TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

P. & Co., New York; R. McM., Shannonville.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

A LETTER FROM AN OBSERVER.

Quebec, Aug. 12th, 1865.

DEAR WHIG,—

As to-day is comparatively an idle day, I shall write you my first letter of the Session. As you receive the Parliamentary Telegrams, I can give you no early news, but shall confine my remarks upon such things as pass under my immediate eye, and which may pass current with your readers for want of better.

Political matters are progressing very rapidly and very quietly in both Houses. Although the Opposition took the earliest opportunity to shew their teeth, yet as they could not bite, they indulged in unseemly observations and ill-timed abuse. They called for an infinity of official documents, &c., troublesome to get at and expensive to print, all by the way of economy I presume, and if they are procured ere the Session terminates, they will serve as waste paper for the book-binder, or perhaps for you as wrappers for your mailed newspapers. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was not at first in the House, and Messrs. Dorion and Holton did the unamiable in his absence. But ugly as they were, they did not retard the business of the House, for the Address was carried at once. Although the Nays on the passing of the Address numbered 28, yet all who voted against it cannot be considered as opponents of the Ministry, but as opposed to certain paragraphs in it. Mr. Francis Jones, of South Grenville, figured away as one of them, but I don't suppose his Constituents will trouble him any further, after the present Parliament is ended.

The conduct of Mr. Geo. Brown, at the late crisis, as the appointment of a new Premier is improperly termed, has been variously criticized. The warm friends of Mr. John A. Macdonald condemn it—call it jealousy, ill-nature, &c., &c., but the Grits, the Western members, applaud it highly. For my part, I think the movement has been very advantageous to the Conservative party; for while Mr. John A. Macdonald will retain all his former influence, and be still the leading man of the Ministry, he will avoid all occasion for grumblers to rail against him. Besides his assumption of the duties of Militia Minister will add greatly to his patronage and influence. I know the Western members are greatly pleased at the sop in the pan which Mr. Geo. Brown's apparent pluck has thrown to them, and if they are pleased, I know no good reason why all others should not be equally well pleased.

The cry about a great deficiency in the Revenue is little better than moonshine. In the single speech which Mr. Galt has made he shews the falsity of the accusations. Two bad harvests have diminished the Importations, and consequently the duties, but not to any very alarming degree; while the present excellent harvest will induce the merchants to more than double their orders, and the deficiency will be more than made up ere the commercial year closes. Another thing Mr. Galt may count upon. The Yankees are buying goods of all kinds in Canada, so high is the price at home; so that a large encrease in merchants' sales may be safely anticipated at all times until a change in the United States tariff takes place, which I don't think will be yet a bit? The Finance Minister's brief statement shewed how thoroughly he understands the situation in reference to the reciprocity negotiations. His language was calm, lucid and business-like, and while devoid of anything like gratuitous braggadoccia, was at the same time characterized by a spirit of self-reliance which I heartly endorse, and which is calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of week-kneed brethren, who believe that our commercial prosperity in the future depends upon the action of the United States.

As to the duration of this Session, I am all abroad, and cannot form anything like an opinion. I know that Ministers have hinted a wish that all should be ended ere the thirty days expire, so that the $600 per man, per Session should be avoided and only $180 be paid, but whether the Opposition will stand this great reduction of their pay is doubtful. Certainly, if they throw any impediments in the way of doing the business of the country speedily, the onus of this extra expenditure will light upon their heads, and they know it. As to the business before the House, there are the Bills left over from last Session, to be taken up at the stages where they were left.—These are very numerous and some very important, particularly the Municipal Bill. Independent of these Bills, there are 83 Private Bills introduced already.

I will keep you advised of matters and things as they daily occur, altho' I cannot promise to write every day. The Reporting of the House seems to be very well conducted, and nothing escapes the eye, ear and pen of the dozen scribblers who are up in the Gallery.

I can give you no information respecting the Belleville Judgeship, except that I think the vacancy will not be filled up immediately. Some changes are expected to take place in the Judgeships of Northumberland and Peterborough, and I think that the Government want to provide for Mr. Sidney Smith, to whom the Conservatives owe so much, and who has lost everything in their service. But this is mere conjecture.

Yours,

AN OBSERVER.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (EAST.)
Quebec, 12th August, 1865.

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

Jean Thomas Taschereau, Esq., Q. C., to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, to take rank and precedence next after the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson.

Joseph Ubalde Baudry, Esq., Advocate, to be a Commissioner for Codifying the Laws of Lower Canada in Civil Matters, in the room and place of the Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin, deceased.

