

Company for the performance of work or the furnishing of materials for that part of their Road for the making whereof the said guarantee is to be granted, except with the approval of the said Board; and the said Board may suggest, and the Governor in Council may impose upon the Company such further conditions as they may think requisite for guarding the Province against loss, and that the guarantee may be granted to the Company from time to time, as may be necessary to enable them to meet their engagements under such contracts as aforesaid, when the work has been performed to the satisfaction of the said Board.

17. That it is expedient to provide, that the said guarantee may, as regards those Companies only whose Railroads will form part of the said Main Trunk Line, be extended to the payment of the principal of the sum guaranteed, as well as to the payment of the interest thereon, provided the Bonds guaranteed are made payable at periods previously approved by the Governor in Council,—or that in his discretion Provincial Debentures for the amount to be guaranteed or any part thereof, may be delivered to the Company in exchange for their bonds, the due payment of which shall be secured by the special privileges mentioned in the said Act.

18. That it is expedient to amend the said Act 12. Vic. cap. 29, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, and that the provisions mentioned therein, and the declaration contained in the first Resolution, be embodied in an Act of the Legislature.

Mr Price resolutions going to secularize the Clergy Reserves, are reported, by the Quebec Chronicle, as carried by a majority of 29 in a House of 61. The following is the closing paragraph of Mr Lafontaine's speech:

"And it is worthy of remark, that at a moment when in England a pretended aggression has given occasion for persecution, the Church of England in Canada had to rely upon Catholics to protect it against the aggression of other Protestant sects."

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, July 12.

The Queen's visit to the city has been well timed. It has shown the foreign strangers in London that a constitutional sovereign reigns in the heart of a free people, and can go abroad amidst their rejoicings unprotected by glittering bayonets and military parade. A moral cannot fail to be drawn from the civic invitation to royalty by all who see how state pageantry is managed in despotic countries. The events of Wednesday will make an abiding impression on the thousands of continental visitors who are now in the British metropolis. In the greatest emporium on earth, the development of wealth will be found to have expanded with the progress of liberal institutions, and while the energies of the nation are reflected in its material prosperity, the power of self government is witnessed in the orderly disposition of the enthusiastic myriads whose cheers and salutations fall so gratefully on the sovereign's ears. It is much to have succeeded so admirably with the Hyde Park Exhibition; but it is still more consolatory to be able to show our neighbors, at such a time, the nice adaptability of our political institutions to every phase of social existence. A great gathering like this, where hundreds of thousands of human voices loaded the midnight air with vociferous vivats that sprung from the heart, in favor of the ruler of a great people, and that ruler a woman, is one of those recognitions of her mild and gentle sway which is at once complimentary to the sovereign herself and to the intelligence and gallantry of her subjects.

This, we presume, is the culminating glory which the Great Exhibition has brought in its train. Associated by the ties of self-interest with the people of almost every clime under Heaven, the citizens of London possessed on this occasion the means of reciprocating favors with all the merchant princes and distinguished visitors of other lands who foregathered with them. Apart from the personal popularity of the Queen, much of success of this gathering of the nations is undoubtedly to be attributed to Prince Albert, who, from the first moment that the project was entertained, has devoted his mind and his energies to its accomplishment with a continuity of purpose which shows at least that he is no laggard. The Prince is a man of large and comprehensive mind, with a sufficient dash of the cosmopolitan in his nature to square with feelings and sympathies of the people of this sea-girt isle. On the few occasions when he has appeared in public, his speeches have displayed a power and depth of thought which show that even the highest station can be ennobled by the possession of the intellectual graces. With such a husband the Queen of these realms is happy, and in the manly traits of his character our persevering countrymen find their ambition nobly and characteristically stimulated.

There has been some confusion at Copenhagen in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry, but Count Moltke has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet upon the principle of maintaining the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. Of course the German papers still harp upon the old quarrel about assimilating Holstein with Schleswig; and Count Augustenburgh has appealed

to the Diet to relieve him from the penalties which have resulted to him from his conduct during the late war. He is not included in the amnesty granted by Denmark to others; and he has lost his estate in Alsen, which is undoubtedly Danish.

