moment from the continent.

The London Herald of the 14th July says that the new treaty for the settlement of the affairs of the East was signed the day before by the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain. Intelligence had been received of the formal acceptance of the Porte's ultimatum by Mehemet Ali.

## CANADA.

(Continued from the fourth page.) House of Assembly-Thursday, July 29.

BOARD OF WORKS. The bill for establishing a Board of Works was read a third time; Mr. Durand, seconded by Mr. Hincks, moved by way of rider, a clause limiting the duration of the bill to 4 years. YEAS.—Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Borne, Bouthillier, Cartwright, Christie, Cook, Duggan, Durand, Hincks, Sir Allan M.N. Allan McNab, Merritt, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Tache, Thompson, and Viger.—24.

Nays.—Boswell, Buchanan, Burnet, Cameron, Chesley, Childe, Daly, Day, Delisle, Draper, Dunn, Dunscombe, Foster, L. Hale, Harrison, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, (President Board of Works) McDonald, McLean, Moffatt, Parke, Prince, Ro-

bertson, Roblin, Small, Steele, Watts, Williams, and Yule. -30. Previous to the division Mr. Cartwright declared that since scussion on looking into the bill, he had changed his mind and thought it more prudent not to pass it as a permanent law. Mr. Small said that he also had changed his mind,

and would vote that it should be permanent. Mr. Baldwin's amendment has been adopted, which requires future Presidents of the Board, on being appointed, to vacate their seats in the Assembly.

Upon the third reading of this bill,
Mr. Cartwright moved that the order of the day be discharged. He for one would not be instrumental in bringing about such a state of things as they had already sufficiently experienced the sad effects of, and which the bill was well calculated to do-that state which these united colonies had but just emerge from—a state of anarchy and rebellion. (Hear, hear.) It had been asserted by an hon. member of that house yesterday, that the greater part of the Americans who came to this country are good and loyal subjects. He (Mr. Cartwright) would assert, and fearlessly assert, that they are disloyal! (Hear, hear.) The feelings by which they were actuated had been sufficiently portrayed when the standard of rebellion was raised within these Provinces. He would never consent that the privileges of British subjects should be conferred upon them. The present situation of the country was such as would refer to the country was such as would prevent him from recording his vote in favour of naturalizing any citizen of the United States until we have some better assurance that they will make good subjects. He was desirous that his vote should be recorded on the journals of the house, and he would therefore move that the order of the day

Mr. Durand said he hoped the motion would be rejected, and that the bill would pass. They had no reason to suppose that the Americans who settle in this province are disloyal; on the contrary, he (Mr. Durand) was convinced that they were for the most part better than those of British origin. (Hear, mismanagement of the affairs of government in this colony had brought discredit upon the country, and stop-ped the tide of emigration. It was not the admission of American citizens to become subjects of this province which injured the province, but it was the declaring those who had been foremost in defending the country to be aliens, as was done a sew years ago by the famous or rather infamous Alien bill. His Durand's) late lamented father, whose loyalty none question, had been designated as an alien.

Mr. Hale.—The hon. gentleman has told us that no one could question the loyalty of his late lamented father. I am afraid this could hardly be said with regard to his father's son. (Hear, hear.) However, I find myself in this instance com pelled to vote with that hon. gentleman, though I am happy to say that I am not often on the same side with him. (Hear, hear.) I come from a part of the country which is almost entirely settled by persons who are American by birth, and Canadians by adoption. Among them so much as a whisper of rebellion was never heard. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, 99 out of every 100 had been in arms in defence of the country. It would be extremely ungrateful, therefore, to refuse to admit them to the same privileges which we ourselves en

joy. (Hear, hear.)
Sir A. McNub said he did not suppose that any thing which he could say would have the effect of changing the determination of the house; but he did not desire to shrink from declaring his opinions upon this important question—upon one of those great measures which have been promised to us by the government; a measure which affects the rights of from five to ten thousand persons in this province; confirming all the advantages as well as the proud honour of being British subjects, upon people who have not even made application for that manage, and without have not even made application for that purpose, and without any recommendation from the home government. All who then heard him must admit that he (Sir Allan) had never besit to the control of the con hesitated to extend this advantage to all who apply for it by petition; but he could never satisfy himself that it was proper to pass a measure of this description, throwing open the door to all, even the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, who, as soon as liberated, would be entitled to claim the rights of subjects. After what he had witnessed within the last few years, he could not believe it was right or proper, by one sweeping measure to actually without according, who are within ing measure, to naturalize all, without exception, who are within the province, and who are so strongly imbued with republican ings and prejudices that they desire nothing more than to milate our noble institutions to those of the United States. No man can hide from himself the fact that we have, with some few worthy exceptions, the very dregs of society coming from the United States, and a measure of this kind, therefore, though no doubt it will be exceedingly popular, will be exceedingly injudicious. If I oppose the measure, I believe it will be admitted that I do so from no other than a good motive. I believe the kill is for the state of th the bill is fraught with danger to the safety and welfare of the country, and for this reason I oppose it.

