Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the statement made in answer to the application of Mr Fox was, that the Attorney General to the United States Government would proceed to the place where the trial was to be held, and that he had instructions trial was to be held, ann that he had instructions given him as to his mode of proceeding, which he (Lord John Russell) did not think it necessary to state at that moment. It appeared that the Atalitorney General proceeded to the place of trial, but did not take any course himself. The counsel for Mr. M'Leod declared that one of the defences of Mr. M'Leod was, that the act had been authorised the process of the Mr. Position was processed and he therefore more by the British government, and he, therefore, mo-ved that the case should be removed to a Federal Court. That application has been complied with, and the case had been removed into a Federal Court, and that court would judge of the defence which he (Lord John Russell) supposed it was impossible for him to do in the court of the State of New York. ney General of the United States could do that

Mr P. Howard thought that at a time when this country, as well as the United States, were deploring the loss of the able chief magistrate of that country, it was highly indelicate to press such a motion as this just as the new governor was undertaking the management of the United States. [Hear, hear,] He believed that there was a strong feeling on both sides of the Atlantic for the preservation of the amicable relations between the two countries. [Cries of Hear, hear.] The great commercial body was particularly anxious on the subject, and was particularly desirous that the greatest deliberation should attend the conducting of those appetituions.

Mr. T. Duncomes said, that according to the doctrine of the right hom, beronet, the country had doctrine of the right hom perforet, the country had no right to the possession of the same information as was possessed by other countries. They only asked for papers up to the time of the arrest of McLeod, and he wished to know why the British parliament should not have full information as well as the Congression the United States.— The right hone baronet was assisting in smother-ing this information. What he wanted to know was, why a British subject, Mr. McLeod, was detained a prisoner in the United States. He wished to ask, did they mean to allow the trial of Mr. McLeod to proceed? (Cheers.) The feeling of the country was, that the national honour was compromised by Mr. McLeod being detained arisens. The authtion of his article had direct in the country was that the national honour was compromised by Mr. McLeod being detained arisens. prisoner. The question of his guilt had nothing to do with the matter. The general opinion was that they would escape from their dilemma by its their discontinuer all the time of the destruction of the Caroline, Mr. McLeod was not present. But that had nothing to do with the

Mr. McLeod had been arrested and detained .-Now, if they had a right to detain him, they had a right to dry him; whe if they had a right to dry him; they had a right to dry him; they had a right to a be his being found guilty. Did they intend to allow Mr. McLeod to be executed in such a case? low Mr. McLeod to be executed in such a case; if they were right Mr. McLeod ought not be imprisoned at all.—Would they insist upon his release? (Cheers.) It was an unportant question. Suppose Capt. Brown, who commanded the expedition which had destroyed the Caroline and which had most justly and properly destroyed her, in his opinion—suppose Captain Brown was travelling in the United States, he would be liable to be arrested. Suppose he was arrested and tried, and the consequence should be that he was found gulky, were the people of England to submit to that? were the people of England to submit to that? Were the people of England to allow one of its officers to be put on his kilal for obeying their orders? That was the question. He would ask the noble lord, did he mean to let Mr. McLeod's trial proceed? That gentleman was imprisoned now six months, and he [Mr. T. Duncombe] would repeat it, the people of England ought to know why their fellow subject was imprisoned. Certainly if the hon, member would divide the house on the question, he [Mr. T. Duncombe] would vote with

"Bin."R. Prez begged to explain. The question asked was not whether Mr. McLeod would be released or not. 'Ha (Sir'R. Pebl) gave no opinion on that. What he said was, that when the hon. sgahlleman moved for the papers referred to, the production of which, it was thied, would be prejudicial to the public interest, he Sir R. Peel] said that it was his opinion that they ought not to be

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but the motion was negatived without a division AFFAIRS WITH CHINA.

7th, in the House of Peers.

LORD MEEBOURNE-said, in waswer to questions, that farther information had been received from China. The government certainly could not know at present whether there had been any ultimate conclusion of the articles alluded to. retructions, however, had been sent out that if the ftreaty should be signed, founded on those articles, ald not be satisfactory, and could not be approved of by the government, and they could not recommend her Majesty to sanction it. This was the decision taken here, and was not the decision of the Governor General.