The Hon. Louis Simeon Morin, Advocate, to be a Secretary to the Commission for Codifying the Laws of Lower Canada in Civil matters, in the room and place of Joseph Ubalde Baudry, Esquire, appointed a Commissioner for that purpose.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

New York, Aug. 14.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton 2nd, arrived this morning, and has the following additional concerning the Atlantic cable:—A telegram to Valentia from the Great Eastern of the 29th says an accident has occurred to the cable—cause unknown to us. No communication with the Great Eastern; 700 miles out. Telegram of 30th—All going on well; fault removed; insulation perfect. Telegram from Great Eastern of 31st, p.m.—900 miles payed out; 750 run by the Great Eastern; all going on well. A thousand and fifty miles laid successfully. August 1st—All going on well.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORAVIAN.

THE GREAT EASTERN 1,200 MILES OUT.

Father Point, Aug. 13.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool Aug. 3rd, via Londonderry 4th, passed this point this evening. Her dates are five days later than those received.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived out on the 4th.

The following are the despatches received at Londonderry from London, 4th inst.:—

London, Aug. 4th.

Communication with the Great Eastern remains suspended. Nothing has been heard from her since noon of the 2nd inst.

Atlantic Telegraph shares are nominal at 2¼ to 3. Insurance on the cable has advanced 50 to 60 guineas.

The steamships Belgian, from Quebec, and City of Cork, from New York, arrived out on the 31st ult. The steamships Europa, City of Baltimore and Saxonia, from New York, arrived out on the 2nd inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest despatches from the Great Eastern to Wednesday morning, 2nd inst., reported all going on well, and 1,200 miles payed out. On Wednesday evening the following was received:—"Valentia, Aug. 2nd, 8 p.m.—Signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon."

No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information received since. The cause was unknown, and at the closing of this summary nothing additional had transpired.

The lines between Valentia had been out of order.

Sir R. McDonnell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted the Govenorship of Hong Kong.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY

Liverpool, Aug. 4.—Cotton sales of the week 42,000 bales including 3000 bales to speculators and 9000 to exporters. Sales to-day 600 bales. Market dull with a decline of ⅛d on American, and ¼d to ⅛d on other descriptions and closes to-day dull and unchanged. Quotations are middling uplands and Texas 19d. Stock in port, 347,000 bales including 31,500 bales of American.—Breadstuffs—The market is flat. Weather agais brilliant. Wheat declined 1d per central.—Provisions—The market is steady. Bacon has an advancing tendency.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market is generally firm. Richardson, Spence & Co report flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; holders are asking an advance, owing to the recent heavy rains. Corn firm, 31s to 31s. 6d. for mixed.

London, Aug. 3rd. Breadstuffs are tending upward. Sugar quiet and steady.—Coffee quiet. Tea firm. Rice firm. Tallow firm.

Rio, July 9.

Coffee 75,00 to 76,00. The Brazilian fleet, after a nine hours' fight, destroyed four Paraguayan steamers and six gunboats, and killed and wounded 170 men, including the Admiral. The Brazilian loss was one steamer and 700 men. The Paraguayans captured Bera after five days' fighting.

SUMMARY BY THE ETNA.

The frigate Niagara left Deal on the 1st for the west.

The accident to the cable on the 29th was speedily repaired. No particulars were received. On the morning of the 2nd, at 6:30 1200 miles were played out. The ship had run ten hundred and fifty miles, and all was going on well.

The London Times advocates the recommendation of the Detroit Convention for the renewal of Canadian reciprocity, and ridicules the idea that Canada could be starved into submission.

The British board of trade returns exhibit a continue falling off both of exports and imports.

THE CHOLERA.—Our latest English papers show that Cholera is steadily progressing westward, and in view of this, the Lords of Privy Council have issued a series of sanitary instructions. They are almost identical with that put forth six years ago, relative to the precautionary policy which ought to be adopted. The necessity of open windows is insisted upon, rooms are to be white-washed, privies repaired, pure water supplied, and personal cleanliness enforced.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

S. B., Belleville; D. S., Sillsville; J. R., Quebec.

REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.

Mr. Chapais, the Minister of Public Works, said in this place in the House of Assembly yesterday, that it was the intention of the Government to remove the Public Departments to Ottawa on the prorogation of the present Session of Parliament.

