at once do as he was ordered, he would blow his brains out.—This had an immediate effect, and the engine was retained for the purpose for which it was wanted. Had it not been for this firmness, Smith O'Brien must have remained in Thurles that night, and next day, by the pulling up of the rails or otherwise, his transmission to Dublin might have been difficult or impossible. As a proof of this I may mention, that one of the Sunday trains between this and Tipperary, ran against a huge block of stone, which had been placed on the line during the night, and which did considerable damage to the engine.

It is stated that Mr. Smith O'Brien was making his way to Limerick, in order to seek the shelter of his own roof, and that ever since he found out that harbouring him was a treasonable offence, he has carefully abstained from exposing any one to the penalties which would be incurred thereby. From all that I can learn, this unfortunate and misguided man possesses a mind not incapable of generous emotions, and it is likely that this explanation of his conduct is correct. He appears to have been recognized by many people besides Hulme, but no one put forth a hand against him; and as Hulme is an Englishman, the satisfaction felt is great that no countryman of the rebel chief was induced to betray him. Hulme has, I hear, given up his situation; and I have no doubt has acted wisely in doing so, for his life would not have been worth an hour's purchase had he ventured into this neighbourhood again.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of Ireland is at this moment under military control. It is divided into districts, each of which is commanded by an officer of distinction, whose name is already known to the world as having "done the State some service. Gen. Napier is at Limerick. Sir C. O'Donnell at Warterford. Sir C. Napier and Major-General Turner at Cork. These are the established military districts by which the south of Ireland is held in control—by which its rebelliousness is over-awed, and the people reminded that there still exists such things as the Crown and Government of the land. To connect the south with Dublin Gen. Macdonald has under his command about 2,500 men, who form a moving column ready to be concentrated on any point where their services may be required. They occupy the district between Thurles and Kilkenny, and are thus available for the suppression of disturbances at any one of the fixed districts. The manner in which they have discharged their harrassing duties is already before the public. In addition to these formidable and well organized arrangements, Viscount Hardinge is, I am informed, now on a tour of inspection throughout the disturbed districts. His Lordship was expected yesterday at Kilkenny, whither Gen. Macdonald and his aid-de-camp went to meet him. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the vigorous repressive measures thus adopted may not soon be relinquished. The turbulence which has so long been rampant in Ireland cannot be otherwise controlled and controlled it must be before the prosperity of the country can be effectually restored.

FRANCE.

Revolution in the French Protestant Communions.—The late Protestant Communions of France have undergone revolutions scarcely less violent than that which has befallen the body politic;—everything is reduced to a provisional state. The news of the revolution at Paris had scarcely reached Strasburg, when a number of members of the Lutheran Communion, who had long been dissatisfied with the Government of the "Central Directory of the Confession of Augsburg" met together, and having obtained the resignation of the two remaining members of the Directory (a third being absent at the time, from ill health, and two seats being vacant, one by death the other by resignation,) the appointed a Provisional Directorial Commission for the transaction of all the current business of the Directory, and for preparing "a project of re-constitution of the Confession of Augsburg, in France, upon the recognised basis of the ancient Church, that is, of sovereignty of the general body of the faithful." The Provisional Directorial Commission so appointed has placed itself in communication with the local Lutheran consistories throughout France, and as soon as the project is completed, will take measures for the convocation of a new general consistory, which will be the constituent assembly of the Lutheran Communion. In the Reformed or Calvinistic Communion the progress of revolution has been, if possible, still more rapid. A general cry for reorganization, raised almost simultaneously with the revolution, was responded to by the appointment, in eighty-six out of the ninety-two "Consistorial Churches" of delegates to a constituent assembly which met accordingly at Paris, where it held its sittings from the 10th to the 25th of May. By the admission of their own prints the debates were of the most disorderly, and occasionally, violent character.