Mr. J. S. McDonnell said he was opposed to a general measure of this kind. He could not exactly discover the reason

why it had been made so comprehensive, unless it were that the learned gentlemen were anxious to avoid the numerous applications which would be made to them for separate acts of naturalization. He (Mr. McDonell) was opposed to opening a door for the admission of all Americans indiscriminately, for he was perfectly satisfied that they would as soon find the River Lawrence turn its current towards Niagara, as they would find Americans becoming good subjects of this province. (Hear, hear.) Where the greatest number of Americans were settled, there had been the very focus of rebellion: in the Eastern District, on the contrary, where there were no Americans, there was a set of the contrary where there were no Americans, there was a set of the contrary where there were no Americans, there was a set of the contrary where there were no Americans, there was a set of the contrary where there were no Americans there was a set of the contrary. was not the slightest suspicion of disloyalty. He believed this bill was calculated to do a great deal of harm in the country, and he would therefore vote against it. He was not in favour of making subjects of those who never asked for the boon.

He would at all the strength of the book of of at all events, allow them to petition the legislature before he granted them the privilege of becoming subjects of

this povince.
On Mr. Cartwright's amendment, the division was YEAS, and against the BILL, BURNET, CART WRIGHT Sir A. MACNAB, J. S. McDONELL, McLEAN-5.

[For this val. For this vote they deserve the thanks of the province.

The house went into committee upon the "Returns of Fines" Bill. An amendment was proposed to the 2nd clause, imposing a fine of £20 upon not making the necessary return. Mr. Draper, to justify the propriety of this, said, to such a degree had those fines been missuppropriated, that he knew from degree had those fines been misappropriated, that he knew from personal experience, where the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than th more than had been returned for the whole province. (Hear, to more than had been returned for the whole province. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Small had known the magistrate to accept of labour on his own land in lieu of the fine. Mr. Cameron had known even large fines for larceny smuggled away by some of our worthy justices. Mr. Hincks was acquainted with one individual who had grown fat upon this substantial food. The various clauses were then carried—and the report received.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS. The house went into committee to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the present laws for the disposal of Public leads in The Colleging resolution was proposed by Mr. Secretary Harrison:—

That it is expedient to repeal the law of that part of the proposed by Mr. Secretary Harrison:—

That it is expedient to repeal the law of that part of the province the sale of public

province called Upper Canada, regulating the sale of public lands, and to provide by a law applicable to all parts of the province for the disposal of public lands therein."

Mr. Harrison stated the object was to do away with the auction.

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auction system entirely, and to provide for sales being made at fixed prices in every district, and also, in certain cases, to make free grants in small lots of 50 acres to actual settlers. Mr. Baldwin enquired whether land claims would be received in payment in future at a fixed price. Mr. Harrison explained that the reason why these claims had been refused in payment of Clergy Reserves was, that the Crown fund had become largely indea. indebted to the Clergy fund, owing to the amount of the claims paid on account of the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Hinchs highly approved of the principle of selling lands at a fixed price. price by private sale, and should therefore support the resolution. The committee after adopting the resolution rose, and Mr. Harrison obtained leave to bring in a bill in accordance therewith. Friday, July 30.

COURT OF REQUESTS. The amendments were taken into consideration, and the uestion of concurrence taken thereon. When the clause was ead, providing a jury in all cases over £5, Mr. Hincks moved, endment, that £2. 10s. 0d. be substituted. He had, he said, supported the principle of the bill, but it was solely on the ground that the jury clauses would be inserted; and he was satisfied, that without them, the people would not be satisfied. Mr. Harrison stated that he would cheerfully consent to the alteration: he thought it might tend to give greater confidence to the court. Mr. J. S. McDonell was opposed to the amendment, because he thought the majority of cases were between £2. 10s. 0d. and £5, and would take away from the jurisdiction of the judge. Mr. Small also opposed the amendment: he thought if a judge could not decide in all cases under £5, there had better be no court at all. Sir A. Macnab was entirely opposed to the alteration. Mr. Hincks said, that if the principle were a good one for sums over £5, it was equally good for sums under that amount. The argument of Mr. McDonell only made him more determined to press his amendment; for f the majority of cases were between £50. and £5, he would like to protect the people by giving them juries. If the judges gave satisfaction, there would be no juries required by the