THE CALEDONIAN FESTIVAL.—Yesterday was the Fifteenth of August, the Birthday of Sir Walter Scott, and the Annual Gathering of the Caledonians of Kingston. At nine o'clock, the Officers of the Society, nearly all of them attired in the garb of Gael, met at the City Hotel, and preceded by two Pipers of the 25th Regiment, (the King's Borderers) marched in Procession to the Crystal Palace. Previous to the departure, Ewen MacEwen, Esq, the Deputy Chief, (the Hon. John A. Macdonald being in Quebec,) addressed the members briefly, and was heartily cheered. On the Grounds of the Crystal Palace, there was a great gathering all day, but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the crowd of folks from town and country became very great indeed. The usual sports took place, and various were the winners of the Prizes; but of the Dances nothing could be seen, owing to the want of a Ring round the platform. The best fun was in the Mechanics' Hall, where hundreds of lads and lasses were assembled to enjoy the pleasures of the Dance. And dance they did to their hearts' content, to the excellent music of the Band of the R. C. Rifles. In the Crystal Palace Refreshments of both kinds were amply provided, and from the constant attendance, there was no lack of thirsty and hungry applicants. The day was heavenly, not too hot, nor too cold. Our reporter left at five o'clock, at which hour the Sports did not appear to be more than half over, and hundreds of folks were still wending their way to the Grounds. This Gathering must be accounted a great success.

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES were established in Canada on the 1st August.—Lowbanks, township of Moulton; Maberly, township of Sherbrooke, S.; Michipicoten River, township of G-A'gonia; Moose Creek, township of Roxborough; New Saturn (Re-opened), township of Yarmouth; Ridgeville, township of Pelham; Teston, township of Vaughan. The Post Office at L'Acadie Station, County St. Johns, has been closed.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets have passed examinations for second class certificates in this school:—R. White and R. O'Loughlin, Kingston; J.D. Amey, Township of Kingston; L. M. Smith, Belleville.

THE EXCURSION TO OTTAWA.—The Excursion Train to Ottawa returned home on Monday night about twelve o'clock, after a run of six hours from Ottawa. The whole party felt well pleased with the Excursion, and the only drawback was the very few who took advantage of the cheap ride. The train reached Ottawa about eleven o'clock on Monday. The Excursionists were met at the Depot by the Mayor, M. K. Dickinson, Esq., and several of the City Council. Carriages were in waiting, and those of the party who wished were driven about the city, of course at the expense of the Corporation. The principal sights—the Chaudiere Falls, Fortification Hill, the factories and mills at Hull, and the Parliamentary Buildings were visited, and the affair was wound up handsomely by a champagne lunch at Russell's Hotel. Mr. Creighton, our Mayor, having accompanied the Excursionists, his health and that of the Council were drunk. The train left Ottawa on the return about six in the evening. The Chief of Police, Mr. Chanonhouse, and Mr. Flanagan, City Clerk, were among the party from this city. A great accession to the party was made at each of the way stations, so that the Excursionists, on reaching the Future Capital, numbered several hundred. The Visitors, while in Ottawa, were shewn through the new Parliament Buildings, and speak in glowing terms of their handsome structure. Very hearty thanks are due to Mr. Dickinson for his attention to those who formed part of the party, and it now lies for our Council to reciprocate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, August 14th.

The Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Currie moved an address for a copy of the militia general order calling out volunteers for service in April last, and the instructions to the officers of such volunteers in reference to their pay and time of service.

M. Oliver moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the causes of the inundation, on the 12th April last, in the parishes of Berthier, Sorel, &c., along the river St. Lawrence, and to report suggestions for preventing the recurrence of such sad events.

In reply to Mr. Currie, Sir N. F. Belleau said the public departments would be removed to Ottawa as soon as possible after the close of the present session.

Mr. Boulton moved for a return of payment made to the sheriffs of Upper Canada, on lands advertised for sale for taxes, for expenses of the advertisements of such sales during the last year. Carried.

Mr. Currie's bill with reference to the sale of rectoral lands was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half past four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, August 14th.

Mr. M. C. Cameron presented a petition from the Gore of Toronto praying to be separated from the County of Peel and annexed to the County of York.

Mr. Rymal presented a petition from the Municipal Council of the County of Wentworth, praying for an Act to restrict the rate of interest to 7 per cent, and for the punishment of all violation of the law, direct or indirect.

Mr. Francis Jones moved to change a post office name. He said the name of Irish Creek was entirely satisfactory to the mass of the inhabitants, most of whom were of that nationality, but some Americans came in who did not like anything Irish, and on their petition it was changed to Jasper, which was quite inappropriate, as he believed there was no Jasper in that district. As regarded the Post Office advertising, he had recommended that it should be given to the Brockville Central Canadian, but his recommendation was disregarded, and it was given to the Brockville Recorder, a paper which opposed Confederation, and which was not friendly either to the President of the Council or to the Attorney-General West.

