created an incommentation and occur sancti up with these the father injustice on those members whose elections were set tarrier man had been returned by whopping majorities, corrected and who had been returned by whopping majorities, in the petitions were taken up next year the petitioners which have the same advantages they had before, and he was also been distributed to interfere with the decision of last hight. He to be been made, and it was only fair that the parties shar the continuous and the service the parties only their should be made to feel the responsibility of their

 $\frac{s}{N_t}$ P_{tim} .—The hon, member objects that the time of the the process of the land of the land of the land of the land of the number of speeches which are made on all occasee he will perhaps see the reason of this delay. I am myas suffied that the government has not thought fit, by the an surface of a bill like the present, to give the parties who gradience of and to the law, an opportunity of doing so. It is ne bose could not decide unanimously on a legal question me base constructed, it was not surprising that the perisee is or out to. How members said they were willing to do northing, but what is the relief they intend to afford? The order for the second reading was then postponed till

enablehment of local and municipal government. The Bill was received, read a first time, and the second readar facilier Wednesday next. 500 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Meritt moved for an address to his Excellency to enand what answer had been received to an application from the ate Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the free introducand of the produce of this colony into the ports of Great Bri-

canty of the seat of government.

MEMBERS' WAGES. On Mr. Small moving for the house to go into committee of the whole to amend the present law fixing the rate of remuperation paid to members of Parliament, the hon, member said it was highly necessary that some general measure should be introduced to regulate this matter. As the law now stood, erry member from that portion of the Province formerly Upper Canada, was entitled to a sum of £50 for his attendance if e Session was continued more than a month, and £30 if less that that time, but no such provision was made for Lower Caada. What he now proposed was, that both parts of the Province should be placed on the same footing. It might, in the consideration of this question, he argued that no remunerane ought to be given, and if so, he should not object to it, (best, bear,) at the same time he thought no such determination should be come at precipitately. Many sections of the country might not be able to bear the expense of sending a member, and to these parties it would be hardship to withhold

Mr. Black would not oppose the present motion, though he book reist the bill at all its stages.

Mr. Baldwin regarded the question as one of great impor

tage, and though he was opposed to the principle it contained he should be prepared to support it so far as it went to place all members on the same equality, and mete equal justice to East

Mr. Johnston did not see why a partion of the members Rould receive 10s, and another portion nothing. If it was re used to those gentlemen he certainly should not take it. After some further remarks the House went into committee on the hill, and at its rising obtained leave to sit again on Fri-

Thursday, July 15, 1841.

Abridged from the Montreal Courier.

The time of the House was almost exclusively taken up toy in considering, in committee, the salaries and duties of the different officers connected with the establishment. A great del of opposition was made to some of the proposed appointments and the economical propensities of certain scrupulous sembers had full play among the salaries of not over-well paid officials, whose services it was sought to estimate at the very lowest money value.

A rather pleasing challition of feeling was exhibited by Mr. Berthelot, called forth by some remarks which had been made of the appointment of a French translator. The honourable gathman with great feeling addressed the house on behalf of his native language, which he said it was impossible to destroy. The carnestness of his tones and the unaffected simplicity of lismanners, had a great effect on the house, and drew forth a gosent expression of sympathy when he had concluded.

The committee appointed to enquire into the petition prehave reported. The committee find-"That the evidence adduced is not sufficient to avoid the

betion, but that the conduct of the Returning Othicer was highly reprehensible. They are of opinion that treating is powel against the sitting member, but that this is not a sufficien legal cause to set aside the election. It does not appear (they say,) that the sitting member by himself or by his agents his been guilty of bribery, and neither petition nor defence was terolous and vexatious.

FRIDAY, July 16.

Previous to the grand debate of to-night coming on, Colonel Pince seked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's gocoment to introduce any measure in favour of those persons who had been transported to Van Dieman's Land for the part they took in the recent disturbances, or who were suffering the penalty of expatriation in the United States in consequence of uniar offences.

Mr. Draper replied that it was the intention of the government to introduce some measure extending the unnesty of 1338 though he could not say how far. There would, howter, be a reservation of those whose presence might be calcuhted to journalize the peace of the colony.
Several minor matters being disposed of, the house entered

on the consideration of the grand question of the night, introduced by a motion from Captain Steele, that the first order of the day, a bill emanating from Sir A. Macnah, to prevent the obtraction of justice in the case of certain contested elections should be set aside and considered that day three months. The object of Sir Allan, your readers will recollect, is to introduce a bill in favour of the Lower Canadian petitioners in whose fawar he would extend the time for entering into recognizances and complying with the other provisions of the law.

The gallant Captain in introducing his resolution for setting aide this order said, that if it were carried he should move that the house on an early day do go into committee to enquire into certain allegations contained in the several petitions before it. He was desirous that every facility should be given to the parics complaining, but he was not content that so much injustice should be done to sitting members as to introduce a precedent which might be daugerous hereafter.

