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January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1858.

Letters and Telegrams.

C. & R., et C. T. P., Montreal; J. D., Toronto; E. V., Hamilton.

We have little more news to lay before our readers than we had yesterday. Votes of Want of Confidence have been carried in both Houses against the Ministry, and it remains to be seen what action the Governor General will take on Mr. Brown's request to dissolve the House of Assembly. Here the matter hangs. With the present Parliament Mr. Brown can do nothing; but with a fresh House of Assembly, and with the addition of twelve new members of the Legislative Council (to be chosen this fall,) he may be able to carry on the Government.

COUNTY COURT TERM JUDGMENTS.

THE FRONTENAC DIVISION, NO. 2, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

vs.

RUDSTON AND STACY.

KINGSTON, July 21st, 1858.

Replevin.—Plens. 1st—Did not take the Goods.

2nd.—Goods were not the Plaintiffs'.

The cause was tried at the sitting of the Court in June last, when a verdict was returned for plaintiffs. As the Sheriff was not able to replevy the goods sought to be recovered, in consequence of the same having been eloigned or secreted, the plaintiffs proceeded for the full value of the goods.—Before the cause was called on for Trial a motion was made on behalf of the defendants to put off the trial until the September Court, in consequence of the absence of certain witnesses. The Judge refused to put off the trial, as he thought the proper steps were not taken to secure the attendance of the absent witnesses. The defendants made no defence.

Kirkpatrick, Q. C., in July Term, obtained a rule Nisi upon the plaintiffs, to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial be had, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses at the trial, or why the verdict should not be reduced to nominal damages, or why further proceedings in the cause should not be stayed, the plaintiffs having now no corporate existence. Affidavits and papers were filed on the part of the defendants, showing the By-Laws, Rules and Proceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West.

J. A. Henderson also supported the Rule.

W. G. Draper showed cause.

Mackenzie, Judge.—As to the reducing the verdict to nominal damages, the objection taken in the rule was not taken at the trial and consequently should not prevail here no. The Court has no power to order further proceedings to be stayed, notwithstanding the resolution of the Grand Division. The only point then to be decided is whether there should be a new trial in consequence of my refusing the motion made to postpone the trial from the June to the September Court. It may be laid down as a general rule of law, that when an application is made to the Judge at Nisi Prius, to postpone a trial, it is a matter in his discretion to grant or refuse it, and the Court in Banc will not in general reverse his decision. But when the Court will see that a miscarriage of justice has been caused or that a defence which ought to be heard, has been excluded by reason of refusing to postpone the trial, without default of the party complaining, it will grant a new trial, on terms. If my mind had been sufficiently impressed with the fact that a notice of counterman of trial could be given any time during Saturday, the 5th day of June, and that an attempt was made to serve the witness, Jones, early on Monday morning, the 7th day of June, I probably would have ordered a postponement of the trial. In disposing of this rule I cannot exclude from consideration the fact that the plaintiffs are, or at all events profess to be, an Incorporated Association, deriving authority from a Statute of the Province, and that the defendants represent themselves as Officers of another Incorporated Association, deriving authority from the same source; and that the trespass complained was an alleged execution of some order or rule of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. The proceedings of the Grand Division in reference to this matter, are not in proper form before the Court, so that it is impossible, in the present state of the case, to form an accurate judgment touching their legality or illegality. Under the circumstances, I think the defendants should be let in to place their alleged defence in due form of law before the Court. In adopting this course I am only carrying out the liberal spirit and enlarged views which the common Law Procedure Acts, and other remedial Statutes have infused into the administration of the law, and the practice of the Courts. Every man who honestly believes he has a good defence on the merits, should be heard in the Queen's Courts, if possible, unless he has by his own act rendered this impracticable. There must be a new trial in the present case, on payment of costs. In arriving at this conclusion my mind was considerably impressed with the peculiar position of the cause as respects the right of appeal. If the Court ordered the present rule to be discharged, I am afraid there could be no appeal; for after all it would be an appeal for refusing a motion to postpone a trial which is not an appealable matter. But, after another trial, when all the facts are properly disclosed in evidence, whatever judgment this Court may form, the party against whom it may be formed will have the right to apply to one of the Appellate Jurisdictions of Upper Canada, to have it reviewed, and, if erroneous, revised. In the County Courts of Upper Canada, as constituted at the present time, considerations of this kind should have a due and proper weight. In the County Court the same Judge who tries the cause is in general the same Judge who examines his own decision in Banc. Every proper facility should be afforded by him to have his judgment examined in the Courts of Appeal.—So far as I am myself concerned, I consider it my duty, upon every proper occasion, to give every facility in my power, consistent with law and its obligations, to parties to appeal from any order I may make, or any judgment I may render. Consequently that portion of Mr. Kirkpatrick's argument which pointed out that the rule should not be disposed of in such a manner as to exclude the right of appeal, had its due weight. The rule is made absolute for a new trial on payment of costs, with leave to the plaintiffs to amend their declaration if they think proper so to do. In a preliminary judgment in this cause, I stated it as my opinion, that to enable plaintiffs in an action of Replevin to recover substantial damages, the non return of the goods, or the inability of the Sheriff to replevy them, or any part thereof, by reason of the same having been secreted by the defendants, or eloigned, should be alleged in the declaration as a special damage. I adhere to that opinion still. I would refer to the case of Goldicut vs. Beagin, 11 Jurist, Ex. 544, and the Molson Bank vs. Bates, 7 U. C. C. P. 312.—Rule absolute for a new trial, on payment of costs, with leave to amend the the pleadings.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE 100th REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—The people of Canada gave £20,000 to the Crimean Relief Fund; they also subscribed liberally to the Indian Relief Fund. When the Queen's troops returned to Canada from the Crimean war thousands of pounds were spent by the Canadians in entertainments for the soldiers, and their progress through the country was a complete triumph.

