

His Grace has consented to attend a public banquet on Thursday, the 1st of February.

THE CARDINALS.—There are now six cardinals, and out of that whole number of dignitaries, in whom there is supposed to reside some undefined and nebulous claim to regulate the Church of God, only seven belong to Europe and the West.

A new and beautiful edition of the works of Beethoven have just appeared at Vienna; it consists of fifty-six volumes and 4,000 pages of music.

A complete set of types, representing the Asiatic variety of the arrow-headed characters, used in inscriptions at Nishapur, Persia, and other ruined Asiatic cities, has been cast in London.

The New Orleans Pleasure has an advertisement of a runaway young slave, almost white, who talks French, Italian, Dutch, English, and Spanish. "What a wretch of a girl! I wish she were a man, her owner, of so valuable a property."

The Law Times contradicts the rumour of the intended retirement of Mr. Justice Patteson.

Colonial.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Montreal, Monday, Feb. 19, 1849.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the return of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Co., and a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Toronto Hospital for 1848.

Mr. Wetshall introduced a bill to incorporate the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics Institute.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau a select committee was appointed to enquire into the impediments to the safe navigation of the River St. Lawrence, between Quebec and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also to the best means of removing the same, and of otherwise improving such navigation.

Mr. Adams Smith introduced a bill to reduce the expense of process in Upper Canada, against the property of absconding or concealed debtors. Second reading eight March next.

Mr. Price introduced a bill to incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. Lattiere a select committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Provincial College of Navigation at Quebec, in which pilots, apprentices, and seamen of all classes, shall be taught gratuitously the French and English languages, mathematics and the use of nautical instruments, such School being provided with books, maps, and all the apparatus necessary for demonstrating and practicing the science aforesaid, with an instruction to enquire what would be a reasonable rate of tuition at the Trinity House at Quebec, for visiting the Light House, and depots of provisions in different parts of the River St. Lawrence, and so forth.

Mr. Dickson introduced a bill to regulate the construction of roads and protection from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Chabot the petition of Messrs Lemoussier, Thibault & Co., and others, for an act to regulate the inspection of fish and oil, the produce of British fisheries, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Chabot introduced a bill to regulate the trade of Stave-wood at the port of Quebec.

REBELLION LOSSES.

On the order of the day being moved for further consideration of the Rebellion Losses—

Mr. A. McLeod rose and called the attention of the House to the Bill of the United Act which enacted that no resolution or vote of the House should be taken on any petition or memorial presented to the House, until a message should be received from the Governor General.

Mr. Baldwin said that the message was ready, and would be delivered at the time the motion to go into committee on the Rebellion Losses was taken.

After some discussion the subject was dropped, and the debate was resumed by Mr. Watts.

Mr. Ferguson followed, and spoke two hours, till half-past eleven o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, the House adjourned.

Montreal, February 20.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the property of the High School of Montreal. The revenue and disbursements to the 31st of July, 1848, and a statement of the affairs of the City and District Savings Banks, Montreal.

Several petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. St. Laurent presented a report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, to be printed; and also a report by an address of the 8th instant, for copies of which the Superintendent of Education had been directed to apply to the Magistrate of the district of Montreal, and for other trusts and honours—to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Christie, the Committee on Public Accounts was instructed to make, or procure or cause to be procured if practically possible, a general statement of the annual revenue and expenditure of this Province, from the period of the union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the end of the year 1847.

ALIENS, &c.

A bill to repeal a certain act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the naturalization of aliens.

A bill to amend the Emigration Act.

A bill to provide for the insertion of certain official and legal notices in the Canada Gazette only.

On the motion of Mr. John, the Stormont Election Committee obtained leave to sit on Thursday next.

REBELLION LOSSES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Hon. Mr. Sherbrooke's motion on the Rebellion Losses. The question having been put, the House divided, yeas 20, nays 56.

Mr. A. McLeod then moved that the said order of the day be read, but that it be resolved—that no message be recommended to the House, until the Hon. Mr. Ferguson has presented the claims for losses incurred by the rebellion in Lower Canada during the present session, the House has not authority to entertain any such proposition. Yeas 17, nays 54.

The order of the day being read, the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine moved that this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the necessity of establishing a Commission to enquire into the losses sustained by certain inhabitants in Lower Canada, during the political troubles of 1837-8, and of providing the means to indemnify them.