On Mr. Hincks's amendment, the yeas and nays were as

YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Boswell, Cameron, Cartwright, Daly, Dunscombe, Durand, Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Merritt, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Roblin, Simpson, Steele, Thompson, Thorburn, Viger, Watts, Williams and

NAYS-Messrs. Armstrong, Berthelot, Burnet, Chesley, NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Berthelot, Burnet, Chesley, Cook, Hale, Sir A. Macnab, John S. McDonell, McLean, Moore, Morin, Morris, Ruel, Small, Tascherau and Yale—16.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 10, so that the right of a jury will extend to all cases over £2. 10s. 0d. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

THE CURRENCY.

The Report of the Committee on the Currency was brought up, and an explanation of the features of the proposed bill was given by Mr. Holmes. The proceedings of the Legislature of Upper Canada had raised the British coin 12½ per cent. above Upper Canada had raised the British coin 12g per elect. above its real value, while the proposed bill tended to an assimilation of the currency with the Province and with the United States. He was followed by Messrs. Cartwright and Hincks, who both alluded to the importance of the measure, and the caution that ought to be observed in again meddling with the matter. The latter stated that he would have wished a gold standard, but had yielded to the views of his colleagues in committee, in fa-vour of one of silver. Mr. Harrison expressed a desire to assimilate our currency with that of Great Britain. After a few words from Mr. Thorburn, deprecating rashness in a measure which created as much interest as did that of the Union, and expressing an anxiety to have the feelings of the country well known, ere any definitive action was taken, the resolutions were adopted, and the bill reported by the committee introduced. VOTE BY BALLOT.

The Vote by Ballot Bill came on-committee of the whole -Mr. Johnston, member for Carlton, in the chair. Mr. Small, who is the author of the measure, made but little effort to press it, as he said in compliance with the wishes of many. He was desirous, however, of taking the sense of the house on the principle of it, with the intention, even should it be favourable, of allowing it to lie over to the next session. Whatever, he said, might be urged about the "vote by ballot" being inconwith open British voting, the unconstitutional influence which he had known to prevail at elections, at Toronto alone convinced him that it might be introduced with great benefit the public. The hon, and learned member read from the Journals of 1835 and 1836, showing at those periods, large majorities had declared in favour of it. Colonel Prince said, that had the motion originated with a member whose seat had been attacked, or with any one but an Englishman, he should not have been surprised;—but to have proceeded from a coun-tryman of his own, excited his astonishment. He pronounced it as anti-British, and an insult to the independence of Canadian freeholders, who, whatever might be the intimidating power that was exercised by landlords, or in any of the great owns in England, were, by their peculiar position, and the value of their services to the community, effectually removed from the control cither of executive influence, or any other unlawful means that could induce an honest industrious man to swerve from the integrity of his principles. Mr. Price could not concede the anti-British character of this mode of voting, which, though not prevailing in the election of members of parliament, was adopted in the election of Scotch and Irish Peers, and also by the East India Company. The hon. member spoke at some length, particularly dwelling on the indirect nfluence of sheriffs. At his own election, which had been deferred three times, on account of riot, he said, many who were desirous of voting for him, had been compelled, from pru-dential motives, from doing so, executions lying in the Sheriff's hands against them. He pronounced the principle a moral one, and involving the freedom of independence, and declared his conviction that if it prevailed, the people would be enabled o send to parliament those who really possessed their confidence, instead of being compelled to elect men in whom they placed no reliance. Mr. Durand is reported to have been cried down, while attempting a ridiculous speech. On a division there were, Yeas 25—Nays 20, for the committee to rise, and

Latest Intelligence from the House of Assembly.

The House sat last evening till twelve o'clock .- Mr. Attorney General Draper's Courts of Request Bill was passed the third reading, and was ordered to be sent to the Upper House,—yeas

The Chairman of the Committee on the Hastings contesteds election reported in favour of the sitting member, Mr. Baldwin.

After a good deal of routine business, the House went into Committe of the whole on the Municipal Bill, upon which an animated debate took place.—The members from the Lower portions of the Province generally expressed themselves, including Mr. Nelson and Mr. Morin, in favour of the principle of the Bill, but were opposed to many of the details. The Bill, with some modifications, will no doubt pass both branches of the Legislature. The further dicussion of it was postponed un-

til next Thursday.