Latterly the Canadian people have given 1,100 men for the service of England—viz., the 100th Regiment; 450 of the men of that corps landed a few days ago at Liverpool, and are now in camp at Shorncliffe.

Now, Sir, I can assert, with perfect truth, that from the moment of the regiment's arrival at Liverpool to its reaching Shorncliffe, there was not one solitary cheer given by the people of any locality through which the regiment passed, nor the slightest recognition made of the loyalty of the people of Canada, whose sons and residents have furnished the only corps ever raised and sent to England from one of her colonies. I am informed, however, on good authority, that the magistrates of Liverpool did swear in a number of special constables to preserve the peace of the town from the assaults of the Canadians.

Fortunately, these wise precautions were not needed, as the behaviour of the men of the 100th has been exemplary, and not a prisoner was with the regiment either on embarcation or disembarcation.

I know that the officers and men of the corps feel keenly the cold reception which they have received, which certainly they had no right to expect, more especially after the flattering terms in which the raising of this corps has been adverted to in the Times newspaper some short time ago.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ONE WHO WAS PRESENT WITH THE 100TH.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—A correspondent, writing in your impression of the 6th inst., complains that this regiment on its arrival from Canada has not been rapturously greeted by John Bull—nay, the Globe of this evening suggests that the omission ought to be repaired when the corps reaches Shorncliffe by a festive meeting proportioned to the devotion of our Canadian fellow-subjects in thus coming forward to light the battles of the mother country.

I believe, however, it will be better to moderate our enthusiasm until certain returns, relative to the cost of raising the 100th Regiment, moved for by Mr. Conningham, are in the hands of the public.

When we send out recruiting parties we have hitherto sent them to counties and towns where labour is cheap; we avoid places where furnaces are in full blast, manufactories working extra hours, and day laborers in receipt of 14s. or 15s. a-week, because we know that where labor is cheap we shall recruit men on much easier terms than where it is dear. The principle is a very simple one.

The War-Office has, however, abandoned that principle in raising this Canadian regiment; they have gone from the cheap to the dear man market; and the consequence has been that John Bull has actually had to pay for raising the 100th Regiment in Canada more than six times as much as it would have cost him to raise it in England.

The Canadians are well aware of this, and are anxious to supply a second regiment on the same terms; but the torpid arithmeticians of Pall Mall have tardily discovered their strange blunder, and very properly decline any further proof of colonial patriotism on such costly terms.

An American friend, pointing out to me the trick which had been played on Lord Panmure by the cute Canadians, observed, 'I'd be glad to contract to furnish a dozen regiments on the same terms; and, to obviate all doubts as to their loyalty, I'd bind myself to recruit every man in Liverpool, convey him to Canada, and clear £10,000 by each regiment.' And my calculations lead me to believe that the Yankee might easily have done so.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
July 7. COOKE.