FROM THE EAST. The overland mail arrived on the 5th, bringing advices from Macao to the 12th of February, Calcutta to the 22nd of March, and Bombay to the 1st

Cantain Elliott and Keshen had not vet brough their little matters to a close, notwithstanding the jub lant assurances we have had so often, that the Chinese affair was all settled; in fact no progress whatever has been made, so far as any body could discover. It will be seen, by the way, in our Par-liamentary summary, that the government has at last become weary of Captain Elliott's inefficiency, and sent out another captain to displace

The substance of the intelligence, as regards the Chinese questicn, may be given in these fet words-"the negotiations were still going on." On the 27th of Janu. ry Captain Elliot and Keshen contrived to come ogether, for the first time since their interview at Pechele, but it was only to diae-the Chinese comm ssioner being the given On the 30th Captain Elliot issued a circular, in-

forming the British subjects that he did not think it advisable for them to go to Canton.

On the 1st of February a joint proclamation wa Hong Kong, advising them that the island had become British territory, and that if they chose to remain they must consider themselves British subjects, being guaranteed in the free exercise of religious and social customs &c.

All this time, however, the general impression was that Keshen was only negotiating to gain time, and that the "question" would not be settled without some more canonading. The correspondent of the Overland Courier of April 1st says,

under date of Macao, February 11—
With reference to our circular of the 18th, and "Captain Elliot's of the 20th ult. we regret to report that the preliminary arrangements therein an-mounced are still in suspense, and trade continues still suspended, with the utmost ancertainty as to when it may be reopened, which it ought to have been on the 2d inst. Keshen's arrangements are extremely unpalatable to the local authorities and people of Canton, who have all along confidently stated that they would not be sanctioned by the Emperor, which is strongly confirmed by the warlike preparations going on at Canton, and it is new commissioner is on the way to supersede Keshen. It is the general opinion of the mmunity that matters cannot be arranged for some time yet, and that more fighting will p

The smuggling of tea goes on with increased fa-cility, but the qualities brought down are inferior, and prices exceedingly high. The Chieftain and Parrockhall are nearly laden for England with teas obtained in this manner.

The blockade of Canton was still declared

It was reported that an Imperial edict had ar-rived at Canton, in relation to the taking of the forts at Chuenpee and Tycoktow, very hostile to

THE PUNJAUB. - The strife between Shere Sing

preparing to interfere, a large force being assem-bled on the frontier, but owing to the advanced stage of the season nothing would probably be done before October.

AFFGHANISTAN. - Commotions and were going on in this part of Asia also. The Britwere going on in this part of Asia also. The Dit-ish troops were busily employed in collecting re-venue for their protege, Shah Soojah—that is, in suppressing the local rebellions occasioned by his exactions—and in these affairs some Bittish offiexactions—and in these ariairs some Billish offi-cers had been killed. In the meantime it was whispered that Shah Shoojah was intrigging to get rid of his English allies and protectors, seeking aid to that end from Persia.

Scinde.-The British troops in this region were still fighting, being kept on the aleit by the incur-sions of the hill tribes.

PERSIA. - Trouble was anticipated in this empire. The Shah was in declining health, and if he should die a furious civil war is expected to grow out of disputes for the succession. event Russia will interfere, having guaranteed the throne to his eldest son. The troops were unruly

for want of pay. HERAT .- Yar Mahomed, the vizier of Kam Ran, and the real ruler of the country, had been tortur-ing some British subjects to extort money—so the report goes—and the Anglo Indian government was likely to have another war on hand in that onaster.

The question between these powers is now said to be finally settled. The Oriental Observer says the Sultan has agreed.

1st, that Mehemet Ali's hereditary possession of Egypt shall be absolute, the succession being from father to son; 2dly, that the hereditary go-vernor may appoint all his own officers, refraining only from the nomination of pachas; and, 3dly, that he shall pay to the Porte, in lieu of one fourth of the aggregate of his revenue, a fixed annual contribution, the exact amount of which is now inder discussion.

It may be, however, that the Pacha will no old himself quite satisfied with these concessions. But three points are here yielded in his favor, and if we remember right there are several others in the hatti-sheriff to which he objected. SPAIN.

The regency question was settled on the 8th of May, the Cortes having on that day, by a vote of 153 to 136, determined on appointing a single regent. They then, by a vote of 179, elected Espartero sole regent. had 103 votes. Que ent. His competitor, Arguelles, Queen Christina was at Paris, living in the Palais Royal, but breakfasting and diving every day at the Tuileries. She employed most of her time in writing. RUSSIA.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander and the Princess Many of Hesse Darmstact took place on the 28th of April, at St. Peterburgh. On this occasion the Emperor issued three ordinances in favor of Poland—one sparing the lives of all persons under scatterine of death, commuting their punishment to perpetual imprisonment; other sentences, to imprisonment; fines and corporal punishment are write few averagions. ishment, are, with a few exceptions, entirely re-mitted. The second remits certain arrears of debt to the Treasury; and the third extends pardon or a remittance of punishment, to a number of politieal offenders.