This evening the Currency Bill will be fully discussed in Committee of the whole house.—Kingston Chronicle, 4th Aug.

MEMBERS' WAGES .- The following are the Resolutions agreed to on the 26th ult., together with the divisions:—

1. Resolved,—That it is expedient to repeal a certain act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, entitled, "An Act to alter the mode of payment of wages to members of the House of Assembly," and to provide for the remuneration of the members of the Legislative Assembly for their loss of time in coming to, attending at, and returning from the said

Legislative Assembly—at the several sessions thereof.

2. Resolved,—That the sum of fifteen shillings per diem be allowed to members of the said Assembly for their said attendance, including travelling, at the rate of twenty miles per day. 3. Resolved,-That the said allowance ought to be paid by the Receiver General of the Province upon the production of the Speaker's warrant, stating the number of days the member producing the same, has been absent from his place of residence in coming to and attending at the respective sessions of the Legislature, and the number of days necessary for such member to return to his place of residence.

On the question of concurrence being taken the first resolu-

tion was unanimously agreed to. On the second, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS-Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Chesley, Childe, Cook, Daly, Day, Derbishire, Dunn, Durand, Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Johnston, McLean, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Roblin, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Steele, Tache, Taschereau, Thorburn, Turcotte and Viger-41.

NAYS-Messrs. Burnet, Cameron, Draper, Holmes, Moffatt, Prince, Robertson and Watts-8.

On the question of concurrence in the third resolution, the yeas and nays were as follows :-

yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot,
Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Chesley, Childe, Christie, Cook,
Durand, Foster, Hincks, Johnston, McLean, Moore, Morin,
Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond,
Roblin, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Steele, Tache, Taschereau,

Roblin, Rue!, Sman, Burnet, Steele, Lacue, Laschereau, Thorburn, Turcotte and Viger—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Burnet, Cameron, Daly, Day, Derbishire, Draper, Harrison, Holmes, Moffatt, Parke, Prince, Robertson

MEMBERS' WAGES .- We are perfectly certain that the majority of our readers will unite with us in expressing deep regret at the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the wages of the members, as communicated in our last through our Kingston correspondent. [They have passed a resolution granting themselves £8000, at the rate of three dollars a day and travelling expenses to each member.] These proceedings we have not a moment's hesitation in pronouncing to be, in every respect, of such a nature and character as to stamp indelible disgrace on the first United Legislature

not only in our opinion, an illegal and unconstitutional act, can Provinces, early in September next; the particular object Assembly contemplate, should be obtained by legal and constitutional means. We have always been opposed, and ever stitutional means. We have always been opposed, and ever will be opposed to the payment of wages, from any source whatever, to "free and independent" Members of Parliament, either Imperial or Colonial. We hold it to be a disreputable traffic, which, though it may not be altogether unprecedented, is at total variance with the duties of an honest and honourable representative, and opposed to the habits and circumstances of the times. It degenerates the recipient in the estimation of his constituent, and tends to reduce the moral and political standard of public character. It is besides a gross abuse of power, especially when exercised by those who alone derive enefit from it. In the present instance it is particularly so; for without attending to any formula pointed out by the Constitution, the Assembly assume to themselves the right of becoming sole judges in their own cause, of estimating the value of their own remisers, please it is not remised. of their own services—placing it, of course, at the highest possible price—and of actually taking possession of such price, without the consent or even the tacit approbation of their consent or even the tacit approbation of their consents. stituents. All this must no doubt be very congenial to the views and feelings of such members from Lower Canada as had long been inured to such exactions; but it was not to have en expected from others, especially from members who were formerly representatives in Upper Canada, and who, when paid as such, were paid from the local resources of their constituents. But let us take a more direct and legal view of the question.

We find by the Constitutional Act, that no person shall be apable of being elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, who shall not be seized as of freehold, of real property of the value of five hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain. What was the intent and meaning of this provision? Why, nothing more nor less than the character and circumstances of the representative should be elevated to a proper standard, and that he should be prevented from becoming a legislative pauper -a character in every respect as contemptible in itself as unorthy of a free and constitutional legislature. Of a truth, with such a provision on its record, the Union Act or its authors never once contemplated such a thing as day and board wages to their representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the people of Canada; and nothing can be more adverse to the general scope and principles of that act than the proceedngs, -aggrandizing proceedings, as we may term them--which we are now constrained to deprecate and condemn. If, as we have stated before, counties and othe localities are desirous of sending persons into the Assembly as heir representatives, who may be deemed most useful to them let them be at liberty, even under the authority of an Act of the Legislature, to pay their services as they will; but let the journals of that legislature never be polluted by the stain of epresentatives claiming and modifying as their right, what was neither authorized by the Constitution, nor sanctioned by the people .- Mont. Gaz. PROPOSED DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BILL.-It pro-