THE 100th REGIMENT.—Our Liverpool correspondent is authorized to state that the writer of the letter in the Times of Tuesday who signs himself 'One who was present with the 100th' labored under an erroneous impression when he stated that he had been informed, on good authority, that the magistrates of Liverpool did swear in a number of special constables to preserve the peace of the town from the assaults of the Canadians.' The arrival of the Canadian volunteers was regarded with very great interest in Liverpool, as, no doubt, it has been throughout the entire country; and if their reception appeared to be less cordial than they had a right to expect it must be attributed to the fact that the vessel arrived at Liverpool over night, and that when the men were marched through the town in the course of the day it was not generally known that they composed a portion of the patriotic 100th. Certainly no special constables were sworn in, because no disturbance was expected, and because the present force is equal to any emergency that, however unlooked for, might have arisen.

Arrival of the 'Persia.'

New York, August 3, 1858.

The steamship Persia arrived here at 11 a.m.

European news unimportant.

Lords passed by 24 majority the bill legalising marriages with deceased wife's sister.

Lord Stanley stated that between January and July 17,000 troops had been sent to India.

The House of Commons passed the bill from the Lords to admit Jews to Parliament.

The India bill had passed both Houses.

The State of the Crops.

THE CROPS.—The intelligence from the various parts of the county in reference to the actual state of the crops is very contradictory; but after carefully noting the items in our exchanges on this subject, we are under the impression that the crop will be considerably below an average one. That it will be so in the western section of the Province there cannot be the slightest doubt. The spring was most unpropitious for sowing, on account of its wetness; and since it ceased to rain, the weather has been correspondingly dry, so much so, that now, wherever the soil is heavy mud low, its surface is as near the quality of a sun-dried brick, as anything we can possibly compare it to. The spring crops are thus extremely light, where the Fall Wheat has been almost entirely destroyed by the fly; and this latter remark will apply to a large section of the Western Province.

'I have just returned from a tour in the Western States, and am sorry to inform you that the wheat crop is a failure; in Upper Canada the weavel and rust have injured the crop very much, and the same cause prevails in Michigan. In Illinois, the greatest wheat growing State in the Union, I saw hundreds of acres black with rust. I made frequent inquiries of gentlemen in passing through the State; all agreed that the crop of wheat would fall below half its average. The corn crop in Illinois looks well and bids fair to bring in an excellent supply. In Michigan the corn looks bad, I saw none that would compare with many pieces in our parish.'

The Chicago Press has a letter from a correspondent, dated Champagne County, Illinois, in which he says:

'I would urge every farmer, who thinks of sowing fall wheat to get it into the ground, if possible, by the middle of August, and certainly by the first September. On investigation it will be found, that that portion of the winter wheat crop, that escaped the severe winter killing of 1856 and 1857, and the rust consequent on the two last wet springs, was sown in August or early in September.

The wheat crop in the State of New York is reported to be almost an entire failure, and the most intelligent farmers of that State have pretty nearly given up its cultivation at recent prices. The truth cannot be concealed, that the area of the wheat crop is narrowing, and that until prices have advanced at least one-quarter above the average of the last five years, the cultivation will be restricted to the new lands of the west. How large a proportion of these new lands will be subdued from a heavy forest growth, and how large from the wild prairies of Illinois, &c., remains to be seen.

The successful cultivation of winter wheat demands that the whole of the work of seeding and harvesting should be done in July, and August. The idea that wheat may be sown at any time from the first of September to the middle of November, is pretty nearly exploded.

The following is a summary of the latest news contained in our exchanges of the crops in the localities mentioned. Guelph—prospects good. The farmers commenced to gather in their wheat last week. The weevil had appeared too late to do much harm. Township of Eramosa. Crops have suffered severely from rust. Several farmers had turned their cattle into the wheat fields, while others calculate upon losing half or two thirds of their produce. Simcoe—An average crop, though the weevil had been at work. Colborne—Hay harvest completed, and very large. Wheat promises well, though there is some complaint of the weevil. Puslinch, Dumfries, Waterloo, Blenheim and Perth—The reports from these townships are very discouraging. Large tracks of winter wheat have been so heavily stricken with rust, that it is scarcely worth harvesting. Ottawa—An average hay harvest nearly over. Fall wheat and rye very promising. Peel—Crops generally good, with an average yield. The rust in some townships is bad, but has not done so much injury as was expected. Hay, Stanley, and Stephen townships and from Huron generally, a good crop is expected. Some fields around Goderich have been much injured with rust. Hay harvest exceedingly good. Oxford-news very favorable The farmers who complain most have, as a general rule, the largest stock of old wheat on hand. Cobourg—Wheat promises well; the ravages of the weevil in this locality not having done so much injury as was anticipated. A large hay crop has been gathered in. In York, Ontario and Durham, most of the Fall wheat has been cut; an average crop having been grown. Hay is an average crop, and uncommonly well saved; oats and peas never promised better; potatoes and roots may suffer some from the drought—while Indian corn (although comparatively little grown) looks unusually well.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