The Bosphorous steamer has arrived from the Cape, bringing us dates to the 31st of May; and a careful perusal of the various and important news she brings, leaves the impression that the state of affairs throughout the whole colony is most critical. During the month of May, Sir Harry Smith was shut up in King William's Town, where he continues surrounded on all sides by hordes of Barbarians, who, since the winter has set in, and the snow has driven them from the hills, have come down to the low grounds in bands of fifties and sixties, and the whole country, down to the coast, is infested with them.—Colonel Mackinnon, and Major Wilmot, have made several "patrols" during the month, and in one of these, Colonel Mackinnon penetrated as far as the Amatola mountains, and surprised a body of Kaffirs, who, exasperated at the loss of about 400 head of cattle, which the colonel captured engaged with him in close quarters. About 250 Kaffirs were killed, and our troops suffered severely. We lost, in all, 20 men. Colonel Mackinnon burnt the kraal of Sandilli's brother, but the Kaffirs kept aloof, and our troops, worn out with fatigue, returned to head quarters. Almost all the other details consist of descriptions of predatory excursions from our several fortified places, in which forays the British commanders seek to bring on a conflict, taking care to carry off as many cattle as they can, as the best way of harassing the enemy. But it is very evident, that although the first reinforcements have reached Sir Harry Smith and his position is somewhat strengthened, he is very far from being strong enough to cope with his numerous enemies. But what is going on in the north eastern district is unknown. The accounts are frightfully alarming from the Orange River sovereignty, all the tribes are rising, and if Moshesh should join them, Major Warden's position must be very critical.

There can be no doubt that the report of M. de Tocqueville is one of the most important state papers which France has produced for some time past. It is very elaborately drawn up. It recites that a numerous body of the Assembly calls for the revision of the constitution; and then plunges into the whole question of the revision, monarchy or no monarchy, republic or no republic, dwells upon the horrors which will ensue if there should be no government when the powers of the Legislative Assembly and the President expire in May, 1852. The simultaneous extinction of the two powers, and all its fatal risks are pointed out; and the danger of the crisis is represented as more deplorable on account of the centralisation of the Government. After a very philosophical discussion of the rights of all the parties—the people, the aristocracy, and the sovereign powers of all degrees, M. de Tocqueville arrives at the conclusion that the only way to avoid mischief is to delegate the power to a constituent Assembly unfettered in every way whatever. The President has paid a visit to Beauvais, and the reception which he has met with from the population in the north of France is undoubtedly far more flattering than that which it has been his fortune to receive from the towns in the south. But we must still persevere in thinking that the President's pretensions to the future Presidency is one of the chief causes of all the difficulties which threaten France. It is quite clear that if he were removed, the question of revision would be very greatly simplified, and there would be a very good chance for the establishment of a settled regular representative system in France.

Very little fresh light is thrown upon the case of the sons of the Earl of Aldborough in Florence; they are still confined previously to their being brought to trial, and some doubts are expressed whether the evidence adduced against them will not subject them to the severest penalties of the law.

From Germany there is very little news. We have fresh reports of arrangements concerted at Warsaw for the military dispositions in Germany with the object of suppressing any revolutionary attempts, but they are not warranted by any official sanction.

TRADE.—The general state of business this week has been very quiet; the funds have shown a slight downward tendency, on one or two occasions, but have subsequently rallied, and now seem stationary at former quotations. But as regards the share market, we scarcely know how to characterise the transactions in that branch of investment: without stating that the feeling has amounted to a panic, we must say there has been so great a quantity of all kinds of stock pressing on the market, and so little disposition to buy, even at the very considerable reductions that were consented to, that few transactions could be effected during the week on any terms. From all parts of the country the accounts are most satisfactory with respect to the grain crops, which promise to be as luxuriant as last season. The demand for both wheat and flour in consequence has further decreased, and supplies being good for the time of year, a reduction in prices is apparent and the general impression appears to be that moderate rates will prevail until harvest time, if there should be a continuance of favorable weather.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Italy.—In the streets of Milan a murder has

been committed in open day. The victim of the assassin's knife was a medical man in Austrian employ. The event has caused much consternation, and is viewed as a political demonstration. Nothing is known as yet as to the author of the deed.