vides that each District of Upper Camda shall be erected into a corporation—that each township containing a population of 400 souls and under shall elect one member, and beyond that number two members—that these members are to be elected by those persons whose names are returned upon the assessment roll—that at the end of one year, one-third retire from office at the end of two years another third, and at the end of three years the remaining third-lots are to be cast to determine who shall retire at the end of the first and second years-election are to take place to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of members, and those retiring are eligible to be re-elected -each corporation has the power within its district to levy any amount of taxes-to undertake the construction of any rail road, canal, macadamized road, to erest public buildings at any expense—to tax the people for the support of common schools and in fact, to perform any and every act in the same manner as the Legislature of the Province nay now do wherein the public money is concerned: no ordinance is to come in force till 30 days after passing, and the Governor during that time to have the right of disallowing it; and the right is also reserved to him of dissolving these little parliments and calling new ones when he thinks proper. The person to be president or speaker is to be appointed by the Gorernor during pleasure. Such is the outline of a measure to erec in Upper Canada fourteen or fifteen legislative councils, many of which will consist of upwards of sixty members, forming bodies of no inconsider able importance-and if we take the Home District as it now stands, if this bill were in operation, its council would consist of more members than the Legislature of United Canada. Only imagine the political influence which such a body would ac quire; united they would control the legislature of the pro nce, and as the representatives, as they would be in some instances, of 60 or 70 thousand souls, the Governor would feel it dangerous to veto any one of their acts, however objection. able it might appear. If there be a settled determination to carry the principle out, we should feel more reconciled to it if it could be so arranged as to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles-but to extend the power of unlimited taxation to a council elected by universal suffrage, (for it is well known that the name of every man who is the owner of a cow only will appear on the assessment roll) principle which we never can and never will sanction. If the principle of self-government be applied to districts, why should it not be extended to provinces? and if in constituting these bodies with powers of unlimited taxation, the principle of universal suffrage is to be introduced, what reason, we would ask, can there be given why it should not be extended to the Legislature of the Province? If we have fifteen or twenty little self-governments, why should there not be one general self-government to supervise and control them. Why should each district possess a self-government and the province at large be ruled by Downing street? These are a few of the questions which will naturally be asked after the new state of things gets into opera tion; and the ten or twelve thousand foreigners, whom government propose to naturalize without even being asked for the boon, will not be silent actors in the drama. - Toronto Herald.

THE CURRENCY.—A bill for the regulation of the currency has been laid before the House of Assembly. If it passes into a law, the following will be the legal value of various coins :-

Crown . . . . 0 6 Half-crown . . . . 0 3 " Shilling ... 0 1 2 "
Groat or four-pence ... 0 0 4 American Eagle, coined before the 1st July, 1834 2 13 4 The Spanish, American, Peruvian, Chilian, Central 

The copper penny of the United Kingdom, if not less than five-sixths of the weight of such penny, shall pass for one penny currency, and the halves and quarters thereof for proportionate sums; and such copper coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of one shilling currency, at one time, and no more.

There are several provisions to the effect, that when coin is offered in one payment of above £50, the payer or receiver may insist upon the value of the coin being estimated according to

a fixed weight per ounce troy. TIMBER OR PLANK ROAD.—Last week we published a notice calling a meeting at Carleton Place, for the purpose of constructing a plank or timber road from that place to Bytown. We are not exactly aware, and we believe doubts have been entertained how far such roads are suitable for a Canadian climate, nor as far as we have heard, has a sufficient mass of experience been yet accumulated in this country on the subject. Were the fact once established, that the construction of plank or timber roads in Canada is practicable on a permanent mode, there can be no doubt that the discovery would be followed by immense benefit to the country, as the abundance of material and facility of their construction would give them a decided preference in the choice of cheapness Whether successful or not in their application, we consider the enterprizing inhabitants of Carlton Places in the characteristic of the control of Carlton Places in the control of Carlton Places in the carlton with the carlton places of the carlton places in the carlton places of the carlton plac not in their application, we consider the enterprizing inhabitants of Carlton Place as meriting the bes wishes of the community in favour of their efforts. We have only to add some singular facts respecting the operation on Canadian frosts, the only impediment to the durability of sud roads, and which has been erived from the actual observation of more than 20 years.— The frost in Canada strikes perpendicularly and never in a lateral direction, on a level surfac. This is strongly exemplified in cases where natural or artificial excavations are to be met with on such surfaces, while t will be found on the top of a pit or near a bank, that the frot has penetrated to the same depth on the adjoining ground, when we dig into the side of the pit or bank, no frost is to b met with unless below the level to which it has penetrate from the surface. Another singular fact we have learned from a friend who has witnessed its efficacy, namely, that in building stone fences, while a great deal of time and labour was expended in digging down for a foundation for them, the whol of the expenses were thrown away. Those fences for which foundations had been excavated, invariably were thrown up an displaced by the heaving of the winter frosts, whereas those faced upon the undisturbed surface of the ground, stood firn and permanent. The cause of this is obvious, but we cannoat present enter upon it. - Bytown