Mr. Harrison said, that the law being clear he saw no reason why they who had neglected to follow it should now come to that house and ask to be put in a position which they had by their own negligence deprived themselves of. Though allegutions had been made against the government, no such allegations ere contained in the petitions. He spurned those imputations and challenged investigation with the assurance that when that inquiry came to be made not one tittle of what had been adtanced would be found to be true. As to an expost facto law nothing, in his opinion, would justify it. It was unfair to atbeen already assured to them by a vote of the house, and when the enquiry which was asked for was conceded. It was impossible to say where such a precedent might lead to, and he could beser give it his support.

A. Macnah said, the last speaker might speak feelingly this subject, and with the apprehension that the enquiry would be extended to Upper Canada. It was said that the forernment had interfered with the elections in that province is and a little investigation could do no harm. The motion of the member for Simcoe was a mere feeler, put forward to catch the sense of the house. He moved, as an amenduent, that all after the words "move" in the previous motion should e crased, and that there be inserted in their stead "that those be tried, shall be precluded from voting on this question, viz. Vaudreuil, Terrebonne, Montreal, Bezuharnois. Chambly, Rewrille, and Shefford."

Mr. Aylain said that after the decision which had been come on the Nagara election, in which time had been allowed to for of the furties to correct an error, there could be no excuse denying an act of justice for which the act of parliament Lid carelesely omitted to provide.

Mr. Deaper was called on to defend the law on which they themselves were elected. He would ask whether the proposi-tion which was made to the house in the amendment was a feat one. By the law of that house the minority were bound to the majority, and a decision once come to ought not to be set lightly aside. He objected to the manner in which the question was brought forward, which rendered it imperative as those who were themselves auxious for enquiry to oppose what they were compelled to regard as a violation of every legal

Mr. Delisle repelled with scorn that part of the charge made by the bon, member for Portueuf which referred to his own terion. He did not desire to shrink from enquiry-on the contrary, he courted it, but it must be prosecuted in a constitute of legal way. Instead of his friends being the Kingston, 14th July, 1641.

Be would state his reasons for this. It was now more than a butchers they had been butchered, and three persons whose period state his reasons not more they had passed no useful names were attached to the petition against his return were petit since they had met, and yet they had passed no useful names were attached to the petition against his return were not applied at the petition against his return were now in some attached to the petition against his return were the since they had not constitued to the petition against his return were nearly at their attention had been taken up with these now in prison charged with the crime. He was satisfied if the election had been carried on peaceably, he should still have come out of the contest successfully, and for that reason he should avail himself of his right to vote on this question. It, when the enquiry did take place, he did not come out pure, he would not only torteit his sent but his honour.

Mr. Viger repudiated the idea of seven gentlemen acting as are viger repudiated the idea of seven gentlemen acting as our triper repudiated the idea of seven gentlemen acting as confedere there was any intention to prosecute the charges—judges for themselves, and observed that God alone had a right to sit in his own cause. He referred to Blackstone, who says that an expost fueto law makes a crime of what was not crime before, and contended that the measure proposed was not ex post facto in the general sense of the law.

Mr. Boswell remarked on the absurdity of the house being

called on to pass sentence against itself. If it were sufficient that a petition against a member should deprive him of his vote it would be only necessary to get up a sufficient number to unseat all the house.

Mr. Parke objected to deprive a portion of the members of a constitutional privilege which they enjoyed equally in common with the rest. If they were to sap the great foundations of the constitution by interfering with these privileges, he did not know any right they had worth contending for. If they took away the right of the few, they could also take away the right The order to the many, and a more dangerous principle they could not the Secretary Harrison introduced a Bill for the better in- act upon. The question was self-evident, that if they did not Mr. Secretary rentries a management of the Province of Upper Canada, by the seek protection in their privileges they could find protection in nothing.

Mr. Baldwin observed on some of the remarks made by the hou, gentleman, and Sir A. Macnah in a sarcastic tone, complimented the new Surveyor General on the political course he had pursued, which it was now evident was the right one. If the law, Sir Allan went on to say, would not allow a member whose seat was contested to sit on a committee in the case of another member, how much more improper was it to allow him to sit as judge in his own. If they were to adopt the course to sit as judge in his own. If they were to adopt the course to like like before the House copies of correspondence between proposed by his opponents and place witnesses at the bar of the house whose testimony, not given on each month by his opponents. house whose testimony, not given on oath, would be decided on by a jury who were composed in part of thirteen gentlemen conneeted with the government and six whose seats were contested they had better have no enquiry at all, and this advice he should give to the petitioners.

Mr. Roblin supported the amendment and Mr. Black oppos-

Mr. Avlwin was glad that there was no misunderstanding on one point, and that all parties were agreed that an enquiry must take place. Under these circumstances he would advise his hon, friend to withdraw his motion.