Reports are rife in England as to a change o

Ministry, but none, we believe, can be relied on. The Brighton Herald, in noticing these, says:one is, that Earl Spencer will be Premier instead of Lord Melbourne, who, with Lord Palmerston, will retire; the latter to be succeeded by Lord Clarendon. Another is, that Lord John Russell will be Premier, and that various changes would follow his acceptance of that office. A third, that Sir Robert Peel will be Premier, the Duke of Wellington taking a nominal office to give dignity to the Administration. We place no kind of reliance on these rumours; but doubtless great changes are at hand. It is certain that a great changes are at hand. 'It is certain that a dissolution of Parliament must take place at no distant day; and, after a lapse of ten years, the people will have to decide whether the old wretched system that is dragging every man down to poverty and distress is still to be propped up through misrepresentation and ignorance; or whether a more reasonable and enlightened policy is to believing a great product of the contract o is to be pursued." The same journal, in speaking of the debate

he Sugar duties, savs:-

"Very fittle excitement prevails upon the mat-ter. Feople certainly talk about it; but it is with air of utter indifference. They seem to have made up their minds that Ministers will be it a minority that Parliament will be dissolved, and an election, as a matter of course, ensue; that Ministers will as a matter of course, ensue; that ministers wangain little, or rather lose, by it; that the Tories will gain an ascendancy, and that then the time will arrive for a simultaneous movement among all classes of Reformers, to place reform principles far beyond the reach of assailants in future

The general belief is that there will be a majority of 30 against Ministers, who will have to de cide on what future course they will adoptwhether an appeal to the country or a dissolution

We find it stated in the Hobart Town Advertise er of November 24th that some of the Canadians have escaped from Green Ponds, under-rather extraordinary circumstances.

## Colonial.

We are most reluctantly compelled to notice the complaints made to us against the Forwarders. We are aware that no contract has this year been made by the government for the conveyance up-wards of the thousands that have landed at our Port; nevertheless, the activity of the Emigrant Committee, and Agent, leaves little to apprehend, in regard to those emigrants who would have been furnished with free passages. But it has been stated to us by many, after their return to Mon-treal, that they proceeded in the Forwarders' boats from hence, having pa at their passage to Kingslon, and that after having proceeded a part of the way they were set ashore, and left behind to live at their own charge until it night suit the convenience of the Forwarders to fulfil the remainder of a contract for which they were already paid. do not choose, at present to mention any names, nor have we, as yet advised any remedy tience; if, however, we hear more of such cruel, as well as unfair proceedings, it will become our duty to expose the parties, and point out a more prompt remedy.—[Mont. Transcript.]

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. This delightful spot, alike the resort of the fashionable and to the invalid, has not only been crowded with visitors, but has added to the reputaion of its waters by some remarkable cures, fected in the short space of a fortnight. If we obtain permission from the parties benefited we shall consider it a duty to make known the nature

It must be a great satisfaction to Mr. Parker to near the comments of the numerous visitors on the improved appearance, accommodation and comfort,

which are this year so remarkable.

The journey from Montreal is now performed with great ease in a day, the Ottawa Company having laid on the "Caledonia" steamer for passengers.—[ib:]

Errosson Profester.-A decked Barge, he ERICSSON PROPELLER.—A decked Barge, helonging to Sanderson & Murray, calculated to carry 1000 Barrels of Flour has recently been fitted up at this place with one of these engines of 15 horse power. On the first trial the boat ran from 6 to 7 miles per hour, and so satisfied is Mr. Sanderson of its capability and adaptation to the object intended that the Boat was immediately loaded, & he proceeded with it to Montreal yesterday morning. The machiner is terry eighle in the monning. The machinery is very simple in its construction and occupies but a small space in the stern of the Barge, adding so little to her incumbrance, that she will carry as much as formerly into THE PUNJAUR.—The strife between Shere Sing about 100 berrels bulk: or nearly the original and the Rance, or widow of Kurruck Sing, was quantity, if the most Rigging and sails be laid as-

still going on, with the usual accompaniment of assassinations and the like. The British were engines into two other Barges which they intend to have in operation in about 2 or 3 weeks. These propellers are admirably adapted to Can-al and river navigation, and are, destined to work material changes in the melliod, of transport and add much to the Commercial facilities of the coun-try.—[Brockville Recorder.]