EMIGRATION .- The Norh American Colonial Committee to stamp indelible disgrace on the first United Legislature of Canada, if they ever should be sanctioned by all the branches which compose it. The voting of the public money into their own pockets by the representatives of the people, is,

Gazette.

but one of tyranny and absolute oppression. It is besides a robbery which cannot, and ought not to be endured. At all events, if our representatives are such public mendicants as not to be able to perform and attend to their duties without elecmosynary relief from the revenue of the country, it were but decent, to say the least of it, that such a Poor's Law as the through the country, which promises to prove extremely useful. As a proof of the distinguished support received, we may mention the names of the following noblemen:—Lords Cremorne, Dunally, Charleville, Middleton, Cranstoune, Mountcashel, Argyll, Blaney, Devon, McDonald, &c.—Quebec Gazette.

A. MACNAB.—The Constituents of this gentleman have lately held a public meeting at Hamilton, and passed reso-

tions in approval of his Parliamentary conduct.

BARON DE ROTTENBURG.—The Magistrates of the Vicoria District, at the late Quarter Sessions, presented an Address to this excellent officer, expressive of their gratitude for his military services when the province was threatened with attacks from the American frontiers, and of regret at his probable departure from the district. The Baron returned an ap-

propriate and feeling reply.
STAFFORD KIRKPATRICK, Esq.—On Saturday last, the friends of S. F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., met at Chambers' Hotel, and proceeded in procession to his house for the purpose of presenting an Address, signed by nearly all the most influential and respectable persons in Peterboro' and its vicinity. On arriving at Mr. Kirkpatrick's house, they were received by Mr. Kirkpatrick when the Address was presented by Dr. Hutchison. Several tents were pitched on the lawn, in which refreshments had been plentifully supplied for those who chose to partake after which the procession returned to town in the same order in which it went out, and in the evening a ball was given by Mrs. and Mr. Kirkpatrick to a large circle of frie address contained a tribute to Mr. Kirkpatrick's upright conduct as a lawyer, and recognized the services he had rendered to Peterborough, in being mainly instrumental in getting the Church, the Court House, and other public buildings erected. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is removing to Kingston, replied with much good taste and feeling.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—On Thurs-

day evening, 29th ult., a Meeting of gentlemen took place at the Masonic Arms, in this city, on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government, which was adjourned to Friday evening. Mr. Jesse Ketchum presided, and J. D. Ridout, Esq., was Secretary. After much discussion, it was decided "to memorialize the three branches of the Legislature, praying Parliament to address the Queen to convene the Legislature at the cities of Quebec and Toronto, alternately." Messrs. J. S. Macaulay, H. Sherwood, and G. Ridout, Esquires, were appointed a Committee to draft the Memorial.—Guardian.

A Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published at King-

ston, on the 29th ult., announces the appointments of William M. Wilson, Esq., to be Registrar Surrogate Court, Talbot District—James Adamson, of Toronto, Esq., one of the Coroners for the Home District—Messrs. Joseph Orlando Orr, John Reid, and George E. Givins, to practice physic, midwifery and surgery, in that part of the province formerly Upper Canada—and William H. Blake, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court of the Home District, vice John G. Spragge, Esq., resigned—John Davidson, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The same Gazette contains a proclamation appointing the blaces of meeting of the District Councils of Lower Canada; also one appointing the number of Councillors to be elected for the particular districts, specified in the proclamation.