This Sir Atlan expressed his willingness to do, and, after ome remarks from Mr. Moffatt, the amendment was withdrawn and the house proceeded to consider the order of the day for the second reading and the motion of Captain Steele that it be postponed till that day three months. A very long and warm discussion ensued on these questions, and all the efforts of the speaker were unable to preserve any thing like order within the The principal speakers were Messrs, Ogden, Baldwin, and Hincks. The former of these gentlemen denied that there was any proof, as had been pretended, of ignorance of the law on the part of the petitioners, or that one tittle of evidence existed to sustain the charges which had been made against the Executive. He attacked Mr. Baldwin, and asked at what period that gentleman had received his light respecting this government interference. It could not have been when he was travelling from Upper Canada to be sworn in as a member of the Executive Council. Had he been acquainted with all these outrages then it was impossible that he could have done any thing so derogatory to his honorable mind. He must have been gnorant of them at that time, for he never could have kisser the book and taken the bounty as a servant of the Executive had he believed such charges to be true. Several other speakers followed, but from this moment the

house was a scene of confusion which I have no desire to describe. Language such as to "ears polite" sounds somewhat strangely, was bandied in different parts of the room, and the noise and hubbub was such as to suggest the idea of any thing but a grave meeting of learned senators. It was now post twelve o'clock, too, and the house was in no humour to hear more talking. Speaker after speaker was borne down with cries of "question," till there was no longer any possibility of

On the division taking place, the numbers were-For Captain Steele's motion, - - - 19 Majority, - - - - 22

Sir A. Macnab moved an amendment in the preamble of the bill, which now sets forth that whereas, from causes stated, the law regulating elections in Lower Canada had in the general opinion expired, and whereas divers petitions complaining o aggravated grievances have been presented to the house, but which petitions, from this general opinion that the law was not in force, have not been accompanied by all the formalities required by the act, and whereas it would be most unjust to visit on the petitioners the consequence of this mistake, into which they were led by the language of parliament itself-therefore it is enacted that all the petitions presented to this house shall be received, tried, and determined, as if all the provisions had been complied with: provided always, that securities and recog-nizances be given within thirty days from the time of the mass-

A good deal of discussion took place on this amendment, the opposition party contending that the alteration of the preamble . Lill and all at access time be allowed to consider it. On a division the numbers were-

FOR SER ALLAN MACNAR'S AMENDMENT.-Armstrong Velwin, Barthe, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Buchanan Burnet, Childe, Christie, Cook, DesRivieres, Duggan, Durand Hincks, Sir Allan Macnab, D. McDonald, Merritt, Morin Neilson, Nocl. Parent, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond Roblin, Ruel, Simpson, II. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood,

Strachan, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte and Viger.—37.
NAYS.—Black, Boswell, Cameron, Cartweight, Chesley. Daly, Day, DeLisle, Derbishire, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hale, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, J. S. McDonald, McLean, Moffatt, Moore, Ogden, Parke, Robertson, Steele, Watts, Williams,

Tale and Foster.—27.
Sir A. Macnab now moved that the house go into committee on the bill which was met by a motion of adjournment from Mr. Black. On a division the adjournment was lost by six, and the speaker therefore left the chair.

Mr. Ogden appealed against this haste, and expressed his oppose the bill at every stage. Was it mount determination to to go through its completion that night?

Sir Allan Macmab replied in the negative. He did not intend to press the third reading, but only to render it perfect so far.

On this understanding no further opposition was offered, and the bill having received the concurrence of the house is left for a third reading on Monday.

It was past one o'clock before the house adjourned, after a strong debate of between eight and nine hours.

LIST OF BILLS

INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Draper-Returns of Fines, &c., by Justices of the Pesce. Hamilton-Regulation of Fisheries in Gaspe. Ayluin-In dependence of the Judges. Buldwin-Freedom of Elections. Hamilton-Notaries at Gaspe. Merritt-Relief of disabled persons. Bluck-Administration of criminal justice; Laws relating to larceny, &c.; Benefit of Clergy; Offences against the person; Injuries against real property. J. S. McLionald—tempt to deprive six or seven gentlemen of seats which had Heir and devisee act. Capt. Steele—Guillimbury road bridge act. Small-Vacating sents of Members. Simpson-Establishment of anatomical schools. Prince-Aliens acquisition of real estate. Black-Canada Fire Insurance Company. Cameron-Inspection of timber. Small-Vote by ballot. Merritt-Amendment of Militia Laws. Durand-Sydenham Mountain road company. Prince-Turner's bill to practice as a solicitor; Naturalization of certain persons from the United States. Parent Tuilliade's naturalization bill. Merritt -Incorporation of Niagara District Bank. Draper-Recovery of small debts bill, Upper Canada. Prince-Claims arising from late rebellion. Day-Establishment of hoard of works. Williams-Religious societies to hold lands; Solemcrased, and that there be inserted in their stead "that those inization of marriages by all denominations. Harrison—Nacraorable gentlemen whose elections are contested, but cannot turalization of certain inhabitants. Merritt—Hablimand Glass Work Company. Sir A. McNab—Relating to undue elections of last general election. Harrison—Municipal corporations of Upper Canada. Campbell—Protection of copyrights. Moffatt-Incorporation of Benevolent Society Montreal. Thompson—Caledonia Bridge Company. Duns-combe.—Warchousing system extension bill; Victoria College. —Forty in number.—Colonist

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Important Despatch from Lord John Russell.

