that gentlemen holding high public offices had been guilty of accepting bribes from Government contractors; Mr. Hincks especially charged with having received seven hundred cords of wood from Mr. Baby, the well-known contractor, without any remuneration. The falsity of this statement, made by the Globe without any foundation, was so notorious that Mr. Brown had no alternative, when challenged with it yesterday, but to throw the entire blame of the "accident" on the proof reader; but he omitted to state that although the "error" had occurred on the 7th instant no attempt to correct it had yet been made, although the report itself had since been made the subject on which certain Montreal journals had founded articles attacking the present Government. Messrs. Foley, White, and Hogan chivalrously came to the rescue of their chief in his extremity, and endorsed his statement that all the fault lay either with the proof reader or the compositor, though it was, of course, impossible that any one outside the office could speak authoritatively on the subject. This assertion of their's lost, besides, any weight that it could possibly otherwise have carried by a fact brought forward by Mr. Powell, namely, that the editors of the Globe had made their own false report the subject of an editorial article in their own columns, in which grave charges of corruption were made against the present Government; and that the conductors of the journal in question, though ample time had elapsed to discover and rectify their own mis-statement, had never had the candour to correct it. Attacked as he was on all sides, and without any means of defence against a course of proceeding throughout, Mr. Brown could find no better means of withdrawing from the painful position in which this exposure placed him than by declaring that it was a "dreadful bangle" on the part of some subordinate in his establishment. And Mr. Ferres, having gained his end by exposing the falsification of which the senior member for Toronto, through his organ, had been guilty, then allowed the matter to drop. Shortly after which the House adjourned.

THE BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—It is very currently rumored that a change is shortly to take place in the management of this line; that in fact an advertisement for a new Managing Director appears in one of the London Newspapers.

The Wheat Destroyer.

BRAMPTON, July 9, 1858.

[*To the Editor of the Spectator.*]

SIR,—There can be no doubt that the wheat midge has destroyed a large portion of the present crop. Every year its ravages are becoming more extensive; so much so, that it is now a question at every day discussion among farmers—"Shall we give up growing wheat altogether for a few years, and thus starve out the enemy?" It might be well for farmers to give more attention to some branches of husbandry, as many of them are experiencing at this moment that any other crop, no matter what, is better than wheat. At the same time, if any remedy can be devised, the crop is so important in a commercial point of view, and generally speaking the soil and climate of Upper Canada are so well adapted to it, it would be a great misfortune to abandon it. Various remedies are suggested. An article on the subject, in a late number of the Rural New Yorker, has, no doubt, received the attentive consideration of many farmers; but one remedy, not mentioned by the writer of that article, has been spoken of by so many intelligent farmers, and it appears to me so hopeful, that I request for it this broadcast in the Spectator.

It is by fire—burning them up; and the process suggested is this. Let all wheat be thrashed in the field where grown. Where it is necessary to save a quantity of the straw take that farthest from the machine and thoroughly shaken; spread the whole of the residue over the stubble and set fire to it, and see that it burns over the whole field. To prevent it from spreading further, two or three plough furrows may be drawn around the field. Even when there appears to be a quantity of timothy, seed worth saving—don't be tempted to try it, burn up the whole. In this way bushels of larvæ were sown last spring, the seed with which they were mixed being sold so much cheaper! Those who did so are suffering a terrible retribution.

It is believed that more of the insect can be destroyed by this means than any of the others; but to do justice to the experiment it should be universal, and to make the hint universal, your exchanges if they think it worthy might copy this letter. Prompt, energetic action is requisite. Every man should at once call on his neighbor and arrange a threshing bee. Every threshing machine and separator should be in repair and ready to start, and by this means much might be done towards subduing this worst enemy of the wheat crop!

Your obedient servant,
J. B. OSBORNE.