The powers of the Honourable Sir James Stuart, Bart., as

Deputy Governor of that part of the Province formerly Lower anada, are defined in the same Gazette to be, "to perform and execute, the powers, functions and authorities, touching or in any wise concerning, the administering, presiding or being present at the administering, subscribing or tendering of any oath or oaths of office, to be taken by any person or per ns, appointed to be a member or members of her Majesty's

Executive Council for the Province of Canada."
In a Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published at Kingston, on 3rd of August, the Governor-General has appointed C. Widmer, W. C. Gwynne, R. Hornby, W. Telfer, W. Durie, K. H. and H. Sullivan, Esquires, to be a Medical Board to examine all persons applying for license to practice physic, surgery, &c. in Upper Canada. Also T. Booke and D. Graham, Esquires, of Perth, to be Coroners for the Bathurst District. The same Gazette offers a reward of £50 to any person, not being a party concerned, who will furnish information that will lead to the conviction of the person who set fire to the premises belonging to Mr. Joshua Bobier, of Dunwich, in the London Dietziek on the 20th Mar.

District, on the 30th May.

PROVINCIAL BANK.—We understand that the bill to establish the Provincial Bank of Issue will very shortly be brought forward in the House of Assembly, if it has not in-deed been already introduced. It is impossible to ascertain correctly what the particular provisions of this bill are to be; but inasmuch as it is intended to deprive the existing banking nstitutions of the country of some of their most important pr vileges, the new measure will have their opposition, and it is supposed the opposition of many influential members of parliament, who, on other questions, have voted with the government. Indeed, it is said, that should the proposed measure pass, the Bank of Montreal will proceed it once to wind up its affairs .- Colonist.

On Monday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the Blue Hill Distillery on Yonge-street, the property of William Cayley, Esq., which in a short time burned it to the ground. The Fire Companies from Toronto repaired to the place with all expedition, and rendered every assistance in their power. The loss of property may be estimated at about £1000, and we learn that no part of it was insured.—Ib.

We notice with pleasure the arrival at Toronto, from England, of Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland, and Sir Henry Hart, on a tour through the Canadas They left town on Monday, by the Yonge-street Road, with the view of continuing their journey as far as Lake Superior; and it is gratifying to state, that from what they have already seen of the country, they have expressed themselves highly

seen of the country, they have expressed themselves highly pleased with its appearance, and with the vast resources which it is apparent it possesses.—Ib.

ACCIDENT TO THE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PARTY ON THE 3RD INST.—The party who had chosen the American side of the Niagara river had proceeded from Lewiston to near Manchester very pleasantly, when the progress of the foremost car was arrested by a piece of fire-wood laid across the line of the road, in such a manner as to cause the car to run off the frack towards the precipice. The engineer did not perceive the obstruction until too late, and the first car went within a foot or two of the frightful descent-the second car was stopped with a violent shock, and several persons jumped out, all unhurt, except one young lady, who severely sprained her ancle—but the third car coming up with a tremendous force, caught the leg of Mr. Dixon, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Dixon of this city, between the two cars, and very severely bruised it. It is not yet known who the heartless miscreant is who plotted the destruction of so many lives, but it is hoped he may yet be discovered. The agent of the rail road evinced the greatest anxiety, and showed every attention to the sufferers, and declared his intention of next day offering a reward of 1000 dollars for the miscreant's apprehension, and we understand the State offers a similar sum in such cases.—Toronto Herald.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .- On Sunday, 25th instant, Mr. Henry Barker, (nephew to Dr. Barker, editor of the Whig.) was drowned in the Cataraqui River, below this town. It appears the lads belonging to the Whig office had gone out sailing in a boat, and taking it into their heads to go in bathing, the deceased dove into deep water without being able to swim and unfortunately sank to rise no more. - He was 22 years of age. - Kingston Herald.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants, QUEBEC, July 24, 1841.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec during the week ending July 24 :-England,.... Previously reported,..... .21.729 To corresponding period last year,......18,280 Increase in favour of 1841,.... A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent. (From the Toronto General Advertiser.)

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending August 4, 1841. £. s. d.

on, (qr.) # 1b... owls, pair, ....

POSTSCRIPT.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We stop the press and omit some advertisements, to give the fol-owing from an Extra of the Boston Daily Times:—

ARRIVAL of the Steamer ACADIA.

The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, arrived in Boston early on Mondaly morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from that city to the 20th July, six days later than were received in New York by the steamship Great Western.

Election returns had been received in Liverpoolon the 20th from all but two Irish counties, Kerry and Wexford—the members (exclusive of these two counties) are as follows:

English Borougis. 176 166
English Counties 22 137
Ireland 57 43
Scotland 31 22

As no doubt is entertained of the return of the four Reform candi-ates at Wexford and Kerry, the number of Reformers may be stated 290, which in a house of 658, leaves the Tories a majority of 78. In Tipperary riots have arisen, and collisions with the police prov-

I fatal.'t Bansha, one man was shot dead and nine badly wounded. An application is about to be made to the Pope to elect a resident ardinal in Ireland.