On Wednesday His Excellency the Governor General communicated the following highly important and gratifying despatch to the House of Assembly, by Message:-

SYDENHAM. In conformity with the intention expressed at the opening of the Session, the Governor General transmits to the House of Assembly the copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell, explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government on several of the most important subjects connected with Canada.

DOWNING STREET. 3d May, 1841.

My Lord :- The despatches which I have received from you n the general state of the Province of Canada, the reports with which you have furnished me on several important subjects, and the approaching meeting of the Council and Assen't ly of the United Province, have induced me to explain to you at this time the views which her Majesty's government entertain on the topics most interesting to the welfare of Canada.

In any measure that may be adopted, it must be taken for granted that her Majesty persists in the determination to maintain at all hazards her Royal authority in Canada. Neither the honour of her Majesty's crown, nor the support due to her loyal subjects in British North America, nor the provident care of the interests of the Empire at large, would permit any deviation from this fixed principle of British policy.

At the same time, her Majesty's advisers are not insensible to the difficulties imposed upon them in carrying into execution the purpose of the Crown. A Province bondered by an open atier of more than a thousand miles -approached with east at all times by the citizens of a neighbouring and powerful state, separated from England not only by the ocean, but by the rignurs of climate and season, must be maintained by a indicious preparation for defence in time of peace, and a rigorous exertion of the resources of the Empire in time of war, or not at all. To tride with the fortunes of men whose lives and properties are freely devoted to the service of England, or to encourage foreign aggression by neglect or apathy would be far worse than the spontaneous surrender of these important possessions of the Crown. The Canadisus might, in such a case, incur no risk; no blood need be shed; and the treasures of the Empire might be spared. The other course would be cruel to brave people, and unbecoming the character of the country.

But as I have already said we have no alternative; we have aly to consider the means of binding Causda more firmly to this country, of developing her resources, of strengthening her British population, of defending her territory, and of supporting and encouraging the loyal spirit of her people. In this spirit then, I shall touch upon the principal topics connected with

L-FINANCE. You have the debt of the United Province to amount to

£1,226,000, and with the sum required to complete public works necessary for the free passage between the western portion of the Province, the St. Lawrence and the Sea, to about me million five hundred thousand pounds."

The Queen's Government coincide in your views of the spediency of making such an arrangement as may employ the credit of this country for the benefit of the finances of Canada, and have given their best consideration to the plan proposed in our despatches. They are of opinion, that such an arrangement if it can be carried into effect with the consent of creditors, would be in every way desirable; but they feel that the objections to a bill compelling parties to receive payment of their money in breach of agreement entered into with them competent authority are insuperable.

Her Majesty's Government are ready to give any assistance conformity with your proposal which does not appear to them neonsistent with good faith. They are ready to propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan which may be required for public works (under restrictions suggested by you) for the payment of such part of the debt as may be now redeemable, or may be held by creditors, who shall declare themselves willing accept reasonable terms.

With regard to this latter sum, it appears to the Governent most expedient that you should fix such terms as you ansider sufficient to induce the creditors to accept the proposed equivalent (not of course to exceed £100 for every nominal £100 lent), that you should make known such tender in such way as may appear to you most advisable, giving the holders ufficient notice and information, and fixing a given day before which the willingness of the parties to accept such offer, should be sent in.

To do this, an Act of the Canada Legislature will be nevessary, and when that is obtained, the subsequent arrangements might be made; or through some party deputed on the part of

the Canadas in this country, with full instructions. It may perhaps be also expedient at the same time by law, to enable Trustees, Sec., to account, as in cases where the interests of loans are received in this country.

Upon receiving the information of the assent of the parties

necepting the terms proposed, the necessary means may be taken in this country to raise the requisite funds, and it may be expedient that you should fix the day for the paying of such assenting creditors and other claims at a time when the Parliament of this country is sitting, for should it be necessary to have recourse to a loan, such a measure has always been considered open to objection during the prorogation of Parliament.

* Note .- In addition to what can be raised by the Province. 11.—DEFENCE.

I have perused with great interest, the enclosures in your despatch of the 24th Dec. 1840, containing reports from Licut. General Sir Richard Jackson, and Col. Oldfield, the Commanding Officer of Engineers, on this subject.