Hon. Mr. Howland said the papers when brought down would show what were the facts with reference to both matters complained of. As regarded the change of name, the petition asking it had been sent in before he became Postmaster-General; and to judge from the names of the petitioners, the majority of them, he believed, were Irish and not American. They represented that there was another place called Fish Creek, and that the similarity of names caused frequent mistakes in sending letters. The Inspector looked into the matter, and the change was made in accordance with his report.

Motion agreed to.

Mr Cartwright moved the appointment of a select committee, to enquire into the best method of organising the Militia on a permanent basis.

Mr. Cartier asked that the motion be postponed until the Attorney-General West should be in his place.

Sandfield Macdonald thought it an extraordinary proposition, that after this question had engaged the attention of successive governments and been reported on by a special commission, his hon. friend should propose to send it to half a dozen members of house and take the whole responsibility out of the Government. It amounted to a motion of want of confidence in the Government by one of their friends, but he would like that Mr. Cartwright should state his views full on the subject. Let him give them in extenso, and when placed alongside of Colonel Playfair's, the Government might perhaps derive some hints from them.

The motion was postponed.

The Standing Committee not being as yet organized, it was decided not to go on with reading of Bills, and the House at five adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Heart's Content, Aug. 14, via Aspy Bay, 15.—The schooner First Fruit, from Cardiff, arrived in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland this morning. She makes the following report:—

On the 6th August, at 4 o'clock in the morning, saw the steamship Great Eastern and the British war steamer Terrible. At 6 o'clock in the morning saw a beacon buoy with a flag upon it marked as follows:—"Great Eastern number five." The Great Eastern and Terrible were then about five miles southeast from the beacon buoy.—The weather was quite foggy at the time. The First Fruit then laid her topsail to the mast and hoisted her ensign. At noon the Terrible came near the First Fruit and received information from her of the bearings of the beacon buoy. The Terrible reported that the cable was parted on the 2nd of August. The position of the beacon buoy by the account of the First Fruit was in lat. 51:40 north, lon. 38.

The weather here this morning is quite mild, but a thick fog prevails.

Aspy Bay, August 15.

A large vessel hove in sight at 6 o'clock this morning; at this hour, half-past nine o'clock, she is within 34 miles of the shore. Flags are seen gaily flying from her.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Halifax, Aug. 14.—The Royal Mail Steamship China, which left Liverpool at 9 a. m. on the 5th and Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock this afternoon en route for Boston.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Crook Haven on the 4th.

The steamship Hayti, from New York, passed Crook Haven on the 4th.

Much anxiety and excitement exists concerning the Atlantic cable, which had continued without signals since the 2nd. The general opinion was one of depression and hopelessness, although there were many who retained their faith in the renewal of communication.

The Daily News clings to the hope that the accident is not fatal.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.—Breadstuffs—the market is quiet; and the weather is more favorable for the crops. Provisions—The market is steady. Bacon is buoyant and still advancing.

THE NEW YORK BANK DEFALCATION.—New York Aug. 15.—Jenkins, the Phœnix Bank robber, waived an examination this morning, and was fully committed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE PEWABIC.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER ON THE PEWABIC.

The ill-fated steamer had gone down in something like three minutes after the accident, and doubtless many had been carried down to a watery grave before they knew what was the matter. Very probably the majority of those who were in the cabin when she sank were killed and not drowned, for she went down so rapidly that the cabin could not have filled, but must have been crushed in by the pressure of the water on the sides and roof, a view which the appearance of the wreck the next morning fully confirmed.

The boats of the Meteor were immediately launched and picked up all they could find floating on the wreck. In about an hour after the accident a log came up and the boats returned to the Meteor for fear of being lost. No one was saved after this, but probably there was no one afloat to be saved. Two or three schooners passed by at the time, and it is just barely possible that they saved a few of those now numbered among the lost. The officers of the Pewabic all saved themselves by jumping on board the Meteor, but did all they could after the unfortunate occurrence. Mr. Cleveland, the first mate, had nearly succeeded in cutting loose the life boat when he was obliged to look out for himself. Mr. Mock, the clerk of the Pewabic, got the first boat out from the Meteor, and with Mr. Cleveland, was particularly active in saving life.