The Hon. Mr. Hinks, a member of the Executive Council, was in his place and informed that His Excellency the Governor General, being acquainted with the purport of the motion, gives his consent that the House may proceed therein as they may think fit.

The question being put on Mr. Lafontaine's motion, it was agreed to unanimously.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said committee, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose, and adjourned till Thursday next, at half-past eleven o'clock at night the House adjourned.

Montreal, February 22—6 1/2 p. m.

The House met at three o'clock, and has been engaged in routine business till a late hour.

Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 23—6 p. m.

No news in the city to-day. The weather has undergone a prochange since yesterday. The Mercury stands at 25 above zero.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The following letter on the subject of the Navigation Laws, has been received by His Worship the Mayor:

Government House, Feb. 16, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that the petition to the Queen from the Merchants of Montreal, praying for the repeal or modification of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, has been laid before Her Majesty by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that Her Majesty has pleased to command that it should be referred to a select committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Her Majesty's servants to recommend to Parliament to effect in the proposed steps.

The following steps will also be taken for presenting, early in the approaching session, the petition addressed to the two Houses of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

T. E. CAMPBELL, Major.

REBELLION LOSSES.

At 10 o'clock the question was put on the amendment of the Bill, and the committee rose and reported that the resolutions had passed with Mr. Boulton's amendments.

Mr. Smith (of Frontenac) reported that the Committee had passed several resolutions. Ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

At 11 o'clock a. m., the House adjourned till Monday next.

BRICKLAYER AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a little below the city, picked up a shell, carried it home

and being ignorant of its dangerous nature, heated an iron rod red, and tried to penetrate the hole, when the shell exploded, carried away his right hand, wounded his leg, and injured his mother. The boy was taken to Dr. Godfrey's surgery, and from thence to the Montreal General Hospital, where we understand he is doing well. The shell, it seems, had fallen blind in being discharged from a field piece, at the target practice. It is said to have contained 40 bullets.

The following is the Despatch from the Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad:—

(COPY.)

Downing Street, 17th Nov. 1848.

Sir:—I, the Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty's Government to explore and survey the line of country offering the greatest advantages for the formation of a Railway from Halifax through New Brunswick to Quebec, having completed the duties with which you were charged, I have now the honour to transmit to you the final Report of Major Robinson, addressed to the Inspector General of fortifications.

I have perused the Report with the interest and attention it so well merits, and I have to convey to you the assurance of Her Majesty's Government, that we fully appreciate the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertain no doubt of the great advantages which would result from its execution. Before, therefore, Her Majesty's Government proceeded to consider the question, as to whether any steps should be taken to carry this plan into effect, it is necessary that we should be informed how the several Provinces would be prepared to co-operate in its execution.

As compared to the return to be anticipated from the probable traffic, to give reasonable hope of its being undertaken by any Company as a private speculation. The question, therefore, arises, whether it should be regarded as a public work, and if so, whether it should be given towards the accomplishment of an object in which the public is so much interested.

4. The answer to this question must, in a great measure, depend upon the degree of importance which the Provinces are supposed to attach to the project, and the amount of exertion they would be prepared to make for the purpose. I am, therefore, anxious that the subject should be brought under the early consideration of the respective Legislatures, and that I should be enabled to give you my views with respect to it, as soon as may be practicable.

5. In forming a judgment as to whether public assistance ought to be given towards the execution of the work, it will be necessary to take into consideration the different ways in which this might be done. Various modes of proceeding have been proposed—one is, that of endeavouring to form a Company by guaranteeing to them a certain minimum interest on the capital to be invested in the undertaking. This plan would, no doubt, possess advantages, but on the other hand, it would be attended with the disadvantage of requiring the public to possess control over a great national work, and also of having a tendency to encourage inattention to economy, both in the construction and subsequent working of the line. The last objection has been met by proposing that any Company formed for the purpose should be bound to deposit a certain sum in the form of a guarantee of any given rate of interest, but of a fixed payment either of capital towards the execution of the work, or of an annual sum of money in addition to the receipts derived from traffic when the line is completed.

6. Another mode of proceeding, which has been proposed, is that the required capital should be loaned by the Government, and contracts entered into for the formation of the line, which, when finished, could be worked either by the Government or by any Company formed for that purpose, and to which Company the Government might be loaned under such conditions and for such a period as might be deemed advisable. The objections to this proposal are those usually raised against the undertaking of such a work, by a Government, while, on the other hand, it would be attended with the advantage of placing the public in a better position than could otherwise be expected, and, secondly, that the Government would have a more complete control over a great national line of communication.