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To show the character of the movement, as well as the actual condition of these "Churches," it will be sufficient to quote from the session of the 20th of May, the different tests proposed for defining Church membership, and the consequent right to vote in the approaching elections. The following tests were successively proposed: To be baptized a communicant, and to believe that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh: negatived, to substitute for the words, "that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh," the words, "that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God:" negatived, to substitute "adhesion to the Apostles' Creed:" to retain only "baptism and communion without any expression of belief:" negatived, on the ground that many of their Church members, nay even of their consistories, never receive the communion; to rest satisfied with baptism and the first admission to the communion: negatived, on the ground that members have never communicated at all: to let baptism be the only test: negatived, on the ground that there were unbaptized Church members who ought not to be excluded: to require that the electors should take part in "the essential acts of religion:" negatived, on the ground of its being too indefinite. The resolution ultimately agreed upon was, "That all shall have a vote who declare that they heartily belong and adhere to the Reformed Church of France." After settling the electoral law upon this wide basis, the assembly appointed a "Provisional Commission" to undertake "the care of the Churches" till the new assembly can be convoked. An attempt was made to effect a fusion between the Lutheran and the Calvanists, but it led to nothing but the unanimous adoption of a resolution in the latter assembly, to the effect that the union of the two Communions, if possible, would be desirable: a proposition on which one of the speakers remarked that "Satan alone would refuse his adhesion to it."

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES.—A public meeting to form on Institution for the above object, was held on Thursday at the Hanover square Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The Bishops of London, Norwich, and Manchester, the Earls Harrowby and Nelson, the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, and Dr. Todd, M. D., moved the several resolutions for the establishment of such an Institution on the following plan:—

In addition to a master and lady superintendent, the members of the Institution are to consist of—

1. Probationers: or young women of the age of eighteen or upwards, able to read and write, to be under training in the public hospitals of the metropolis, under the direction of the officers of the Institution for two years; at the close of which, if approved, they may become nurses. The probationers will receive board, lodging, and washing in the house, and certain fixed articles of clothing, for which they will pay £15 per annum, or £10 per annum if nominated by a Governor.

2. Nurses: who may be admitted with or without probation in the Institution. They will nurse the sick in hospitals and private houses, and attend upon lying-in women. They will receive remuneration for their services from the Institution, and also board and lodging, &c., as in the case of probationers. While they are out nursing their wages will be proportionably increased. The nurses will be expected to remain in the service of the Institution for five years at least; and at the expiration of that period they will receive from the council a certificate of competency and respectability, if they are found to deserve it.

3. Sisters: to whom, especially, the Institution will look for the maintenance of a high moral and religious tone in the common family of the establishment; and, consequently, for the attainment of the important general objects which it has in view. They will either be resident in the establishment, in which case they will contribute £50 annually to it, and receive board, lodging, washing, &c., within it; or they will live with their friends, or in some private family approved by the master. The resident sisters will be admitted at no less than twenty-five years of age; and no one will be received as a sister without satisfactory testimonials of piety, industry, and zeal, from the minister of her parish. The resident sisters after six months' trial and approval, will be expected to continue in the Institution for not less than two years. The duty of all the sisters will be—to be examples to the other two classes; to visit the sick at their homes (as may be appointed by the lady suderintendent) and in the hospitals, accompanied by one or more probationers; and to take part in the religious and other instruction and training of the probationers within the institution.

United States.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(Abridged from the Correspondent of the Colonist.)

The local position of Buffalo, being within a few hours journey of the most populous parts of Upper Canada,—coupled with the circumstance that the inhabitants of the Provinces are not restricted on account of distinct nationality from competing with their neighbours for the various premiums offered by the New-York State Agricultural Society, creates for this "State Fair" a feeling of more than usual interest in the eyes of Canadians.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the show grounds were opened for the admission of the public; the whole of the vast enclosure soon became crowded with interested spectators; so numerous indeed was the attendance, that any object possessing the slightest attraction soon drew a little crowd of the "curious and inquisitive" around it. The various halls and tents appropriated to the display of manufactures, dairy produce, fruit and flowers, during the first three or four hours were filled to suffocation, so that there was much difficulty in obtaining even a passing glance at the various objects displayed.

The implement and machinery ground was partially filled with a large variety of ingenious mechanical contrivances for lessening manual labor in agricultural and other operations.

Among the most interesting and useful were the mowing, reaping, planting, and thrashing machines—certainly four of the most important implements to agriculturists, if they carry out the calculations of their owners. Some of the thrashing machines were in full operation and worked well. The mowing machine exhibited great ingenuity in its construction, and on clear and even land would, doubtless, be found most serviceable. An implement styled Sherman's New Planter and Cultivator, excited considerable attention, and if it performs half of what the inventor says it is calculated to do, it will soon step into public favor and general application.