The organs of the fallen Government are inclined to harp upon the question which proved the final stumbling-block for its feeble steps, and ring the changes upon the 'Queen's decision,' 'an insult to Her Majesty,' 'an invasion of the prerogative,' while they endeavour to take credit to ministers for their devoted loyalty in resigning when the choice of the Crown was reversed. The truth is, that although the Administration received the coup de grace on the Seat of Government question, their fate was not decided by it. Had the question not been brought before the House at all, they would still have been compelled to resign office. As Mr. Macdonald himself admitted, the defections from the ranks of their supporters, evidenced by the vote of want of confidence which he himself demanded, proved to the Government that they were lost. Had they continued in office a few days longer, more than one question would have been brought on the tapis which would have supplied as effectual a finishing blow as that of the Seat of Government.

The reference of the question to the Queen in 1857 was carried in the House of Assembly by a narrow partizan majority, and was not supported by public opinion either in the House or the country. People were induced to support that method of setting the question only by the most positive assurances that the places in which they were interested respectively would be chosen. Quebec was the place, it was said, which the military authorities would choose, Montreal was the commercial centre, Ottawa the compromise between Upper and Lower Canada, and Kingston the British place. Each was to be the favoured spot, according to the assurances of members of the Administration, and but for these assurances, the reference never would have been carried. It was passed, however, by a majority of two only, a fact which ought to have induced Mr. Labouchere to decline the responsibility placed upon him. Besides that fact, however, the Colonial Minister was warned by Canadian gentlemen whom he consulted on the subject that his decision would not be final, that it would assuredly be upset if it did not find general approval in Canada.—In spite of all this, Mr. Labouchere proceeded, and we can only account for his doing so, on the supposition that he did not care whether his decision were sustained or not, that he made the choice to please the Canadian Government which pressed the task upon him, and was perfectly willing to submit to any change which might take place.

Since that time a general election has taken place, and the whole policy which referred the matter to the Imperial authorities has been condemned by the people of Canada. It is not the choice made which has been set aside, for the elections were over before the secret was revealed, it was the policy of reference which received the mark of public disapproval. Under such circumstances, is the Legislature not at liberty to declare the result of an appeal to the people? Is it not free to say to the Sovereign, that whereas the last parliament left to the decision of her Colonial Secretary the Seat of Government question, the present one disapproves of that step, and would prefer to do the work itself? Are the fiats of Colonial Secretaries—of whom we have had three within the last three or four months—like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable? The absurdity of talking of her Majesty's views of the matter, it is not necessary to dwell upon. Neither the Queen, nor, for that matter, her ministers, care one straw about the seat of Canadian Government. Mr. Labouchere undertook a duty pressed upon him by our provincial ministry, whose sole motive was to get rid of a question which affected their fortunes, and if, after a general election, and after other difficulties connected with the matter have approached a solution, a new Ministry and Parliament declare themselves prepared to choose a Seat of Government themselves, we are quite convinced that neither Her Majesty nor her Colonial Secretary (even were Mr. Labouchere himself in office,) will have any objection.

As to the language of the resolution which was carried on Wednesday night last, it was not intended for the eyes of Royalty. When the address on the subject is passed it will, we have no doubt, be perfectly satisfactory in its respectful devotion even to the flunkies who are now so indignant against any interference with what they are pleased to call 'the Queen's decision.'—Globe.

From the Atlas of the 2nd August.

Should the new Administration fail in their efforts to secure a working majority in the present House, and venture upon advising His Excellency to dissolve Parliament for their especial benefit, so as to give them the last desperate chance of holding office, the Governor General knows constitutional practice too well to allow him to consent to it, and in all probability he has informed Mr. Brown that such is the case. But we have no idea that such a demand will be made. Mr. Brown is the last man that would be anxious for a dissolution at the present time. Should he hold office long enough to go before his constituents, he will find his Parliamentary conduct repudiated by them. Toronto will most assuredly not return him; and he will be obliged to sneak away to some rural constituency, where the people have had less opportunity of forming a correct estimate of his Parliamentary conduct during the last Session, and of his true political character. He went into Parliament himself, at the late general election, and carried a number of his Clear Grit supporters along with him, upon the 'No Popery cry.' He seduced a section of the Orangemen from their allegiance to their party, and obtained their support by his extraordinary zeal in waging war against his holiness 'the Pope,' 'the Papacy,' and ecclesiastical corporations. He has since refused to support the Orange Incorporation Bill—distinctly announced in the House his determination to vote against the second reading, and has formed a political alliance offensive and defensive, with Mr. T. Darcy McGee. These are patent facts. Every man that has watched his public conduct knows it, and we do not think it will strengthen his popularity in Western Canada. We have not the slightest idea that he would, under these circumstances, risk a dissolution; and we are perfectly satisfied that His Excellency, as a constitutional Governor, could not consent to it, if it were asked for.