Letters from Rome, of the 24th ult., in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, state that some excitement was caused on the 18th by a sentinel at one of the prisons firing upon a prisoner and killing him upon the spot, for having spoken from his window to some persons in the street.

The *Progresso* of the 5th inst. announces that the Military Commander of Lodi had been stabbed with a poinard.

A letter from Venice, published by the *Genoa Gazette* of the 4th inst., states that fifteen respectable inhabitants of Treviso had been arrested and thrown into prison. Among them were several clergymen and physicians, a merchant, and two ladies. They were, it appears, accused of having subscribed to the Mazzini loan.

Letters from Rome, of July 3, state that the assassin of Marco Evangelisti is reported to have been arrested. In several of the Provinces there have been affixed on the walls of the towns notices threatening the Austrian officers with death if they inflict the punishment of the baton on political delinquents. Preparations are being made at Rieti for the arrival of 3000 Austrians. The French army is to be raised to 14,000 men. That part of the Quirinal formerly inhabited by the Swiss has been allotted to them.

Turkey.—Several convocations of the ministers have assembled at the Sublime Porte for the purpose of taking into consideration the refugee affair. Finally it has been decided that the few remaining refugees here should be expelled from the country. Their number is about 700. Yesterday they were invited to the police office, and offered a free passage to the United States, with £5 allowance money. This measure has been much condemned, being attributed to the nefarious influence of Russia.

Kossuth and his party have received authorisation to prepare to quit their uncomfortable quarters at Kuteya by the 1st of September. A Government steamer will convey them as far as Malta, where they will be handed over to the British authorities. Their detention will have exceeded two years, and during the whole of that long term they have been liberally provided for by the Turkish Government.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 24th ult., state that Cartel, a village on the Asiatic shore, opposite to Prince's Islands, had been completely destroyed by fire.

Earthquake shocks continued at Rhodes and Makei.

Circassia.—Constantinople, June 19.—Correspondence from Circassia will for a time cease to be mere discussion. The period of action is arrived. The recent success of the Circassians has already secured serious results. You have already been informed of the evacuation of all the forts between Teheiner and the Kouban. The guns, mortars, and ammunition having been taken out, the castles were blown up. The fort of Haidar was subsequently attacked by the Naib Mohamed Emir. The affair was short, the mountaineers penetrated into the fort, and the whole garrison, 2000 in number laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners. The Russian General was four hours beyond Teheiner, watched by Sheikh Ibrahim, a Gergil chief, who was posted with his mountaineers within pistol shot, ready to engage him the moment he should stir.—Daily applications were made to Trifits by the commander-in-chief for reinforcements, and two regiments of Cossacks were on their way to join the Russian army. The Governor of Souhoum Kale was also dangerously situated: he had demanded succour, and by the last account from Sevastopol, troops were being embarked on board of a flotilla of steamers, which by this time must have reached their destination. Several sailing vessels had been taken up at Odessa to follow as soon as possible with stores and ammunition. This promptitude is an earnest declaration on the part of Russia that things are wrong in those quarters, and even I have heard it declared on good authority that vigorous measures must be pursued in order to rescue General Cerebrioff from his dangerous position. The Naib had excited several tribes, long since submitted to Russia, to raise the standard of revolt, and the war cry was echoing from mount and vale throughout the whole of Circassia. I caution you against placing any reliance on the accounts prepared for publication for the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. The above details are somewhat official, and although I admit, as usual in such cases, they are rather exaggerated, still they can be relied upon.

Persia.—Letters of the 15th ult., from Trebisond, state that accounts had been received from Persia, announcing that Nasredin Shah had left Teberen some weeks before, for Ispahan, with a numerous suite and an army of 60,000 men. The object of this exhibition, was not known.

LATEST NEWS.