The inventor proposes to sow, by means of his machine, all kinds of seed from a carrot to a potato, at any depth desired; to manure at the same time with plaster, lime, or ashes; to sow much or little to the acre, according to the wishes of the husbandman; to sow broad-cast, in drills, or hills; and he also states that it is well adapted to work on "rocky, stumpy, stony, or rough ground;" and finally, "does all these things well." Hussey's Reaping Machine appears well adapted to cut grain on clean and even lands, but where the ground is rough, or stony, or stumpy, we should be inclined to doubt the possibility of applying it successfully. It is capable of cutting from fifteen to twenty acres in a day; and, in principle, it is similar to the mowing machine, though far more complex and ponderous. We observed a large number of Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers; also, an improvement upon the common Straw Cutter, for slicing Indian Corn, stem, leaves, and ear, to be used as food for cattle. We were much pleased to observe a few Subsoil Ploughs—regarding the introduction and use of that implement of more value than the most mysterious sowing or reaping machine. Of ordinary ploughs there was but a very poor show, and most of them far too light in their construction. Harrows seem to have been almost altogether forgotten, and many other instruments, much used in the old country, and essential to good husbandry, were neither to be seen nor heard of. The Mechanics' Hall was filled with a very miscellaneous assortment of articles, few deserving much notice. Of Stoves and Cooking Apparatus a large and interesting selection, as might have been expected, was offered to the public view. Among them we noticed some Self-regulating Stoves, the principle of whose action consisted either in the expansion of the stove itself by the agency of heat, or of a brass rod connected with a valve which was closed by the expanding rod or stove, thus preventing the access of atmospheric air, and consequently staying the combustion of the fuel; by means of suitable screws the valves may be made to close at an ordinary temperature required, and open again the moment the temperature becomes reduced, admitting air and increasing the combustion of the fuel until the required heat is again attained. Another article of very admirable construction was, in the true sense of the word, a boiler; it consisted of two hollow hemispheres of metal placed one within the other, the interior one being about three inches less in diameter than the exterior; they were joined together at the edges, and placed upon a small stove, the under surface of the inner hemisphere forming the roof of the stove, so that the smoke and flame would have to pass through the small space between the two hemispheres and escape by means of an orifice at the upper surface of the outer one. The Cabinet furniture exhibited was of a very showy description, and like the carriages, far more fitted for ornament than for use. Of Churns and Cheese Presses there was a goodly number, and of Beehives with their industrious occupants enclosed, a fair variety. We noticed also some ingenious Punching Machines of efficient and simple construction. But we failed to discover many articles of value which are usually expected to be present in such exhibitions. There were no steaming apparatus, drain tiles and implements for forming tiles, no waggons and carts for liquid manures, no ponderous bales of cloth, or carpets; scarcely indeed any evidences of a great manufacturing nation to be seen either in the Mechanics' or Manufacturers' Hall. The show of Cheese was large but no variety; quantity not quality, seems to have been the order of the day. In the Miscellaneous Hall a strange mixture of Daguerreotypes and Quilts, Fireworks and Paintings(?), Needlework and Worstedwork, in most admired disorder, drew the attention of the gentler sex. The horticultural tent displayed a fine selection of fruit, and a most miserable show of flowers. Much time and labour seemed to have been expended on the arrangement of the flowers into diamonds, circles, squares and other fanciful devices. We were certainly most disappointed with the horticultural tent: two small tables only were covered with plants in flower, and one half at least of these consisted of fuschias; a few orange trees, and two or three cacti, together with half a dozen others of ordinary description, completed the assortment. The display of field and garden vegetables was good, but in no ways surpassed what has already been accomplished in Canada.

There were some fine horses on the ground, but scattered about so extensive an area, they did not appear to so much advantage as they would have done, had they been arranged in order. The show of cattle was but middling: there were certainly some remarkably beautiful specimens on the ground, but their number did not exceed eight or ten. The sheep and hogs were of very inferior description, to be far surpassed, we trust, by the farmers of Canada, at the coming Provincial Agricultural Show at Cobourg.