I am not at present to propose any opinion in favour of either of these plans, or even in favour of the measures being attempted at all, but I merely throw out these different suggestions for the consideration of yourself, and of the Executive Council and Legislature of Nova Scotia.

8. It will further be very material to consider what return is to be expected for the outlay, and from what source the means of affording any pecuniary assistance, to be given by the respective Provinces, can best be provided. Upon this part of the subject, I have to remark, that in estimating the probable return which the Railway would yield, it appears to me highly necessary to advert, not only to the direct return from the traffic, but to the indirect return from the increased value given to the lands through which it passes. That the property of the lands through which the districts are crossed, greatly enhance the value of the lands which are still lying waste, and, also, though in an inferior degree, the value of those already settled, there can be no reasonable doubt, though I do not possess the means of judging whether the amount of such indirect return is to be estimated by Major Robinson in his Report. Hence it seems to follow that this increased value ought to be made available towards the execution of the work, and I would suggest for the consideration of the Board, that in considering the expediency of such a measure, the Acts should be passed vesting in the hands of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, all the hitherto ungranted lands lying within a certain distance of the line in order that these lands might be sold, or otherwise appropriated for the promotion of the work.

9. It might also be very reasonably enacted that land lying within a given distance of the line should be subjected to its being completed and opened, to some moderate charge in the nature of a quit-rent, in consideration of the benefit the property receives from it. The practice is general, both in this country and in America, of rating for the highways the property which is benefited by them; and I can see no reason why this rule should not be extended to Railways.

10. It might also be very reasonably enacted that the payment of a large sum of money to reimburse losses alleged to have been sustained several years ago by a population in open insurrection against Her Majesty's authority.

4. That a petition to Her Majesty the Queen be adopted, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant remission in consequence thereof; and that a similar petition be addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to give his sanction to such measures.

5. That the said petition be presented to the Parliament, and that the same be signed by inhabitants generally; and that the petition to the Governor, on behalf of the meeting, and transmitted to the members of the city, at Montreal for presentation.

6. That in case these measures be persisted in by the present Provincial administration, unchecked by the Representative of the Crown, copies of these resolutions, together with copies of the petitions adopted, be forwarded: one to a Peer of the Realm, and another to a member of the British House of Commons, for the purpose of bringing the whole matter before the Imperial Parliament; and that Messrs. Bogy, Dempsey, O'Brien, Denison, Bettridge, Vankoughnet, Mouton, Moffat, Wilson, and Duggan, with power to add to their members, be a committee to carry out the said resolutions.

7. That the said resolutions be not embodied in the petition to Government and the Legislature, but the same be kept to be sent as the expression of this meeting on incidental question.

PUBLIC MEETING IN TORONTO.

(To the Editor of the Patriot.)

Dear Sir:—I struck me yesterday, when leaving the mass meeting in the City Hall, that Mr. Keel's resolution, although perhaps the most important one which was passed, might lose some weight in public estimation, in consequence of the resolution which followed it.

It may be perhaps prudent not to join the question of the Union with the other matter of the petition; but it ought to be made the subject of a petition of some kind, and if the opinion of the public on it be not clearly understood, let there be more meetings.

Remember that REPEAL OF THE UNIONS is the only thing to strike at the root of the evil.

The French party holds the balance of power, and can govern Upper Canada by joining either Upper Canadian party. Thus we are deprived of the self-government given us in 1791.—What then do the Reformers of Upper Canada gain by the Union?

The Inspector-General has expressed his supreme contempt for Upper Canadian opinion; does that look like listening to your resolutions of yesterday?

The Solicitor-General has given it as his opinion, that the Tory opposition consists of Rebels; does that promise a response to your remonstrance of yesterday?

Another minister has disavowed the distinction between loyalty and disloyalty, and pledged himself to support £180,000 against the cause of the British House of Commons. Such French influence. Does it promise any success to our yesterday's agitation? Does it offer any safeguard for our liberties, even if the Lafontaine scheme fails through? Where have the Upper Canadian party, the power of self-government?

AGITATE! AGITATE! then with all your power—all Conservatives and many Reformers will assist you—for a REPEAL OF THE UNIONS.

By the way, will the Toronto people ever learn to be on the alert? The "men of Honour" heard of Lafontaine's scheme at half past six evening, and got up a resolution that night. The news of their meeting was in Toronto, before ours took place. Their petition will perhaps reach Montreal before ours, notwithstanding distance and bad roads.