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. On Tuesday last, as the Barges which conveyed part of the 67th Regiment, on their way to Kingston, were passing through the locks at this place, one of the Soldiers, a fine young man, named John Ward, unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. Also found drowned above the Chaudiere Falls, two Rattsa verdict returned accordingly.-[Bytown Gaz.

CASUALTY.—On Monday Morning last a man named McIsaac was drowned in the Canal locks at Coteau du Lac; it seems that he was standing on the side wall and stretched out his hand to person on board of a barge then passing through and in doing so, lost his balance and fell into the Canal, when he must almost immediately have been deprived of life, he was instantly picked up, but all attempts at resuscitation proved ineffectual. -[Cornwall Observer.]

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS. Since the 2nd of June, there were no less than

3,000 emigrants arrived in this city. They seem to be in good health—chiefly young married people. We have opposed a tide of emigration to Canada, for some time back, and yet we feel for the people who leave the place of the scenes of their youth, their friends and relations, to come here when there is no preparation made for them. We regret much there are no public works in progress to employ them; but the unsettled state of affairs in Canada, latterly, nust account for the want of enterprise and public improvements. Now that emigrants are daily pouring in upon us, it is to be hoped the attention of both branches of the Legislature will be directed to the advancement of the intended settlers—they have many difficul-ties to encounter, which can be soothed into calm comfort, by the diligent endeavors of our enlight-ened members. We have a liberal House, generally speaking—and from the liberal character of that House, much is expected. If they co-operate cordially with his Excellency, in whose policy we have the utmost confidence, we have no doubt he will forward the best interests of the new settlers—urge government works to be instituted, in order to afford employment—make liberal grants of land to those who are willing to settle among us, by which means emigration will be countenanced by those who were heretofore unfavorable to it .- [Toronto Mirror.]

## Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1841.

A memorial was presented on Friday last, to His Excellency the Governor General, signed by the Ministers of the town, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and several Magistrates, by the Mayor and Members of the Corporation, together with 311 of the inhabitants, requesting His Excellency's interference in the present steam boat arrangemehts for carrying the mail, by which the sanctity of the Sabbath is violated. 'The Chronicle says-

The Governor General replied to the de putation who waited on His Excellency with the Memorial,

"That he fully appreciated and honored the motives which induced them to submit the subject of this Memorial to his consideration; and acknowledged the magnitude of the evil complained of. But if the principle which this Memorial advocated, were to fully carried out, it would produce so much delay and inconvenience in several places throughout the Province, that he feared, under existing circumstances, the alteration raved for could not be effected. The principle maintained by the Memorialists, he was aware, was sanctioned in England, so that no mail left London on the Sunday; and in this Province the same principle had been adopted in so far as concerned Montreal and Toronto, 'Should Kingston become the permanent Seat of Government, it might be necessary to adopt the same arrangement here; at present, however, consulting the general convenience of the whole Province, he did not see how the object they had so much at heart could be accomplished without the utmost inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Province generally."

It is reported that A. Manahan, Esq. M. P. P. for Kingston, has received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the port of Toronto, vacant by the death of Major Carfrae. We understand there were no less than 70 applications for the situation-sixtynine of whom, in all probability, feel that they have been slighted, and are perhaps, quite offended. His Excellency, we opine thinks us the queerest set he ever did see.

DEATH FROM TAKING SALTPETRE.-The Colonist of Toronto states that a few days ago Mary McCasline died in that city by taking a quantity of saltpetre, which had been given her through mistake for salts, at the shop of Mr. John Beatty. The too common practice of grocers and dry good merchants dealing in drugs, with which they are totally anacquainted, cannot be too strongly reprehended. Another dangerous practice is, the employment of boys and ignorant persons in apothecary shops. There are too many fatal occurrences similar to the one mentioned summary OF FIRST DAY'S PROor treated with indifference.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE .- We understand the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston has let his splendid new building situated a few rods in rear of the Parliament House, to be occupied as a Boarding House by Mr. Botsford, formerly of the Ontario House, Toronto. The healthy situation and commodious accommodations of this establishment will be duly appreciated by Members.

The election of Directors of the Comme cial Bank of the Midland District, for the ensuing year, took place on the 7th inst., and resulted in the following selection :- Hon. John Kirby, Hon. John Hamilton, J. S. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. P., John A. Macdonald, Esq., John Macpherson, Esq., John Mowat, Esq., Joseph Bruce, Esq., William Logie, Esq., John Marks, Esq., D. Prentiss, Esq. The Board met on the following day, when

Dr. Bradly, said to be a "thorough-paced Radical," has been appointed Emigrant Agent for Toronto. We have not heard the number of Applicants for the office, but in all probability they were not "few and far between."