During the second and third days, addresses were delivered by various individuals to vast audiences, assembled in the Society's tent; but as we intend to resume this subject in our next number we shall defer until then, making any comments upon the address, or stating our impressions respecting the State Fair.

(From the Hamilton Gazette.)

The New York State Fair, which has just been held at Buffalo has passed off with a good deal of satisfaction, although not unmixed with disappointment, at least to a large number of Canadian visitors, who went to Buffalo with the highest expectations. The arrangements, we are told, were excellent, were they not so, the immense crowds could not have been accommodated without a great deal of confusion. It is estimated that there were at least 60,000 persons present. We learn that quite a number of articles were entered for competition from Canada, and that not a few took prizes,—among which were some Ayrshire Cattle brought over by J. B. Ewart, Esq., of Dundas. We regret not being able to give to-day, as we expected, the list of Prizes awarded for Canadian skill and enterprise, as the account we should have received from a special Reporter has not yet reached us. We hope to supply it in our next.

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

Buffalo, Saturday Sept. 9.

The show of Cattle was very large indeed, and the quality scarcely inferior to the quantity. The Devon, Durham, Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and native breed had each their numerous representatives, and the sight of so many fine animals afforded me much gratification. The Buffalo Fair would of course beat us as regards numbers, but in quality Canada need not fear to come forward. The exceptions I have mentioned are the fat cattle and working oxen; and I cheerfully admit that those shown at Buffalo far surpassed anything I have seen out of England. Your readers will be pleased to learn that, of the few animals which were sent to this fair from Canada, several took premiums. Mr. Ewart of Dundas, received two prizes for his Ayrshire cattle, which were deservedly admired; and he disposed of several head to Ohio gentlemen, who desired to encourage so useful a breed. The well-known dray-horse "Clyde" imported by the late Mr. Ward, of Weston, took the first prize for foreign horses; Mr. Davis's horse "King Alfred" got the second; a young "Clyde" the third; and that noble specimen of a thorough-bred horse "Mercer," (imported) by Emilius, took the fourth. The judges thus reversing the order of things, the high mettled racer ranking as inferior to the sluggish and clumsy draft-horse. I was greatly pleased at looking at a remarkably noble animal named "Busiris," as fine a horse as one could desire to see, and he and "Mercer" were to my thinking the two great ornaments of the show. There were two or three fine specimens of the celebrated "Morgan" horse, so popular in the States for his trotting qualities, and their appearance fully bore out the good name they have gained, as they unite much substance with lively action, and present the very picture of what a clever hackney or gig-horse ought to be. There were a great many other horses, as well as cattle, that I feel regret not to notice, but as all I proposed to do was to attempt a general description, I must abstain from particulars, or I shall not know when to stop.

In Sheep and Swine, the exhibition, though numerous enough, was not remarkable for quality. The American breeder of sheep evidently pays more regard to wool than to mutton; and though the different pens of Merino and Saxony sheep were tolerably good, and there were some good samples of Southdown, yet Canada can show finer sheep for the market, and much better swine any day of the week.

The Cloths, Flannels, Carpets, &c., were not to be compared with what we can produce in Canada; and had my enterprising friend Mr. McKechnie, of Cobourg, sent samples from his factory, I am quite certain he would have swept the board. Among the articles exhibited in this department were specimens of dental manufacture; and here again Canada bore away the palm, the two first premiums having been awarded to our townsman Mr. Charles Rahn.

On the last day of the fair, the officers of the society, the Judges, and several guests, dined together; and, by the reports in the papers, everything would seem to have gone off in the happiest manner. There was a large attendance of Canadians at the fair, and they received a hearty welcome from their American friends, among them I observed the Hon. A. Ferguson, Mr. Wetenhall, M. P., Mr. Ewart (Dundas), Mr. Dougall (Amherstburg), Mr. E. W. Thompson, and Mr. G. D. Wells (Toronto), and other well-known Agriculturists whose names have escaped my memory.

Of the number of persons who attended the fair, I can hardly express an opinion, but I think I am within compass in estimating them at upwards of 60,000. The amount received at the gates of the show grounds was nearly 6,500 dols.—the price of admission being a York-shilling, so that the number of those who witnessed the fair must have been enormous.