The question is one of so much importance, that I was not satisfied with referring your Despatch to the Master General and Board of Ordinnice; but I also asked the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, and requested him to consult the Duke of Wellington, whose high authority on every military subject, is, in this instance, of peculiar weight, from the attention he as for many years given to this matter, both on political and military grounds. Their opinions are transmitted with this Her Majesty's Government agree in oninion with Lord Hill

and Sir Richard Inckson, that "no dependence upon the decided superiority of our troops and arrangements made for defence neeted with them, should lead us to neglect the construction and completion of permanent works calculated for the protection of the points of most importance to us."

They likewise concur in His Lordship's opinion, that in the

event of the construction of these or any other works, a large effective regular force, and a militia registered and enrolled, but not called from their Districts except in case of invasion, will be indi-pensable.

But it cannot be reasonably expected that works on a large scale should be undertaken without reference to the great expense to be incurred. I have therefore to inform you that the government are pre-

pared to state their opinion that beyond the ordinary estimates of the year, £100,000 should yearly be applied for the defence of Canada. At present this sum is nearly absorbed in the maintanance of militia and volunteers. But by a more economical plan the expense might be greatly diminished, and a great portion of the sum of £100,000 left for the improvement of military communications, and the erection or repair of fortifications.

HL-EMIGRATION.

I have read with great interest your despatches on this sub-ject, and I agree with you in opinion that it would not be wise for this country to engage to convey Emigrants to Canada at public expense. But neither can I agree that this country ought to pledge itself indefinitely to the expense of maintaining the Emigrant in Canada until he can be able to obtain employ

I quite concur, however, in the sense you entertain of the mportance of the object.

It is a hardship to Canada that the should be obliged to main-

ain the pauper Emigrant from the United Kingdom who arrives in a state of destitution and disease. But this obiect was formerly provided for by the imporition of the Emigrant Tax, and I think the renewal of this tax should be recommended to the Legislature of Canada.

I have recommended to the Treasury that the expense thus incurred by the Emigrant should, in consideration of the great political advantages likely to flow from emigration to Canada,

be defrayed by this country.

Suppose a tax of 5». a head, 32,000 Emigrants might be freed from the tax for £8000. This is a sum which I think Parliament might be asked to vote for so important an object. The tax might then be paid in Canada, not by the captain of the passenger-ship, but by the Commissary General, on proper southers of the number of emigrants landed.

In this case, the only emigrants paid for must be those whose fitners for emigration had been previously attested by an emigrant Agent in this country. The emigrant tax would then act as a check, and very pro-

perly so, on those who could not obtain the attestation required.

I have now adverted to the three principal topics to which I have called the attention of the Queen's confidential servants. There are many others of great importance to the welfare of Canada, but upon which I am anxious to receive your reports before proceeding further. Of this kind are the engagements of the Land Companies,

and the future disposal of the Crown Lands. The means of communication for commercial purposes within the British territory through the whole length of Canada must always be a matter of the highest interest both to Canada and this country.

But it seems to me that, with a legislature in Canada, dis posed to co-operate with the Queen and the parliament of the United Kingdom in developing her vast and unexplored re-sources, there is every hope that we shall behold the prosperity of that noble province augment every year, and add more to the strength and stability of the empire.

Inpire.
I have, &c.,
J. RUSSELL. (Signed)

duties, it he done gradually, and so as not to affect the impor-

tations of the present year. Mr. Henry Boyer has been appointed by the House of Asentily as French Translator, and Mr. Alexander Lemoin, as

his assistant. DERF OF UPPER CANADA. It appears by documents lately laid on the table of the Assembly by the Receiver General, that the outstanding debentures amount to £213. 671. Besides which there is parable in London, £660,000 and, sold in this country, £209,650. Making a total of On Million Oar Handred and Ninety Thousand Pounds, currency Part of this debt bears six and the remainder five per cent vearly interest.

LOWER CANADA DEREC-The same documents also show that the whole debt of Lower Canada is under One Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Pounds. Less than one-tenth of the sum due by Upper Canada .-- Eruminer.