It is stated that a new Medical Board has been formed at Toronto, with the following gentlemen as members: Dr. Widmer, Dr. men, Isidore Demoulin, and Luke Deaunea, Canadians. An inquest was held on the bodies, and Gwynne, Dr. Hornby, Dr. Telfer, and Dr.

> We beg to return our sincere thanks to Charles Mondelet, Esq., for a copy of his very excellent "Letters on Elementary and Practical Education." By their publication in a compact form, Mr. M. has conferred a lasting benefit upon the people of Canada.

The Official Gazette for Canada has been removed to Kingston. It is printed by Messrs. Fisher & Kemble, of Quebec, late Government Printers for Lower Canada. A Supplement to the Gazette was issued on Saturday evening, containing the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF CANADA. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to call the following Gentlemen to the Legislative Council of the Province, viz:-

R. S. JAMESON, HONBLE. P. DE BLAQUIERE, PETER McGILL, R. B. SULLIVAN. R. E. CARON, WILLIAM MORRIS, GEORGE PEMBERTON, ALEXANDER FRASER. BARTHELEMI JOLIETTE, JAMES CROOKS, JULES QUESNEL. ADAM FERGUSSON. JOHN FRASER, JOHN MACAULAY, ETIENNE MAYRAND, JOHN HAMILTON, F. P. BRUNEAU, JOHN McDonald, ADAM FERRIE, OLIVIER BERTHELET, CAPT. AUGUSTUS BALDWIN, J. B. TACHE, H. P. KNOWLTON, and THOMAS McKAY, - Esquires. By Command, T. W. C. MURDOCH, Government House,

Kingston, the 9th June, 1841. Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Kingston, the 10th June, 1841. His Excellency The Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments,

ROBERT SYMPSON JAMESON, Esquire, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province JAMES FITZGIBBON, Esquire, to the Clerk of the

Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.
WILLIAM BUNNS LINDSAY, Esquire, to be Clerk
of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of

Canada.
F. S. Janvis, Gentleman, to be Usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

G. Chrisholm, Gentleman, to be Serjeant at Arms of the Legislative Assembly of the Province

of Canada.

By Command, D. DALY. Secretary of the Province.

Office of the Secretary of the Province. Kingston, 10th June, 1841.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, has been pleased to make the following appointment, regard to Mr. Cuvillier.

neral of the Province of Canada. By Command,

D. DALY.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states, the the wreck of a schooner called the Highland Chief. which was lost with all on board, during a storr on Lake Erie, six or seven years ago, has been discovered on the Buffalo side of a 'place called Sturgeon point. She was a staunch, new craft, built in Canada, and had a full cargo of produce on board. This is the first intelligence which has been received of the Chief, and of the fate of thos on board, some eight individuals.

We give below an abstract of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on the election of Speaker. It will be seen that Mr Cuvillier, member for Huntingdon was unanimously chosen by the House. It gives us much pleasure to be able to state, that on so important a matter so much good feeling prevailed among the members; and we sincere ly hope that this will be followed up by like spirit of mutual conciliation and confidence. The country demands the action of Parliament in more important matters than squabbles for party supremacy. There is an immense quantity of business to do; and we trust the time of honorable members will be occupied in devising measures of relief and improvement.—As justly remarked by Mr. Thorburn, " If ever there was a time to offer a peace offering, it was now; and that the body of the people of Upper Canada were for moderation." We heartily re-echo his sentiments; at the same time we are free to admit, that the Government must be equally conciliatory, and evince a desire to carry measures in furtherance of the often expressed wishes of the majority of the Canadian people.

TIVE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the meeting of Parliament, -notice having been given on Saturday in the supplement to the Quebec Gazette, that the Commissioners for administering the Oath to members, would be in attendance at 12 o'clock, the House was filled to overflowing at that hour, and eighty members were sworn in-four being abs The members having taken their seats, the Clerk read His Excellency's Proclamation convening the Parliament, as also the third clause of the Union Act.

Mr. Morin then rose, seconded by Mr. Merritt, moved that Mr. Cuvillier be the Speaker. Mr. M. remarked that he trusted all former differences would be buried, and the business of the country be proceeded with amicably. In proposing Mr. Cuvillier as Speaker of this House, he did so because he new him to be a tried British subject, and a gentleman well versed in parliamentary bu-

Mr. Merritt made a few remarks to much the same effect; and concluded by saying he would support Mr. C. because the latter was J. S. Cartwright, Esq. was re-elected Presi. an advocate for Responsible Government.