From the Atlas.

The New Ministry Condemned!

VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE CARRIED BY A MAJORITY OF FORTY.

Toronto, August 3.

The House met at three o'clock yesterday. The member for Grenville, Mr. Patrick, as the representative of the new Government, read from a paper placed in his hands by the Administration, the explanations which they had to give to the House. The amount of it was an announcement of the names of the new government. There was no reference to the principles upon which the administration is formed—no outline given of their policy, but the modest request made that the House would close up the business of the Session, and allow them to next session to prepare their policy. It appeared, from the explanation given, that they intended to enunciate their policy in their addresses to the country, and not to the House. This course did not satisfy the representatives of the people, who contended that they should have been first informed of the principles upon which the ministry is formed, composed of such discordant materials, the members representing the U. C. section of it being pledged to directly opposite principles to those professed by the L. C. members. After Mr. Patrick had made his statement it was moved by Mr. Bureau that a writ be issued for Montreal, to which an amendment was made by Mr. Langevin to the effect that the new administration does not possess the confidence of this house. A lengthy & interesting debate ensued. It was attempted to be shown in behalf of the ministry that such a course was unprecedented and unconstitutional, but they failed to establish it by precedents. Nothing that was or could be said by the friends of the new ministry, could outweigh the fact that they avoided giving any explanation of the basis upon which they were formed, or the principles and policy which they proposed to carry out. They evidently intended to keep the House in the dark, send the members home, and meet Parliament next session with their policy. This course could not be tolerated. It was proposed by Mr. Merritt, and supported by other members anxious to give them a fair trial, that the debate should be postponed till to-day, to give ministers an opportunity of giving to the House some statement of the intended policy. Mr. Patrick was appealed to as their representative, whether he would then be prepared to give a statement, but he remained silent, and Mr. Wallbridge, who had defended them, stated that they would be placing them in a false position, and voted against the motion. It is well understood that the Premier of the new Government has compromised all the great questions which he promised to Upper Canada, that he has yielded everything to his Lower Canada colleagues, and hence the desire to conceal from the House the basis of the new coalition. The statement made by Mr. Morin, in his speech, of the interview between him and Mr. Drummond, on Monday morning, when this gentleman, after accepting office, solicited his support, is significant of the position in which Mr. Brown stands. 'I could not have believed,' says his colleague, Mr. Drummond, 'that he would have yielded everything; which he has done, and, therefore I have taken office with him.' It is also stated, upon pretty good authority, that the Lower Canadian members of the Government were unwilling to trust to verbal professions, and extracted written pledges from Mr. Brown upon the leading questions he has hitherto professed, which, when made known, will astonish the people of Upper Canada. We forbear to mention them at present. Upon the division the vote stood for the motion of non-confidence, 71; for the Ministry, 31; majority 40 against ministers in a House of 102. But this is not all. The Upper House also took action upon the matter. They too felt that Ministerial explanations should have been given. A similar meagre document was read by Mr. Morris, which being unsatisfactory, the Council voted non confidence upon a division of 16 to 8. This is the unfortunate position of the New Ministry after all their efforts for office. A dissolution is hinted at; it is not likely that this will be permitted; but if so it could not avail them. They cannot dissolve the Upper House, if they even could secure a majority in the Lower, which is not possible, and it would be impossible for them to work without it. There is no possible course for them but to resign, after a short fight of some 24 hours.

YEAS—Aikins, Archambault, Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, J. Cameron, Malcom Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Cayley, Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Desaulnier, Dionne, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Gowan, Harwood Heath, Hogan, Labelle, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Loranger, Macbeth, J. A. Macdonald, MacLeod, McCann, McMicken, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, W. F Powell, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, R. W. Scott, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, S. Smith, Starnes, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Turcotte, Webb, Whitney, —71.

NAYS—Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Burwell, Christie, Clark, Cook, Dorland, Gould, Hebert Holmes, Howland, Jobin, Laframboise, D. A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Tattick, Merritt, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, W. Powell, Ross, Rymal, Short, Somerville, Stirton, Wallbridge, White, Wright,—31.