The collision took place about half-past eight in the evening, at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from land, and about six miles south of the line of Thunder Bay light-house, in Michigan, nearly two hundred miles from Detroit. The night was a little cloudy, but not dark, and the vessels had been seen by each other at the distance of six miles. The accident can have been caused by nothing but the grossest carelessness on the part of at least one, and probably of both boats. The Pewabic took fire at the place she was struck. She was heavily loaded with copper in barrels, mass copper, and iron ore. It is probable that when she commenced to fill at the bows the barrelled copper rolled forward and sent her almost perpendicularly to the bottom, the stern going down last. The number of passengers on board was variously estimated at from 150 to 175, of these about 80 were saved. Of the crew 23 were saved and 7 lost. The total loss of life may be estimated at between 70 and 100. All the baggage was lost, the passengers saving nothing but what they had on at the time of the accident. The cargo was mostly copper and extremely valuable, being estimated at $200,000. The Pewabic was worth $100,000, on which there was a total insurance of $60,000.

The Meteor lay around the wreck all night, though leaking very badly. Her passengers had been even more alarmed than ours, for as she struck us fairly the shock was so great that all who were standing in the cabin were knocked down, and as they happened to be dancing at the time there were quite a number on the floor. When I came on board, I found them all with life preservers on. They treated us with very great kindness. About 4 o'clock in the morning, the propeller Mohawk, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, came to us, and we who were saved were transferred to her. After cruising round the scene of the disaster for about two hours, both vessels steamed away on their courses, the Meteor to Lake Superior and the Mohawk to Detroit, where we arrived on Friday morning.

Just before the boat went down, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Miss Ada Brush, of Detroit, jumped from the stern. While swimming away a lady rose from the water and clutched Mr. Wright's throat in a death-grasp; Mrs. Wright attempted to free her husband, but in vain, and bidding her leave him and attempt to save herself, he sank before her eyes. She would have been drowned had not Miss Brush swam to her with a spar, on which she supported herself till picked up.

A boy of about 14 years of age was asleep in his berth, and being awakened by the noise, came out into the cabin in time to see the water rushing in. The next thing he was conscious of was finding himself standing in a box some distance from the dreadful scene. When rescued, he was found to be wet only to the knees.

The steward, who was also express agent, on the occurrence of the accident, went down to his office to secure his money. While there, the boat went down, and being unable to open the door on account of the water having piled the trunks against it, he burst through his window, and rose amid the fragments of the vessel.

A boy was saved, whose mother was lost. His father had been dead for some years.—A French Canadian lost his wife and four children. A one-armed man saved himself. A young man had his arm broken. Only one body was found—that of a lady, whom they attempted to resuscitate, but in vain.

STATEMENT OF O. C. WOOD.

About half-past eight or nine o'clock on Wednesday night, while off Thunder Bay Island, and several miles ahead, we descried the "Meteor" coming up; it was raining at the time, yet the night was very bright; the the passengers all went forward to see the "Meteor" approach; it soon became evident that she would collide with us; the passengers became frightened and ran to the after part of the "Pewable" for safety; Capt. McKay gave orders to have helm put at port, and the "Pewabic" had just commenced to swing, when the "Meteor" whose helm had been put to starboard, ran into us, striking us almost squarely in the vicinity of the pilot house, and cutting us down to the water's edge, the confusion at this time was indiscribable; they were perfectly panic stricken; may escaped by jumping on board the "Meteor" while the balance went down with the wreck, which sunk in less than five minutes after the collision; some of the persons employed on board the "Pewabic," who had retired, escaped with nothing on but their night clothes; I was standing in the saloon door when the "Meteor" struck us; I ran to the after part of the boat, and intended to jump on board the "Meteor," but found the distance too great to make the attempt; I then got on the hurricane deck, with the same object in view, but had scarcely reached that place before the "Pewabic" made a fearful lunge forward, and sank; I was thrown forward with great violence, and struck against the smoke-pipe, and the next instant found myself in the lake, among portions of the wreck, the cabin having broken in pieces; I swam to a life-boat that I saw partially drifting, and attempted to get into it, but was washed off by a heavy sea and carried towards the Meteor; entangled in the bulwarks of the late steamer was the broken flagstaff of the Pewabic, to which I clung until rescued by a rope being let down from the Meteor; Capt. McKay, of the Pewabic, remained perfectly cool and collected, doing his utmost to save the passengers, by preventing a panic, lowering the boats, &c., but as his steamer went down so quick, he was unable to do as much as he otherwise could have done. The Meteor remained all night in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and picked up those of the survivors who were afloat on pieces of the wreck.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

EARLY REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.

Quebec, Aug. 14, 1865.

It is proposed to adjourn Parliament from Thursday next to Monday following, to enable the members of the Legislature to make an excursion to the Saguenay. One of the Government boats now lying idle would be taken; but one day it is alleged would be lost.

Private letters received here from New Brunswick, represents considerable reaction against Government. It possesses no cohesive elements and was not expected to survive until the coming session. The friends of Confederation were very hopeful of an early triumph.