Col. Prince supported the motion with acted in accordance with the entry pleasure, because Mr. Cuvillier, like himself, was a moderate reformer, and conceived that by voting for that gentleman, he was paying is own constituents a compliment, many of them being Lower Canadians. He trusted that members from the Lower Province would hold out the hand of friendship, and evince a desire to pull together by throwing aside party feelings. The hon. gentleman concluded by paying a tribute of respect to the talents and deportment of the late Speaker, Sir Al-

lan Napier NoNab.
Mr. Hincks said, in order to prevent being misunderstood, and to do what he deemed his duty to his constituents, he would briefly state his reasons why he should vote for Mr. Cuvillier as Speaker of this House. So soon as the elections were over, he took the best means of ascertaining who the most competent person would be to fill the Chair; and the result at which he arrived, made him support Mr. Cuvillier. Mr. H. said he was well assured that Mr. C. was firmly opposed to the Civil List being withdrawn from the people, and had no confidence whatever in the present Administration, being entirely opposed to its Lower Canadian policy. When Mr. Hincks sat down,

Mr. Cartwright rose, and with much warmth said, that he had not intended to oppose the motion of the hon, and learned member for Nicolett; but after the speech had been made by the hon, member for Oxford, but when at length the motion w he felt it his duty to move, in amendment, that Sir Allan Napier McNab be Speaker of the House according to the Ho this honorable House.

Mr. Johnston remarked, that he did not believe Mr. Cuvillier entertained the views attributed to him by Mr. Hincks.

Mr. Price concurred with Mr. Hincks in thinking that Mr. Cuvillier could not have any confidence in the present Administration, as it was composed of materials that could not possibly work together; that he Mr. Cuvillier was a supporter of Lord Durham's policy, which was not carried out by the present administration.

Mr. J. P. Roblin regretted that such remarks should have fallen from Mr. Hincks He thought the present a very improper time to make such remarks; he would support Mr. Cuvillier for Speaker, and he thought that any expression of Mr. C.'s views at this time was uncalled for.

Mr. Thorburn concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Roblin, and said that the body of the people in Upper Canada desired moderation, and if there ever was a time to bury distinctions, and offer a peace-offering country, now was that time. He tho't Mr. Cuvillier every way qualified, and after paying a compliment to Sir Allan McNab, concluded by hoping the hon, member for Lenox and Addington would withdraw his mendment.

Mr. Hincks explained by saying that he did not press nor desire any expression of opinion from Mr. Cuvillier; but claimed a right to state, on what ground he supported that gen-

Mr. Cameron trusted that the discussion vas at an end; he thought the Speaker should be able to speak both the French and English languages, and it was chiefly for this reason he should support Mr. Cuvillier.
Sir A. N. McNab requested the hon. mem-

ber for Lenox and Addington to withdraw his motion of amendment; and he thought Mr. Hincks justified in giving his reasons for supporting Mr. Cuvillier, and that every member ought to do the same.

Mr. Cartwright withdrew the amendment

occordingly.

Mr. Steel regretted exceedingly that Mr.

Hincks should have disturbed the unanimity that prevailed among hon. gentlemen with

Mr. Aylwin rose and said, that he agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Hincks. He (Mr A.) deemed it his duty to declare why he supported Mr. Cuvillier; and for one, he would certainly not support that gentleman, if he had not confidence in him; he thought t necessary that the Speaker should be a gen leman possessing the confidence of the whole House; he, however, would prefer Mr. Viger, but would yield to the disposition of the Jpper Canadians, and vote for Mr. Cuvillier; it still being on the express understanding, that Mr. C. had really no confidence in the present Government-if he (Mr. A.) thought

otherwise, he would rather vote for Sir Allan McNab, or any other tory, than the hon. member for Huntingdon. Mr A. was convinced, nowever, that Mr. Cuvillier was opposed to the present administration, and to make the matter certain, that gentleman ought to give an expression of his views; although he was extremely desirous that unanimity should exist, he could not sacrifice his principles to preserve it; he thought on the part of Mr Cuvillier an expression of opinion was necessary, not only, that the people of this great Province should clearly understand our position but that the people of England, if indeed they took any interest in our affairs, should also comprehend it. Mr. Aylwin repeated that although he would desire to see that true martyr to his country, Mr. Viger placed in the chair still to preserve cordiality he should vote for Mr. Cuvillier. Mr. Morin, concurred with some of the sentiments just uttered by Mr. Aylwin, but would consider it extremely wrong to press, for an expression of Mr. Cuvillier's opinion, at this time, thinks such a course on the part of Mr. C. would be out of place and expose the House to embarrassment and contention, without doing any good whatever. Mr M. would conclude by recommending Mr. Cuvillier not to state his political views at this time. Mr. Smith (of Frontenac) rose and said, that