House of Lords, July 11.—The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock. Lord Brougham presented and supported a petition from Mr Paxton, against the taking down of the Crystal Palace. He corrected the erroneous impression that he was unfavorable to the Exhibition; on the contrary, he has always been strongly favorable to it, and was only opposed to its erection in Hyde Park.—Lord Campbell urged a variety of objections

to the scheme of maintaining the building and converting it into a winter garden. After a few observations from Earl Granville and a brief reply from Lord Brougham, the petition was laid on the table. Lord Redesdale, in moving a petition connected with the subject, urged at some length the justice and expediency of restoring to the Church of land its ancient rights of synodical deliberations and sole government, by means of the re-assembly of the House of Convocation. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his belief that the revival of convocation would increase rather than heal the division in the church. Lord Lyttleton contended that the Church of England, as an independent organic religious body, ought, like all similar bodies, to have the power of government. After remarks from several peers, the subject dropped.

House of Commons, July 11.—A vote of £150,000 for the purpose of education was agreed to, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

Colonial News.

Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, July 10.
THE RESERVE MEETING.

It may astonish persons in the country to learn that a meeting of the opponents of state churchism, held in the City of Toronto, can at this time of day be broken up by a band of ruffians, led on by a Church of England minister, high-church Alderman, and a son of the Chief Justice—but so it is. St. Lawrence Hall was on Tuesday evening the scene of such an exhibition.

In another column will be found the particulars of the affair, and we assure our readers that the facts are there given without a word of curtailment or embellishment. The meeting was called as an *ex parte* demonstration—it was never regarded, nor intended to be regarded, as a meeting of the citizens of Toronto—the originators of it were well aware that at a match of lowdism their party has no chance with the children of State-Churchism. They have no desire to contend with them on that score—they readily yield them the palm. The notices of the meeting and the advertisements in all the papers expressly stated that it was to be a meeting of "The Anti-Clergy Reserves Association," to be addressed by "members of the association." The hall was hired by the association, and paid for out of its funds—and the Mayor's offer to take the chair in his official capacity was declined, on the express ground that that would make it a public meeting, which it was not intended to be. The ringleaders of the rioters were well aware of this, and it was a mere pretext taken for the occasion, to affect the belief that it was a public meeting of the citizens. It was a meeting of the association with open doors—from which no one was excluded, but in which none but members had any right whatever to take a part, and from which the society had the right to eject all who created disturbance, and to call on the very men who led the rioters to aid them in doing so.

The disturbance of the meeting evidently was a regularly organized plot. It was rumoured over town during the day that it would take place. Some 30 or 40 ruffians well supplied with whiskey were seated together in one part of the hall from the commencement of the meeting. John Beverly Robinson, eldest son of the Chief Justice, and an Alderman of the City, entered the room shortly after Mr Fergusson took the chair, and the gang at once recognized him as their leader by rising as one man and saluting him with a round of cheering. Closely after him followed ex-Alderman Dixon, who marched up the hall and took his seat close to the hustings with the air of a man having business on hand. Along with or shortly after him came many well known high churchmen—all evidently with a perfect understanding of the part they were to play. Mr Morrison, the first speaker, was much interrupted, but was apparently gaining the attention of his auditors, when Mr Dixon abruptly interrupted him, calling on him to read an Act he had alluded to, and declaring that he would allow no speaker to proceed until he had proved every sentence he uttered. The uproar now became very great and with occasional lulls it was kept up to the close of the meeting. Dixon attempted to force his way on to the platform, spite of the protestations of the members of the Association. He got up on the platform in front of Messrs. Gale and Esson, who urged on him the impropriety of his conduct—and in the heat of the moment Mr Esson put his hand on Dixon's arm, which it seems the gallant Ex-Colonel of Dragoons regards as a grievous bodily injury. Mr Alderman Robinson, too, leaped upon the platform in spite of the protestations of the members of the meeting, and commenced a harangue to his followers. He maintained that the meeting was a public one; and said that the mayor had been asked to take the chair in his official capacity, and made other statements equally destitute of truth.

Rev. Dr. Lett, Church of England parson, who only a few months arrived in the country, but who has already received £150 of the reserve fund, was the next disturber of the peace.—He rudely interrupted Mr Morrison, and declared he knew all that was to be said by the speakers—they had all heard it many times before, and he moved that the meeting adjourn. All this time the hired bullies posted through the room, were doing the bidding of their