A Cabinet Meeting was held here to-day. The Government propose to introduce a Bill to reorganize the Customs' department.

The departmental buildings are rapidly approaching completion at Ottawa, and it is stated will be ready for occupation, in a month's time. The parliament House will be completed by December. It was announced in the Upper House to-day that removal would take place as soon as possible after the session.

Weekly British Whig

"Qpifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

A. & Co., Montreal; G. W. L., Belleville.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

The Board of Common School Trustees meet specially this evening, in the City Council Chamber, at half-past 7 o'clock.

A Cricket Match will be played to-day on the Ground of the Kingston Cricket Club, between that Club and the Ottawa Cricket Club. Wickets to be pitched at ten o'clock.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, August 14.

KIDNAPPING.

Mr. O'Halloran introduced a bill to provide more fully for the punishment of offences against the person in respect to the crime of kidnapping. The mover said his attention had been directed to this subject more than two years ago, owing to the frequency of offences of this kind along the frontier. At present the crime of kidnapping was a misdemeanor punishable only by a fine in the Courts of Common Law. Owing to the peculiar position of this country and the peculiar facilities for the commission of this offence enjoyed by persons across the lines, some more stringent law than the present should be put in operation for the protection of the liberty of the subject. The necessity for an act of this kind was stringent exemplified the other day, in the scandalous attempt made to abduct Mr. Sanders and carry him to the United States.

The bill was read a first time.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Holton moved for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a return shewing the payment of principal and interest made by the Bank of Upper Canada, under the order in Council of November 1863, to the 31st July last, and shewing also the amount, principal, and interest, now due from the said Bank. The gentleman, in making his motion, said that at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank a few weeks ago, a statement was made by the Cashier, Mr. Cassels, to the effect that some of the payments due to the Government under the arrangements made by the Government of the member for Cornwall, (J. S. Macdonald) in 1863, had not been made. This arrangement was considered an exceedingly liberal one for the bank at the time. He [Mr. H.] confessed he was somewhat surprised to find that instalments payable by the Bank under that arrangement had not yet been made. It was with the views of obtaining information on that point that he had given notice of the motion now submited. The gentleman now proceeded to reply to some of the other statements made by Mr. Cassels at the annual meeting in question. He thought that not only were they ill-considered but that their publication by the Directors of the Bank was also ill-considered. He did not propose, in referring to the speech; which was nothing but a violent political attack on himself, which the Directors considered so good a thing that they had it reported at full length and published, at the expense of the Bank, in two of the leading journals of the country, to be widely distributed. He did not refer to it with a view of replying to Mr. Cassels, and still less to comment upon the affairs of the Bank and thereby add, perhaps, to its other misfortunes; but he alluded to it to afford an opportunity to any hon. gentleman of this House who approved of the views of Mr. Cassels, of asserting them here, where there would be a certain amount of responsibility attached to them. It was true that the action of the Government in removing the public account from the Bank of Upper Canada, in 1863, proceeded from no hostility on his part, either towards Mr. Cassels or the Bank, or towards both. It was quite absurd to suppose that he (Mr. Holton) could have been moved by any hostility towards Mr. Cassels, with whom he had had no previous relations; and and he thought that the public records could shew, in the admission of gentlemen, parties to the negotiations with the Government on the subject, that he (Mr. Holton), there had been actually no such feelings of hostility. He felt it was necessary to change the relations hitherto existing between the Bank of Upper Canada and the Government, upon grounds purely of public policy. He felt it was necessary the Finance Minister of the day should be in a position to command the cash balances to the credit of the Receiver-General; and that the Government required the services of a fiscal agent, who could render them efficient aid in any financial or monetary transactions for which occasion might arise. He (Mr. Holton) would quote a few extracts from the public records, respecting the correspondence between Mr. Cassels and himself, on the subject of the removal of the Government account. The gentleman went on to read one of the letters which stated, in substance, that owing to the failure of the bank to meet the requirements of the Government in regard to necessary advances, it would be imperative to remove the account to another institution. The gentleman read other extracts from his own correspondence representing the desire of the Government to raise sufficient money in this country to enable it to meet its engagements for six months; that it was necessary to obtain money here, and since the bank could not afford the required accommodation Government must seek a more efficient fiscal agent in some other bank in this Province.—The gentleman continued: This correspondence would shew, beyond all dispute, that the Government was influenced solely by reasons of public policy in the course it took. It was also indisputable that the representatives of the bank, including Mr. Cassels himself, expressed themselves highly satisfied with the principle upon which the Government had made a settlement with the bank; which they declared to be one characterized by great liberality. A deputation from the Government had met one from the bank to consider its application for such an extension of time to remburse the large balances due the Government as would prevent a crisis in the bank affairs; and he (Mr. Holton) appealed to the member for Welland (Mr. Street) who was one of the bank representatives, to say whether he (Mr. Holton) had not acted in a frank and fair manner towards them, and whether they had not been met with a liberality which, at that time, commanded his hearty acknowledgments. And yet this Mr. Cassels was the man who had presumed to cast upon that Government the responsibility of all the misfortunes of the bank as arising from the removal of the public account. That gentleman had told his shareholders that they could get no dividends, and instead of assuming the blame for want of foresight in his management—instead of attributing this result to the misfortunes of the institution in the past or to the unfortunate condition of business in the country—had endeavored to staff the blame upon others, and had stated that the onus of the bank's then unsatisfactory position must lie upon Mr. Holton. It was very strange, indeed, that a man in Mr. Cassel's position should confess he was unable to make a dividend for his shareholders because he had lost a customer. Mr. Cassels, in his speech, complained of something like a breach of faith on the part of the Government towards the bank in acting as it did. Before taking the step complained of he (Mr. Holton) had examined all the records in his department relating to this matter, and could find nothing to shew that the Government had pledged itself to keep the public accounts with the Bank of Upper Canada, for an indefinite term of years, or any other fixed period. It was given to the Bank of Upper Canada because the then Government could find no other place which could afford the same facilities or answer the public requirements as well and he (Mr. Holton) took it away for a similar reason of expediency—because he could not get facilities there which it could obtain elsewhere. If anybody was to blame for the misfortune of the bank consequent upon the removal of the public account, it was the present Hon. Finance Minister who had plenty of time to restore the account since he took office; but who had failed to do so. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Galt said he had of course no objection whatever to the return asked for, and was not surprised that the hon. member for Chateauguay (Mr. Holton) should have taken this opportunity of drawing the attention of the House to the statements made respecting him by Mr. Cassels. (Hear, hear.) Of course with their statements he (Mr. Galt) had nothing to do—they being rather personal than affecting the Government. He would only remark, with regard to the general arrangements the hon. member had made in regard to the public deposit, that the Government has not had, and has not now any intention of disturbing the same. He (Mr. Galt) was not now called upon to enter into discussion as to the balances due by the Bank of Upper Canada. The Government had no objection to the motion.