for his part he had every confidence in the admin istration, and thought the remarks of Mr. Hincks in bad taste at this particular time. Mr. Smith thought it would be imprudent in Mr. Cuvillier to state his political views, and in fact the proceed ings of the hon, member for Oxford would, if carried out, be equal to a declaration of want of confidence in the Government, a course that would lead to a dissolution of this body.

The Att'y Gen. for U. C. said he had not intended to take any part in this discussion, but he could not remain silent after what had fallen from the last speaker. When he, the Att'y Gen. heard the House threatened with a dissolution, because it expressed, in accordance with the constitution, its views on any question, he must repudiate the idea that such sentiments were held by the Government. He highly approved of Mr. Cuvillier, as Speaker, on account of his speaking the French language, Mr. Isaac Buchanan differed from the Hon.

Member for Oxford in bringing up any thing likely to recall the past. The present Administration as yet had no character—it had no confidence in

itself. (Laughter.)

Mr. James Durand supported Mr. Cuvillier in consequence of his being an impartial and dignified gentleman, who would give a tone to the house and he was satisfied that Mr. C. could never fill the chair were he not supported by the Reform-ers present. He believed Mr. C. was a Reformer, and would only support the Government when it time that I shall draw your atte

ettlement and disposal or ears bighly desirable t self-government, which tent throughout that pa as formerly Upper Can extended application the hould exercise a great ir own local affairs. the people.

After some few remarks by Kee After some few remarks by Mess Chesley, the motion was put, that be Spaaker of the House, whice without a dissenting voice; whe without and Merr et conducted Mr. Mr. C. begged that the Ho der its vote and choose some upon this subject to be icit your earnest atten of such a form of loca son to be its Speaker, but in its choice, Mr. C. be he could not express his fee heartfelt gratitude for the hi icts of the Provin with it as may ensure hilst it preserves invic Crown, and maintain ice pure from party a provision for the education first duties of the state, the want of it is grevo to fan efficient system is truction may be placed ork of difficulty—but its demands that it should be the consideration of that and I shall be most anxis ra lil the co-operation is found impossible so to to obtain a measure who fail, I trust that at which an advance to a me, and the difficulty une province now labor may leet to such improvement more may point, but.

Illustrate the state of the propose to you for the public service to be ast possible delay. I have propose to you for tak which Her Majesty's Gefor carrying into effect hare deemed most designed the control of the propose to you for tak which Her Majesty's Gefor carrying into effect hare deemed most despurpose shall be economicated.

conferred upon him. It fe fill the office correctly; he would do his best endeavor factorily the important trust Then turning to the Lower C repeated his remark in French.
having been laid on the table,
then moved that the House ad warm and animated debate for we have not room in our colu ability and research was displa speakers, Messrs. Draper, Din support of the adjournment and vigorously opposed, by Messa & Morin. These latter gentleme that they had not the power were not an orginised body; a the transaction of business. trary to parliamentary usage t circumstances; and but unsupported by statute law: Mr. Viger contended with gree sition, insisting that Pa the House accordingly adjourned



rable Gentlemen and wisdom and prudence I the different important come before you. Can which the Imperial Lement desire for the well in Empire, cannot find agge counsels. The go amounced to you also empowered to stat at oderote annually a fences of the Province-instino which I have celare, that Her North intained at all hazards a degree of the sincerity we desire in promote the assist in the well working it is a setablished. I have a setablished. I have the well working in the single promote the said in the setablished. I have setablished. I have ceredit you may require reddity ou may require eredit you may require eredit you may require eredit you may require.

takings—the confidence eredit you may require the British People wa and establishing thems carry improvement to a advance of trade and the months affords amraquility in restoring to sperity.

dissensions mar the flattore us—may your effort reat practical improver tands so much in need, Providence which has of the British dominic quided as to ensure to

suided as to ensure to abjects, and to United C led People.