Monawk Indians .- On the 25th of June last an examina tion of the Indian children took place at the Mechanics' Instiration, belonging to the New England Company, at the Mo hank village on the Grand River. Thirty boys, and ten girls were present: and the neatness of their appearance, the correctness of their deportment, and the proficiency they displayed in various branches of education, particularly in arithmetic, writing, and reading, -clicited deserved commendation. show the progress which had been made in the mechanical department, a waggon, a bureau, and several pairs of shoes, made exclusively by the boys, and finished in a next and workman like manner, were exhibited to the company assembled on the coasion. Several respectable centlemen were present at the examination, including Messrs, J. Rarcy J.P., a n Board of Education for the Gore District, W. Muisbent J P., J. Buckwell, J. Cartis, and the Revds, A. Nelles and A. Elliot the two latter of whom by no means confine their exertions for the welfare of the Red Man, to the faithful discharge of their spiritual labours. The plain statement of these facts is the best praise that can be given to the teachers, and to the

excellent Company by whom they are employed, NATURALIZATION AND SUTHERLAND .- While a member of Lord Sydenlam's administration is introducing a most ob jectionable and insane measure for the indiscriminate natural ization of alieus, and while some persons seem to regard the banished rebels as so many deluded innocents, the so-called General Sutherland has been haranguing a contemptible assemblage at New York, in the hope of doing something towards the recal of the prisoners from Van Dieman's Land. Sutherland praised himself, and abused England. Resolutions of course were passed, and the whole affair was of as infamous character as could have been expected. The same Sutherland in the N. F. Commercial Advertiser, -(who, strange to say has permitted his columns to be defiled by such stuff.) - has written a long letter, in which he describes Theller, and doubtless very justly, as a most profligate and selfish ruffian. We only allude to these outcasts to show what infatuation must possess those who would advocate the naturalization or return of men who have acted with them, and are just as bad.

TORONTO WATER WORKS .- Active preparations are being made to supply the city with water. Mr. Furniss, of Mon-treal, the spirited proprietor of the Gan Works is, we understand about to contract to make the necessary arrangements .- Patriot

DESTRUCTIVE HALL-STORM .- On Thursday 15th, about mid-day, a most devastating hail-storm passed over Yonge Street, through King and Whitchurch, from N. W. N., about a mile in breadth, which very materially injured many fields of wheat, dreadfully mangled the vegetables and other products of the gardens, and broke nearly every pane of window-glass on the North side of all the bonses within its range. Some of the hail-stones weighed half an ounce, and continued to fall for half an hour. The rain fell in gustful torrents for two hours. On the same day there was a very high wind in the neighbourhood of York Mills, which greatly endangered some buildings and did some injury. We have been informed of a horse being killed by the falling of a tree in Mulholland's settlement .-

A very tremendous hurricane, but not of long duration, passed over a portion of Binbrook as the 15th, levelling large and extensive Barns, and otherwise doing much injury. larger than almonds, spread devastation within its to Hamilton Gazette.

The weather has been exceedingly dry and warm throughout the District for several weeks past, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest is consequently very uncertain. Hay has proved invariably light; -- Spring wheat and oats have suffered considerably, except in very low land; Fall wheat, however, will prove a good crop, and Indian corn in many places books pro-By our exchange papers we learn that the whole con-

dinent is suffering from drought—Sandwich Herald.
On the 12th and 13th July, we took a ride through the parts of this county, adjacent to New Dublin, Hilltown, Hellamy's Mills, &c. &c. We were happy to observe that, the recent rains have been of immense service to all descriptions of farming produce, and that notwithstanding the unpropitious ap pearance of the season, a month back, the whole face of the country exhibits every mark of an abundant reward for the toil of the hushandman. Winter Wheat and Hay, are the only crops not fully an average. Potatoea, Oats, Corn, Peas, Re. Se. look remarkably well and promise an ample supply.— The Fruit trees also, particularly the apple, plum and cherry,

are well stocked .- Brockville Statemun, 15th July, LUMBER TRADE OF PORT HOPE. - In 1840, 202 of the choicest mosts, and 100 immense sticks of squared timber, were furnished for the market by two very enterprising gentlemen of this place, Mesers, Crawford and Marsh, and this sesson no less than eight hundred masts and eight hundred sticks of squarec oak and pine are furnished by the rame gentlemen, and all raftoak and pine use turnished by the value genterica, and an repre-ed at Port Hope except a few drams prepared a few miles above —the last 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller & Marsh, lasve rafted several drams from Presque Isle this season-the amount of towage alone paid by Mean's. Welter and Marsh, independent of Mr. Crawford's will be about £1500, independent of finding their own wood which is no triding item. - Core. of Kingston Chronicle.

Our market is very hally supplied with the "luxuries of the reason." Vegetables of all kinds are seasee, and of extremely inferior descriptions; and we have never known the prices a exarbitant as they have been this ceason. Fruits are higher in price than they were ever known. 9d, and 10d, per quart have been paid for Strawberries, and Raspberries; last season the latter were sold at 21 to 3d. currents and cherries few of them fit to est-fid, per quart. Young pointoes 5d, to fid. per

gunet .- Kingston Herald. Sale or Lors .-- On Saturday last, four water lots lying in front of the late residence of G. W. Yarker, Esq., were disposed of by auction at the following prices, viz: £450. £350, £391, and £380. These prices are considered by judges to be extremely moderate.-Ib.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.) ARRIVAL OF THE CALEBONIA.