The news of the Kingston petition being read in Montreal, was in Toronto two days before our meeting. When shall we learn to "look alive." Our petition will probably then—should we make no great fuss, but should agitate quietly, strongly and with determination, for the REPEAL.

R. C.

4 feet, circumference of the shoulder 19 inches, of the ham 33 inches. The weight of the animal is between 5 and 6 cwt.—1761.

Coloured population of Canada, according to the last census:

Table with columns: Districts, Males, Females, Total. Rows include Bathurst, Brock, Colborne, Dalhousie, Eastern, Gore, Huron, Johnston, London, Midland, Newcastle, Niagara.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Home District Agricultural Society, held at the Court House, in the city of Toronto, on Wednesday the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed officers:—

President—Edward W. Thompson. Vice-Presidents—W. B. Jarvis, F. Neale, and Wm. A. Baldwin. Secretary—George Dupont Wells. Assistant Secretary—Wm. B. Crew.

Director—George Backlund, Dr. Clark, Jonathan Shaw, Jacob Snyder, Wm. McDougall, John Watson, Alexander Scott, J. P. Wheeler, Nathaniel Davis, D. Smylie, Franklin Jackson, Robert McNeil, the Hon. J. H. Prince, M. P. P., and Elias Snyder.

THE ROADS.—At the Meeting of the City Council on Monday last, a letter was read from the Provincial Secretary, requesting information as to the terms upon which the Corporation will be willing to undertake the charge of macadamizing roads within the city and liberties. His Worship the Mayor, A. M. Barry, Ald. W. G. Wells, and Councilmen James and Robert McNeil, were appointed to report on it.—Colinist.

MUNICIPAL BILL.—At the same Meeting, the Mayor intimated that he had received a Telegraphic communication from the Hon. R. Baldwin, on the Municipal Corporation Bill; and that he had sent a written reply, and had forwarded several documents on the subject, in accordance with the views of Council, to the Hon. H. Sherwood and others. His Worship the Mayor was added to the deputation respecting the Municipal Corporation Bill.—Ibid.

The funeral of the late Very Reverend J. J. Hay, Archdeacon and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Toronto, took place yesterday, with the usual ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and was attended by a large number of the public, and during the services in the Cathedral there was a very large attendance of the parishioners, many of whom were covered with tears. The remains of the deceased were deposited in the vaults under the choir of the Cathedral, in the presence of the late Bishop Power, and Vicar General Macdonnell, &c. &c.—Colinist, February 23rd.

We are sorry to perceive that the Hon. George S. Boulton has had an attack of apoplexy, at Montreal. The honourable gentleman was recovering from the attack.—Ibid.

The steamer Chief Justice Robinson has resumed her trips. She leaves Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returns from Queenston, Lewiston and Niagara on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

REBELLION LOSSES.—On the 18th inst., about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in Queen's College buildings, Kingston. It originated in one of the students' rooms in the third story, and destroyed part of the building used as a Boarding-house, and also the part occupied by one of the Professors. Fortunately, however, the fire was extinguished before it had reached the main building of the College school; and from the circumstance of its having occurred during the day, most of the furniture and movable property was saved. The part of the buildings burned belonged to Mr. James Morton, distiller, who it seems will be a loser of about £500, and has been insured. It is a remarkable circumstance, however, that a quantity of water, but at length, the engines having been partially supplied, soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames.—Ibid.

CALIFORNIA WINE.—The culture of the grape is pursued in California with much success. The wine made therefrom is said to be excellent, resembling the light German wines.—Ibid.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the Public Meeting in Toronto on the subject of rewarding rebellion:—

1. That the sum of £100,000 be granted, with assent of the measure proposed by the present Ministry for the payment of losses in the Lower Province, incurred by the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, whereby the consolidated revenue of the Province is to be charged (already heavily burthened) with a further outlay of £180,000,—the amount of the said measure, and the amount of the losses sustained in the defence of the Crown, in that section of the country, out of her own peculiar revenues, and now being added to a burden of nearly 12,000,000 a year as interest on the public debt, and the amount of the said measure, and the amount of the losses sustained in the defence of the Crown, in that section of the country, out of her own peculiar revenues, and now being added to a burden of nearly 12,000,000 a year as interest on the public debt, and the amount of the said measure, and the amount of the losses sustained in the defence of the Crown, in that section of the country, out of her own peculiar 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