E HON. ROBERT B

man has resigned his

and he has done so,

whatever, in the Admir

well known principles

nd his repeated declarant a government which without, and the principle ment, we think, the heat with his vote of ye former conduct in thus

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New York papers of

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E COURTS OF I

Sir Hugh, persuade m Star-chamber matter of Sir John Falstaffs, he Shallow, Esquire. In the County of Glow and Caran. Ay, Cousin Slender, a Ay, and ratotorum to

I am a wisemore, an officer; and
householder; and wh
ty a piece of flesh as
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and one that knows,
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lbeseech you, Sir, to ever Visor of Wincot, Against Clement Perf There are many compthat Visor; That Visor is an arran ledge. I grant your Worshi Sir: but yet God forbid, Sir, but a some

Contenance at his have served your Worship, truly, Sir, if I cannot once Or twice in a quarter against an

against an Honest man, I have be With your Worship

Belch. We are polymerry mer

For the Kingston He

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able Gentlemen and C

PROVINCE OF CANADA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Kingston, June 15 & cy the Governor General proceeding Chamber of the Legislative Council a ment Building. The Members of all Council being there assembled, list was pleased to command the attain Members of the Assembly, and that present, Austin Cuvillier, Esquite, M. the County of Huntingdon in cy that the choice of the Assembly had on him to be their Speaker. The & demanded the customary privileges, Excellency having granted, wa the First Session of the First Palies Province of Canada with the follow from the Throne :-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislat ! And Gentlemen of the House of Ann I have deemed it right to assemble arliest period which the circumst Province, and the duties imposed upo Imperial Act for the Union of the Can which this Legislature is constitut ted, and it is with since satisfaction that you to deliberate on the great and impe

ests committed to our charge. A subject of Her Majesty, an inhabite bouring States, charged with a prince No time was lost by the Executived hal in remonstrating against this proceeds wision was made for ensuring to the idea means of defence, pending the father Her Majesty's Government. The Quantum Control of the C Her Majesty's Government. The Quer sentative at Washington has since beel to demand his release. Of the result mand I am not yet apprised, but I have commands to assure her faithful subjet da of Her Majesty's fixed determinant them with the whole weight of Herne

Arrang ments were completed du the Treasury, the rates of Post of this Colony and the United Kingdons ly reduced; and a more speedy and prevention of letters between different and veyance of letters between different parts. ments made by the Deputy Post More under my directions. A commission ha pointed by me to enquire into and rest whole Post Office system of British Nat ca, and I confidently anticipate that its labours will be the establishmen curing improvements in the intern tion by Post within the Colony, which we have already obtained in the

cation with the Mother Country. Many subjects of deep importance la welfare of the Province demand you tion, upon some of which I have di be prepared, which will be subm

Amongst them, first in imp juncture of alfairs, is the adoption developing the resources of the Pro considered and extensive Public works pid settlement of the Country, the 12 man's property within it, the ad future fortunes, are deeply affected

The improvement of the nav shores of Lake Eie and Lake Huton -the establishment of new inten tions in the Inland Districts, are well a great outlay, but promising of turns. To undertake them success will undoubtedly be required, and condition of the Province as it star would seem to forbid the attempt the satisfaction of informing you had ceived authority from Her Majestrie to state, that they are prepared to the perial Parliament to afford their assistance and transportant undertakings. In the fell peace, and tranquillity will be happinged in this Province my death a condition ed in this Province under the c by Parliament, and that nothing b its most pressing difficulties is w advancement to prosperity, they Parliament, by affording the guard perial Treasury for a lo than a million and a half sterling, ince for the double purpose of pressure of the interest on the Publication enabling it to proceed with those dertakings whose progress durin years has been arrested by the Fit I shall direct a measure to you embracing a plan for this pu lay before you, for your informathe People of Canada, extracts which convey to me this most gra In immediate connexion with the ital upon public works is the su-tion, and the disp sal and sett

lands. There exist within the so certain of producing a healthy gration from the Mother Country, ly establishing the Immigrant as a geller prietor within the Colony, as the pour ing sure employment for his labot on the The assistance of Parliament Works which may be undertaken Works which may be undertased great measure provide for this; but a further to aid Imn igration, Iam share clare to you that Her Majesty's Gorden to you that Her Majesty's Immigrant from the port at which had Immigrant from the port at which had the place where his labor may be subtened that a yote of money for this pure and that a yote of money for this pure. and that a vote of money for this proposed to the Imperial Parliames tions which Her Majesty's Gorema

ir jurisdiction,—and members of the Cou
These instances a merous in all parts of the Country, rience any difficulty ass of abuse. ages of abuse. A vence any unprejudice itution of these courts create abuse of powigation. If we had and he should be gu misconduct, it would me to hold up his hea nst the concentrated out give him a plurali and the monster may

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