From the Boston Mail Extra of Saturday last. The British Royal Mail Steamship Calesbuda, Capt. J. McKellar cas telegraphed at ten o'clock, and arrived at the wharf a little before

one. The Columbia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, and made the passage in just about thirteen days. She had the weather most of the time.

of the time.
The English papers speak of the crops as being generally very promising, both in Great Britain and on the continent. The distress from want of work in the manufacturing districts of England seas not so great as at the last previous advices.

GREAT BRITAIN!

CHEAT INTERPATE.

The elections were going on with great spirit in England. At the last dates, the members of Parliament returned, stood,
Conservatives,
Liberals,
A London paper of the 4th says:
A London paper of the 4th says:
The whole country, from one end to the other, is agitated with elections. Of the general result it is almost impossible to speculate—and of the exact amount of loss and gain it is difficult to speak with accuracy.

The imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was on Toesday the 22d of June, prorogned by her Miglesty in person.

The Queen, attended by Frince Albert, left Buckingham Palare in the state carriage, drawn by eight beautiful cream colonized horses, abortly before two o'clock. Her Mojesty and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands, as they passed through the Park and along Parliament street. The line of road from Buckingham Palace to the Home of Lords was much crowded. At one o'clock a regiment of the Life Guards was stationed in Parliament street, who, with the estistance of a very strong body of police, kept the road clear for carriages.

On the royal cortege reaching the House of Lords, the Band of the Poot Guards played the national anthem, and a discharge of camon

Poot Guards played the national authon, and a discharge of campo announced to those within the house that the sovereign was approach

THE OCCUS'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have existe to the deterioriation of provogoing this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner least brordensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has intrusted to me, of accordaining the sense of my people upon matters which so decrety concern their welfare.

to me, of acceptaining the sense or my people upon mariers which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and usoful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay. · Gentlemen of the House of Contraons,

" I thank you for the resultness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments. " My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lord Sydenham, &c.

The Lord Sydenham has sent down to the House of Assembly a copy of a despatch, written by him to Lord J. Russell, in which he recommends that, if any change be made in the Timber, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country.

"In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than to receive the names of the writers,—in confidence, of course.

"In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than to receive the names of the writers,—in confidence, of course.

We would willingly write to "A Subscriber" on being favored with his address.

We intend writing to Dr. Mewbutn and Rev. R. S. C. Taylor.

The Lord Chanceller, by her Majesty's command, then said,

"My Locis and Confloring, It is her Majesty's royal will and deasure that this parliament be prorogned to Tuesday, the 29th day of this next at June, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogned to Tuesday the 29th day of this instant June." Her Majesty then quitted the house, preceded by the great officers of state, in the same order as she had entered it.

Land Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool by a majority of 361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

Thouse you China L. A contract has, we inderstand, been concluded with Mr. Green, the ship owner, for tomage for the conveyance of 1,000 (roops, which Government are about to send direct to China. Three vessels have been taken up for this artists at a charge to the public of £10,000.

Election riots have occurred, but the accounts we have received are so confined that we will not some for the accuracy of our statements. It apposes, however, that at Liverpool, after the Comercative members had been elected, the Roman Catholic Insh rose in hundreds, and with murcheous weapons assulted the Comercative Shipcarpenters; a territle fight ensured. Eighty persons were lodged in privarily the police. Four men and one woman are said to have been shot, but we find to conditionation of this. but no find the confirmation of this. At Blackburne, a manufacturing town in Laucashire, Mesars, Feilen and Hornby — Conservation, we imagine,— having been declared uly elected, the mob furiously attacked the Conservation and their

The military dispersed the theters, and the Police soon reored inder. Sir Charles Melcalfe, recently, and perhaps at present, Governor of amakes, is sucken of as mecessor to Lord. Sydenham, who returns Sir Charles Metestic, reveilly, and persons as present, as the parallel par

POSTSCRIPT!

Friday Morning.

We have just heard that the Conservatives are 5 ahead on the Borough returns, the portion of the constituency where they are weakest. Their main strength lies in the counties. Hume is said to have lost his seat for Kilkenny. 2 Conservatives, (a gain of 2), it is stated, have been returned for London, and 2 Whigs, one of whom is Lord J. Russell. We cannot vouch for this hurried statement, but we hope it is correct.

Montreal Market, for the week ending Friday, July 16, 1841. Asuxs:- We continue our quatations for both descriptions. Some days 28s per cwt. is all that can be obtained, even for good parcels; and other days they command from 23s 6d 60 28s 9d. The Market is very fluctuating, and has been so for me time past.