The following is the division in the Legislative Council upon Mr. Patton's motion of Want of Confidence in the administration:—

CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs Dellhaquiere, Knowlton, Vankoughnet, Hamilton, Matheson, Boulton, Taché, DeBaujeau, Col. Prince, Patton, Quesnel, Ross, Renaud, Belleau, Perry, Murney,—16.

NON-CONTENTS:—Hon. Messrs Ferguson, Laterriere, Goodhue, Dr. Smith, Dessaules, H. Smith, Moore, Crooks,—8.

THE ROYAL LYCEUM.

There was no performance at the City Hall last night. Owing to a break in the Grand T. Railroad, the Western Cars, with Mr. Nickinson, Mr. Mathews and the Lyceum Company on board, did not reach Town time enough to dress and perform. Besides the night was most tempestuous, and in all probability, the audience must have been small, however great the 'desire' to see Mr. & Mrs. Charles Mathews. To-night, the Performances will commence, and the Bill of Fare is precisely what was offered up for yesterday's entertainment.

TWO ARTILLERY MEN DROWNED.

Yesterday afternoon, and all night, it has blown a heavy gale of wind from the South East. A party of Artillerymen went off in a boat to Fort Henry last evening, and as might be expected from the weather, the boat swamped, and two of the men were drowned. The bodies have not yet been found. More accidents happen from boats, than from any other cause in Canada.

INQUEST AT THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Shaw held an Inquest yesterday, on the body of a convict who hanged himself. These things are kept very private. There was no inquiry into the treatment of the prisoner, or the cause of his committing suicide.

☞ At the nomination in Strathroy, West Middlesex, Mr. A. P. McDonald, received the nomination three to one. This is just what we anticipated. Mr. McDonald finds it convenient to cast off all appearance of ministerialism from his position. How withering to the government must such avowals be, coming from those who intend to support them but are nevertheless compelled to utterly repudiate them. Mr. McDonald will be elected, and the people will be sold, and thus will be afforded another instance of the guilibility of the innocent electors.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron has consented to be a candidate for the representation of the City of Toronto, rendered vacant by Mr. Brown's acceptance of office.

NEW CALEDONIA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 8th.

Sir E. B. Lytton moved the second reading of the Government of New Caledonia Bill, which defines the boundaries of the colony, and authorizes Her Majesty to provide for the administration of the Government and the establishment of a local Legislature, for a limited period, until 1862. He described the circumstances of the colony, its mineral wealth, its motley population of vagabond gold-diggers, and the necessity of adopting measures for preserving this promising territory from lawlessness and turbulence.

Mr. Labouchere observed that there could be no difference of opinion in the House as to the necessity of taking steps to the establishment of a strong Executive in this new colony, and he thought the bill was calculated to meet the object. He agreed with Sir E. Lytton, that it was difficult to overrate its advantages in respect to soil and climate. He believed that Vancouver's Island and the adjacent territory would be occupied by a large, industrious, and flourishing population.

Mr. Roebuck warned Sir E. Lytton that, if he wished to stop the introduction of Lynch law into the colony, he must introduce civil law, and that could only be done by the aid of a strong body of soldiers.

After a few remarks by Mr. A. Mills and Mr. Wyld,

Mr. Ellice thought the Bill would very well answer the purpose in view; but he begged the House not to be led away by the idea of the facility of the operation, or that the colony could be self-supporting.

Mr. Christy spoke in favor of the Bill, though he had some objection to the geographical arrangements in it, with reference to the boundaries of the new colony.

Lord Sandon recommended Sir E. Lytton to consider well, when the Government was established in the colony, what the price of land should be.

Mr. Lowe approved the introduction of the Bill, but was not sanguine as to the success of the colony, apprehending a collision between the whites and the Indians. He objected, as Mr. Labouchere and other members had done, to the name of the new colony.

Mr. White urged attention to the land tenures in the colony and that it should be made as soon as possible self-sustaining.

Observations were made by Mr. Cressley and Mr. C. Fitzwilliam, and the Bill was then read a second time.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st July, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Edmond Nugent, Esquire, M. D., to be Associate Coroner for the County of Middlesex.

Louis George Loranger, Esquire, to be Revenue Inspector in and for the District of Terrebonne.

George Ross, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Renfrew.

John Eastwood, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Southampton.