The Bowmanville Statesman says that a measurement has been taken from the top of the coal pit shaft to the bottom of the first vein, and the distance is found to be over 117 feet. They are now boring through a rock called the millstone grit, and feel confident that they will find coal on its underside. The Statesman asserts that "only a short time will elapse before the final discovery of a number of coal veins will be made." And the Messrs. Bates, to whom the property belongs, so soon as they touch the second vein of coal, will send word to different parts of the Province, and wait for two or three days, prior to boring through it, so that all who wish may have an opportunity of witnessing for themselves the operation.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

July 14th.

J A Phippen, Cape Vincent; C R Lee, Albany; C Herkimer, Belleville; J Bamvell, Kingston; Wm Jackson, Peterboro; A Cornwall, Alexandria Bay; C L Johnson, Little Falls; T P Richardson, Gananoque; T G Hazlitt, Peterboro; H Esseltine, Clayton; C Vair, Belleville; J W Greins, Brighton; C Pinuer, Montreal.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 14.

R Wingate, Brockville, F Criess, New York; R Duncan, do; Mr Waters, Cincinatti; C Drolet, Montreal; M N Packard & lady, New York; J Harnett, Cincinatti; J B Jack, Montreal; S P Brock, New York; The Misses Simpson, do; Miss Baker, do; Wm Sykes, Utica; W E Jackson, Montreal; Wm Gunn, Melbourne.

Polite Attention to French.

[*From Punch.*]

Our firm ally is arming fast
Against some foe unknown!
'Twould be an inattention vast
To let him arm alone
His foe, of course, must needs be ours,
His battle we must share;
But which of all the foreign Powers
To fight shall we prepare?

A steam fleet must invasion mean,
But whom will he invade?
No matter; put our own marine
In case his force to aid;
To aid, and just a little more;
With ample odds to meet
In short to guard Britannia's shore,
Get up a Channel fleet.

Gibraltar is the key of Spain
Look out, if you are wise.
Alarm, perhaps, is weak and vain,
For we are close allies.
For arming 'gainst a sudden stroke
Our cause may turn out none
Then our Ally has had his joke,
And armed himself for fun.

But his example we should take
If, but to be polite,
And ample preparation make
With any foe to fight;
The compliment at least to pay
Of walking in his track,
While 'tis impossible to say
Whose shores he may attack.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 8th instant, in the Village of Sydenham, a fine boy, aged two years and ten months, son of Michael Hayden, Esq., of that place, was accidentally run over by a horse and buggy, causing his death in a few hours.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday, at Quebec, a man named Murphy, was killed by a large piece of coal, which fell from a bucket while it was swinging over the pier at which the vessel was unloading. It struck him on the head and fractured his skull so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday afternoon, a man named Nelson suddenly dropped on the pavement at Hamilton. He was immediately taken to the Police Office, where, in a very few minutes, Dr. Henwood was in attendance. It was found, however, that the vital spark had fled. H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body. The medical testimony shewed that the deceased came to his death from disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

July 14th, 1858.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	0	11	3	to	0	12	6
Wheat ℔ bush	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	9
Indian Corn do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Indian Meal per cwt	0	0	0	..	0	10	0
Oatmeal ℔ cwt	0	15	0	..	0	17	6
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0	2	8	..	0	3	9
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 ℔ ℔	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Beef ℔ cwt	1	15	0	..	1	17	6
Pork ℔ ℔	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Beef ℔ ℔	0	0	0	..	0	0	6
Pork ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	1	15	0
Mess Pork	0	0	0	..	0	0	0½
Prime Mess	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ham and Bacon ℔ ℔	0	0	6	..	0	0	7½
Mutton ℔ ℔	0	0	4	..	0	0	4½
Lamb ℔ ℔	0	0	4	..	0	0	4
Veal ℔ ℔	0	0	2½	..	0	0	3½
Cheese ℔ ℔	0	0	6	..	0	0	[illegible]
Eggs ℔ doz	0	0	6	..	0	0	7
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Duc