FLOUR.—The price has not varied lately. The market is however, decidedly flatter. Both Canada and American find may now be quoted at from 29s @ 30s per barrel, but the sales which have transpired within the last few days have been unimportant. Some holders seem to be of opinion that the next sews from England will have the effect of stiffening the market again, and in consequence have declined to sell at

present prices. Ponk is rather tooking up, and sales have been effected this week at 101 dies for Prime, It dies, for Prime Mess, and 123 dirs. for large pareels of Mess, and 13 dirs. for small lots. Mont. Herald.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

REVEREND BRETTIERN,-I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. Michael Boomer A. B., Galt, on Welresday and Thursday the 4th and 5th of August next.

WILLIAM MeMURRAY Acting Secretary, W. C. S.

Dundas, July 12th, 1841.

EXCURSION TO BIAMBLEON. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

British Wesleymu Subbath Schools in Toronto.

(1) The friends of the British Wesleym Methodist Subbath Schools. In Toronto, and the Fubble generally, are respectfully informed, that the Committee of the above Subbath Schools—held in Yonge Street, Lot Street, Duke Street, and Yorkville—have decided on making a trip to Hamilton, by the steam-host N. Googe, on TUESDAY, the THISD DAY of AUGUST next, for the purpose of promoting the inturests of and schools. The best will leave the New Blant, at the flow of Yonge Street, Turosto, at S12 o'clock, a. M. precisely. Headfast will be taken on board, and Dinner at Hamilton. The Choic of George Street Chapie will accumpant be party, and enliven the excursion by Sacred Music. Addresses will be delivered by the Musicers and some of the accumpanting friends, The proceeds will be applied to the augmentation of the Sabbath School Libraries.

Tickets may be had of Mears. T. Clark, C. & W. Walker, G. Billon, A. Hamilton, S. Shaw, Howes & Hall, King Street; and of Mr. Anderson, corner of Lot Street and Spidlina Avenue—at Tep Shillings, currency, per Ticket, including Breakfait and Dinner, The friends of Subbath Schools, without distinction, are invited to this excursion. British Wesleynn Subbath Schools in Toronto.

J. G. MAMLY, Prelident.

THOS. JURDAN, Scirclary. Toronto, 22nd July, 1841.

BALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

MAR.E. OF B.A.NED FORE TAXED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Write, under the hand and soal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District to me directed, I shall attend at the Court Home, in the City of Toronto, in Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the account day of the General Quarter Seasions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective tots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Ress, Etolicoke, Plos, Georgina, North Gwillmbury, Indiali, Mono, Mulmur, Mars, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Tressater of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and shapence per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, Skeriff: Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 4841.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

THE RESERVENT RETER AMEDITANCE COPE.

BANY OF S. ONDOW.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested
to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renowal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

128, KING STREET, REDUCED PRECENT

C. A. T. BIII.T ON respectfully inform their friends, that West of England Broad Cloths, Cambinores, Diamond Benver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

ALBO, A BRATTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having brought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take of TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

By- Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841. BRITTAND ANERECA PERR AND LIPE

ASSURANCE COMPANY: NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this limituation, at which the Election of Directors, for the country year, takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 2d day

of August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twanys o'clock at noon, precisely. T. W. BIRCHALL.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 12th July, 1841. TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by 11. & W. Nowskin, King-Street,

Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston, NEW EDITIONS OF THE POLLOWING

NEW EDITIONS OF THE POLLOWING;

Laken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six Shiltings per Hundred.

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHUROM OF ENGLAND BROAM INTO SHORT QUENTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appended a Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shiltings and Six-pence per Duzan.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDE, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's Pirst Prayer, and Grace before and after Beats. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three pence per dozen.

rice per dozen.
-SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2. containing Lessons in One and Two Sylinhies, Elementary Scripture Chrestions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 24d each, or Two hillings per ozen. REWARD TICKETS, on Pasteboard, 74d, per Gross.

DIED. At Believille, on the 15th inst., after so illness of ten days, lames Andrews, only child of the Hev. Saltern Givins, aged 10 menths and 6 days.

Drowned in Lake Scugog, on Sunday the 11th instant, Mr. Henry Ewing, Deputy Provincial Surveyor of the Township of Eldon, eldest son of Benjamin Ewing, Paquire, Haldimand, aged 43 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday; July 23: r. Mewburn; H. Nisbett, Eig. P. M.; M. Casselman, Bag. P. M. rem.; Rev. S. Givine; Rev. A. Neffes, rem.; Kev. J. Reid, [with pamplilet]; W. Clay, Esq. P. M. add. subs. and rem ; Rov. A. P. Atkinson; J. White, Esq. P. M. rem.; Rev. R. J. C. Tuylor, { too late for this week]; Key, W. Van Zandt, rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. A. N. Bethane, rem.; J. Weather-head, Esq. paid in full to No. 26, vol. 5; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, rem, in full of all subs. for vol. 4; C. Biggar, Esq. P.M. rem.;

Mrs. M. Watson. To Congestundents .- We mean to show "A Subscri-BER's" letter to some friends here. His remarks are very just; but we think that the matter can, for the present, be heat man-