MORE INCENDIARISM AT TORONTO.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, on Spadina Avenue, north of Adelaide street, causing the total destruction of three houses. As the conflagration commenced in an uninhabited house, there can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. The buildings destroyed belonged to Mr. Clifton, but only one was inhabited, the tenant of which was Mrs. Curran, the widow of an official, lately deceased, connected with the Parliamentary Library. This lady, together with her children, barely succeeded in making their escape, but all their furniture and other property was destroyed. The fire engines were promptly on the spot, but their efforts to arrest the conflagration were useless, as all three of the buildings were burned to the ground.

GROWLS OF THE GRUMBLER.

No. 17.

COLONEL PRINCE 'ON THE FLOOR' OF THE HOUSE.—In the course of his literary travels in the Upper House, the Hon. Colonel Prince recently arrived at that Institution, The Press, and forthwith lighted thereon like a bee on a posy. The Press, he affirmed, was well provided for in the Legislative Council Chamber; but—who would have believed it?—they had evinced the blackest ingratitude. The measures which that hon. body were content to pass, had not been favored with a single leading article. Heavens and earth! was that a proper return for the six desks, half a dozen ink-bottles—with ink, be it remembered—and the stationery with which the Press-gang had been magnanimously furnished. For his part, he would not be at all vexed if Pressmen were excluded from the Chamber altogether. In fact the present arrangement was disgusting. The Reporters actually made it appear that he had spoken nonsense on the floor of that House! *He* talk nonsense! He, who had descanted on Lord Durham's Canadian career, while other hon. members merely confined their remarks to the bill then before the House—he who had so frequently tasked his eloquence to treat of a Canadian loyalty which was unquestioned—he, who had dragged before the hon. members, the blackest of all subjects—Niggers—to make it appear that *he* talked nonsense! It was absurd! And so, the hon gentleman having fluttered and buzzed a good deal, at length flew away elsewhere.

Now, Colonel, we have graciously given you the notoriety you sought. We must ask of you in return not to be guilty of repeating such dignified bosh. Even Col. Prince might spoil his reputation.

YOUNG AMERICA.—The most daring piece of impudent familiarty which has met our eyes for some time occurs in the columns of last Tuesday's Atlas, where that journal, a stunted ministerial brat, not yet emancipated from its swaddling clothes, speaks of the Colonist as 'our old friend.' Why, the GRUMBLER would hardly venture on such an expression; much less should this three weeks old bantling stalk up to our aged, though somewhat unstable contemporary, and locking arms with him, treat him 'hail fellow well met.'

'THE COON IN THE CORN.'—It is said that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has invited the 'Royal Bavarian Chiropodist,' to dinner. The hon. gentleman's good opinion of Dr. Schlosser is founded on his valuable services to the Temperance cause; that physician having devoted his life to the one noble object, of preventing people from being 'corned.'

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—On Thursday morning last, the members of the Legislative Assembly, with an exhibition of hilarity unknown during the reign of the late ministry, entered into a boisterous game of tomfoolery. The House had adjourned at 40 o'clock, after the resignation of the ministry. The Speaker's chair and the Treasury benches were empty. Mr. Fellowes allowed himself to be thrust into the chair, on condition of being allowed to smoke his cigar as usual. Gordon Brown was brought down from the reporting gallery and placed in the late Receiver General's chair. Peter Brown was sent for and became a mock Commissioner of Public Works, while Mr. Geo. Brown, amid loud cheers, was ordered to present the House with a mimic Budget, that he might show his capacity for the post of Inspector General. Mr. Robinson struggled violently with Dr. Connor for the Solicitor General West's seat, till Mr. Mowatt turned them both away and took possession of it himself. The other seats were filled about as competently by the time that Inspector General Brown had prepared his Budget.

Inspector General Brown begged the House to remember it was now at the end of the Session of 1859, a Session remarkable for tranquil and successful legislation. The country had recovered from the effects of former ministerial incompetency, and was in a thriving and vigorous condition. To proceed to details which he was certain would defy the attacks of a cavilling opposition, he would state, in the first place, that since the Bothwell estate had become the seat of Government, it had become occupied in value, and its sale had realized a comfortable competency for himself and family, and consequently for the Province in general. There was in the said estate a large quantity of marsh land, which he would be happy to sell to the Government for depreciated debentures, on condition of its draining said lands and making a public park of them for the recreation of the inhabitants of Bothwell and the two Provinces.

He was happy to state that the Globe newspaper, which had so long been of immense utility to the Province, as an exposer of fraud and corruption, had become entirely freed from debt since its connexion with the Queen's Printing office.

The Great Western Railway had also met with great prosperity, was yielding a large dividend, and was about to assume in a short time the debts and responsibilities of the Grand Trunk Railway.