The Acadia brings 73 passengers.

The Columbia steamer, hence, 1st ult., arrived at Liverpool on the thi, in thirteen and a-half days.

The Acadia spoke the Caledonia, hence, at 8 o'clock last evening.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

At Paris, and throughout the centre of France, palpable shocks of carthquake, and some strange meteorological phenomena, have occurred. At Orleaus, Bourges, Nevers, and Tours, the oscillations of the earth's surface were so violent on the nights of Sunday that that, and the following day, that the peoule rushed into the streets and open places, fearing their houses would fall upon their heads. A noise was heard as of heavy waggons rolling over distant pavement. The motion of the first shocks was distinctly East and West, and of the last North and South. A ravaging whirlwind passed over Orleans on Sunday at eight in the evening.

PORTICAL.

PORTUGAL. Letters from Portugal are dated July 5th. By the Andorinha ware-cutter, which arrived at London on the 2d from the island of Terceira, touching at St. Michael's, we learn, that owing to successive severe shocks of an earthquake, which commenced on the 12th June and continued up to the departure of the vessel on the 24th, nearly the whole of the Villa da Praya, in the former island, had been destroyed. Upwards of 500 houses and habitations had been shaken down. Fortunately, however, from the warning which preceded the visitation, the inhabitants without exception were enabled to save their lives by flight to the mountains and city of Angra. A subscription, by the example of the corporation of the capital, was being raised for their immediate relief. The Don Joao the First corvette was to leave St. Michael's on the 26th of June, with the sum of eight contos de reis, (£1840 sterling,) to be distributed among the sufferers; and a vessel was also being laden with maize, to proceed thither on the same charitable errand.

## A SERMON

On behalf of the Sunday Schools of St. James's Parish, will be preached in the Cathedral of this City, on the morning of Sunday, the 8th inst, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of

Toronto, 6th August, 1841.

## THOMAS J. PHESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

T J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of Superfine Vestings, all of which he is prepared o make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—
100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar
40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars
300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

No. 197 King Street Toronto, July 20, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and

of the finest qualities:
60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
French Capers.

60 doz. Mixed Pickies, assorteu,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and 4 lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,

4 do. Anchovy Paste,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.
ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.,
197, King Street. Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REDUCED PRICES!!

T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASS

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. RC Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style

Toronto, July 14, 1841. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street,

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

HUGH SCOBIE. British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., the Lady of the Rev. Dr. M'CAUL, Principal of U. C. College, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., in this city, the lady of Francis Hincks,

On the 4th me., Esq. M.P.P., of a son. MARRIED.

At Williamsburg, on the 1st August, by the Rev. B. Lindsay, George Markley Esq. J. P., Colonel 2d Regt. Dundas Militia, to Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, of the Township of Osnabruck. In Emily, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. G. C. STREET, Mr. ABRAM JOHNSON, of Percy, to Ann, daughter of Mr.

Reid, of Emily.

At St. John's Church, Stamford, Niagara District, on Sunday evening, July 25th, by the Rev. Wm. Leeming, Rector of Chippewa, Dr. Francis Clarke Mewburn, Weston, near Toronto, to Henrietta Tonge, daughter of Mr. Spencer Wood Shotter, Waverly Farm, and formerly of Sittingbourne, Kent, England.

DIED. In this City, on the 2nd inst., Morough Lucius, the infant Son of Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M. D.
On the 2nd August, at Terauley Cottage, near this city,
Georgina, infant daughter of Davidson Murray, of Yonge

Street, Esq.
On the 29th ult., near Hamilton, Louisa, the wife of Major

At Grimsby, on the 22nd ult., Lieut-Colonel Henry Nelles, late Postmaster of that place, aged 52 years and 7 months.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Aug. 6th : Dr. F. C. Mewburn; Rev. J. Cochran, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) rems.; Rev. W. A. Adamson; Dr. G. R. Grasett, rem. in full vol. 5; J. Beavis Esq. P. M., add. sub.; Rev. G. C. Street, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. M. Boomer, add. sub.; Mr. W. Hipwell, rem. in full vol. 4; Mr. A. Ward, do.; Rev. W. F. S. Harper (to Rev. A. N. B.) rem. acct. of vol. 3; H. C. Barwick Esq.; D. S. Souter Esq., rem., Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub.; Mrs. M. Watson.