Mr. Dorion said he had no doubt the arrangements just mentioned by the Hon. Finance Minister were more satisfactory to himself than to other parties; and surely he would be more disposed to maintain that arrangement than to make any other arrangement. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The motion was then carried.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, August 15.

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

Rossin House, Toronto, Taxes Exemption—Mr. Ross.

Trees on Highway, Protection of.—Mr. Flint.

Thistles, Prevention of Spreading of.—Mr Matheson.

Rimouski and Gaspe Counties' Boundaries.—Sir N. F. Belleau.

Marmora and Belleville Railway.—Mr. Flint.

The Council adjourned at a quarter-past four.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Aug. 15.

Mr. Haultain brought in a petition from the Municipal Council of Peterboro, for an act to restrict the sale interest to seven per cent.

Mr. Dickson brought up a petition from the Municipal Council of Huron and Bruce, against the Bill for the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies.

Mr. Street introduced a petition from the county of Welland, praying for the enlargement of the harbour at Port Colborne on the Welland Canal.

Atty. Gen. Carter presented the report of the committee appointed to select the standing committees.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the report be concurred in.—Carried.

Mr. Brown laid on the table the returns to an address for information in regard to the salaries of Judges.

Mr. M. C. Cameron introduced a Bill to amend chapter 55 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada respecting building societies.

The order being called for the House to go into committee on the act respecting the Civil Code of Lower Canada.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said he would be ready to proceed with this measure on Friday.

On Motion of Atty. Gen. Cartier, the Bill respecting the inspection of pot and pearl ashes was read a second time and referred to the committee on banking and commerce.

Mr. Galt moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the resolution 'That a supply be granted to Her Majesty.'

Mr. Dorion asked if the Government were now prepared to announce what steps, if any they were about to take on the measures referred to in the report of the Delegates to England, the Intercolonial Railway, the Reciprocity Treaty, the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory and the defences of Canada.

Atty. Gen Cartier said he would read an announcement of the intentions of the Government which would be found to embrace an answer with reference to each of the points named. He proceeded to read the following paper:

1st. On the subject of Confederation, the Government do not propose to recommend any further action to Parliament during this session.

2nd. It is not the intention of the Government to introduce any measures for the construction of fortifications, nor do they intend to expend the vote for a million dollars passed last session, before the meeting again of Parliament.