All these great national blessings, and a fair share of agricultural prosperity owing, under Providence, to the exertions of Mr. McDougall, the Minister of Agriculture, who, by circulating his 'Cultivators' broadcast throughout the country, had completely eradicated the weevil, had so recruited the finances of the country, that, instead of the alarming deficiency existing at the close of Mr. Cayley's official career, there was now a surplus of twelve millions of dollars. (Hear, hear.) At this moment a messenger came from the Government House, requesting an interview with Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown immediately decamped, and, upon Mr. Powell's offering to treat all round, the mock Parliament adjourned for a drink.

BREACH IN THE G. T. RAILROAD.

Owing to the storm of yesterday, we learn that a large portion of the Track of the G. T. Railroad between Port Hope and Coburg has been washed away.

A letter to the *Courier du Canada*, written from Percy on the 11th July complains that 51 American schooners, employed in Mackerel fishing had anchored on the 9th inst., in Percy Bay, within two cable lengths of the shore, among the nets of the Canadian fishermen, causing them infinite damage. Not content with this, their crews paraded the streets of the village in a drunken and disorderly condition, attacking and beating in a most cruel manner the inoffensive fishermen. The *Courier* is of opinion than an official statement of these facts should at once be laid before His Excellency, and that the Imperial executive should immediately apply to the American government for redress.

A cold-blooded murder was committed last week at an Indian camp about three miles south of Gee's Bridge, on the Harwich and Howard town line. Liquor had been freely used among a number of Indians, resulting in a quarrel between two brothers, which terminated in one of them shooting the other through the breast, causing instant death. It is also stated that the body of the murdered Indian was then thrown across a horse's back, and conveyed to a point about three miles distant from the scene of murder, where it was hurriedly and unceremoniously interred.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

Washington, Thursday, July 29.

The Government is satisfied that the steps taken by Great Britain will prevent any collision or misunderstanding between the miners and the Government authorities at the newly discovered gold diggings in New Caledonia.

It is an interesting fact never yet made public that the Hudson's Bay Company have, for some time, been anxious to sell to the United States all their right and interests under the treaty of 1845. Under the provisions of this treaty, this Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading houses situate in the territory of the United States; also, large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord Napier, the British Minister, was authorized by the Company to sell to the United States for the sum of $600,000. Several meetings were held at the State Department on the subject, but without a sale being effected. According to the testimony of General Lane and Governor Stevens, the sum named was very low for the property proposed to be transferred. The stock alone, they stated, would bring at auction one-half the price named. The Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but he much doubted the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. As things now stand, in order to avoid a complication of our matters with the Hudson's Bay Company, the Secretary of State may close the contract, provided the offer is still open, and provided further, Congress will make the appropriation to meet the payment. It is essential to the peace and good understanding of the two Governments that this interest of the Hudson's Bay Company on our side of the line be extinguished.

The popular impression is, however, that this Company is unfriendly is entirely erroneous. In 1855, when the people of Oregon were engaged in a bloody Indian war, and could not obtain supplies from any other quarter, this Company furnished them with provisions and ammunition, at a low price and on time. They have always endeavored to keep down Indian disturbances, and have frequently furnished important information to the Government authorities.

WASHINGTON, JULY 30.—Official advices from China confirm the previously received intelligence that the Emperor of China has appointed an official of a satisfactory rank to confer with the Peace Commissioners there. This is regarded at Hong Kong as an important step toward an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between the contending parties.

THE NEW STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN.—The Vanderbilt Line steamer Ocean Queen, Capt. Tinklepaugh, went on a trial trip on Thursday. Yesterday, Capt. Tinklepaugh took the steamer up the North river to Rondout, for the purpose of coaling. A line from the captain, received to-day, says that 'the Ocean Queen arrived at Rondout in six hours and three minutes from New York, in safety.' We learn that this fine steamer is over 4,000 tons burthen, and is the largest vessel that ever passed the highlands of the Hudson. Rondout is 90 miles from this city, consequently the Ocean Queen must have run up at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

August 3d.

C B Chrysler, Str St Helen; T G Gillespie, Montreal; H Scovil, New Orleans; D Hawkins, Lady and two children, C Robinson and two children, Rhode Island; S A Chace and Wife, Miss A Chace, Mass.; T B Wragg, Montreal; Wm Ross, Hamilton; W F Peterson, Bath; J Hays and Wife, Albany; R B Nay, Batavia, N Y; Mr Best, Montreal; Wm H Jones, Toronto; J Mathewson, Miss Mathewson, Mass.; Wm C Brown, W B