3rd. The whole subject of Militia, in all its branches, is not undergoing a strict revision under the able officer who has been appointed Adjutant-General; and it is not expected that the Government will be prepared this session to re-consider the provisions of the Militia Act, though probably some minor amendments may be required. The estimates for militia service are now being prepared, and when submitted, will explain the action to be taken by the Government, pursuant to the understanding entered into in London.

4th. The subject of Reciprocity has been, and is still engaging the anxious consideration of the Government. Under the authority of the Imperial Government a meeting of Delegates from the British North American Provinces, under the Presidency of the Gov-General entitled a Confederate Council to advise on Treaties of Commerce, will meet in Quebec next month, with the view of arranging for united action in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty. As this conference is to take place shortly, it is not at present considered advisable to indicate the policy of the Government, further than to state that they are prepared to enter into negotiations with the American Government on the most liberal and friendly footing.

5th. The Government have no occasion to make an application to Parliament on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. They can but reiterate the declaration already made by the Parliament of Canada, that they regard the construction of the Intercolonial Railway as a necessary accompaniment and condition of confederation, to be prosecuted without delay on the accomplishment of confederation.

6th. It is the intention of the Government to bring the question of the North-West Territory before Parliament this session. As the delegates to England were not prepared, absolutely, to undertake that the guaranteed loan would would be applied for the committee of the Imperial Cabinet did not consider it advisable to enter upon the details, but intimated that their desire would be to arrange all terms, both as regards the period and the loan, rate of interest and sinking fund, in the manner that would best promote the interests of the Province.

7th. It is not intended to make any material alteration in the Customs Excise, or Stamp Duties this session.

After some discussion the House went into committee and adopted the resolution that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. The report to be received on Friday.

Mr. Holton asked the Finance Minister when he would make his financial statement.

Mr. Galt replied that he might perhaps be in a position to make it on Friday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Quebec, Aug. 14.

An account of the expenditure under the vote of credit of $2,380,000 was laid before the House to-day. There was expended up to the 30th of June, $716,432. The following are the items—For civil government $20,000; administration of justice $29,000; extradition cases $7,300; Penetanguishene Reformatory and and Beaufort Asylum $17,600; Intercolonial Railway Survey $9,800; Calounges slides $27,000; Trinity House, Montreal, &c, $9,600; for seigneurial indemnity to townships $14,600; protection of the frontier of Upper Canada $5,000; ditto Lower Canada $24,600; the Dublin Exhibition $4,600; St Alban's raiders $53,700; Post-office services $82,300; militia for frontier service $383,000; Crown lands for surveys $35,000.

The total expenditure for the current three months is $1,301,300, which is made up thus—civil government $70,000; administration police $30,000; penitentiary $60,000; legislation $70,000; lunatic asylum and marine hospital $60,000; militia $100,000; emigration and quarantine $20,000; public works and buildings $200,000; roads, &c., $111,700; provincial steamers $35,000; lighthouses, &c., $35,000; township indemnity $25,000; miscellaneous and unforeseen $100,000; collection of revenue $300,000. The balance unappropriated amounts to $363,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.

THE GAMES.

The following is the result of the Games at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday:—

THROWING THE 14 LB. HAMMER.

Four Entries. Won by Simeon Frazer, Portsmouth. Distance, 89 feet 10½ inches. Prize $3.

PUTTING THE STONE

Four Entries. Won by Simeon Frazer. Distance, 28 feet 11 inches. Prize $3.

TOSSING THE CABER.

Five Entries. Won by John Grey, Kingston. Distance, 35 feet. Prize $3.

HIGH LEAP.

Three Entries. Corporal Tattersann, R. A., and John Grey, equal. Height, 4 feet 11 inches. Prize $3—divided equally.

LONG JUMP.

Five Entries. Won by Corporal Tattersann, R.A. Distance, 15 feet 11 inches. Prize $3.

LONG RACE—800 YARDS.

Eleven Entries. Won by Thomas Hay, Pittsburgh. Corporal Tattersann, second. These two were the only ones who stood out well till the end of the race. Tattersann complained of foul play, in consequence of which a purse of $8 was got up on the ground for a race between Hay and Tattersann, and resulted in Hay coming in a long way ahead. The prize for the first race was $4.

COMPETITION PIPE MUSIC.

Three Entries—the two Pipers from the King's Own Borderers, and Mr. George Barclay, of Portsmouth. First Prize won by Duncan Stewart, K. O. B. Second, G. Barclay and Alexander McLaghlin K.O.B., equal. Prize—Brooches