I am yours respectfully.

SPECTATOR.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT BROOKLYN.

New York, 11th Sept. 1848—7½ P.M.

The city of Brooklyn was visited by a tremendous conflagration on Saturday night. The fire broke out at 120 Fulton St., at half past six. 200 buildings were destroyed. The burnt district includes eight blocks in that part of the city, and is bounded by Sand, Washington, Concord, Pine apple, Henry, and Fulton streets. Among the buildings destroyed are the Post-office, 1st Baptist church, [Rev. Mr. Hodge's] the Sand St. Methodist church, the *Brooklyn Star* office, and very many first class stores and dwellings. The entire loss is estimated at one and a half millions of dollars, a small part of which, comparatively is insured. There was a great scarcity of water in the cisterns and wells of Brooklyn, and the fire was finally arrested by running hose to the East River and by blowing up buildings. Two New York firemen, and one Brooklyn fireman, also a child, were killed, and several others injured. There are report of two or three other deaths.

Colonial.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

Montreal, 8th Sept., 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Legislaive Council the Honourable Frederick Augustus Quesnel, of the City of Montreal.

THE DEBENTURES.—We have spoken already of the Ministerial Finance measure, and the following announcement, from the official *Gazette*, fully bears us out:—

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1st September, 1848.

Amount of Provincial Debentures, payable twelve months after date, with interest, at six per cent.:—

Previously issued	£59,510	0	0
Issued during week ended this day	7,955	0	0
Total issued	£67,465	0	0
Less received for Public Dues	9,352	10	0
In actual circulation	£58,112	10	0

So the paper is rapidly returning upon Government, and people are getting rid of it as fast as they can! Every payment to a Government office is made in Debentures, for a very good reason—that it is only there they can be passed at their nominal value. Merchants take them at the current discount, and make something on paying their Custom-House dues. Upon those who have to receive them in payment the hardship is as great as ever. We find an instance recorded of a School Superintendent receiving his Government pay in Debentures, and then losing 3½ per cent. upon them! This is under the paternal rule of Hincks & Co. The people *would* have these jobbers and incapables to rule over them, and we hope they like it, and bless their rulers, as they find themselves, by virtue of an Order in Council, cheated out of 3½ dollars of every hard-earned 100 dollars.—*British Canadian.*

TORONTO REGATTA.—The first day of our Regatta came off yesterday, and, although a majority of the Boat races fell through, owing to a want of proper spirit on the part of owners of the row boats, the sports afforded much satisfaction to the large concourse of spectators by whom they were witnessed.

As the winning boat of the last race did not come in until nearly 7 o'clock, it is manifestly out of our power to give more than the result of the different races, which terminated as follows:—

1. The Four-Oared Race for £10 (6 miles), was won after a severe contest, by Mr. Garside's *Holdfast*, beating Mr. S. Campbell's *Post Master* (2nd), and Mr. H. E. Nicolls's *Letitia* (3rd). Mr. Campbell's boat led for the first five miles, and seemed quite the winner, but at the last half mile the *Holdfast* made a strong play, and came in about three boat's length ahead.

2. The Skiff Race, for £5 (3 miles), brought only 3 boats to the start. It was quite a hollow thing—Richardson's *Shelldrake* beating Iredale's *Nymph*, Gooderham's *Snowbird* being distanced.

In consequence of so many of the rowing matches failing to have the requisite number of entrances, the Stewards to compensate the public for the disappointment thereby occasioned, forthwith opened a special Sailing match as follows, viz.:—

A Prize of £7 10s. to the 1st—£2 10s. to the 2nd—£1 5s. to the 3rd—open to all sailing boats—time allowed for tonnage at the rate of 60 seconds per ton at the coming in—the course to be twice round the bay.

The owners of the Yatchs came forward in a truly sporting and liberal spirit, no less than 13 entrances having been made—indeed to the parties owning sail boats the Regatta owes by far the largest share of its attractions—but for their support the amusements of the day would have been comparatively "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

Owing to the difficulty of getting so many vessels placed at their moorings, the start did not take place till nearly 5 o'clock and at the termination the following six boats came in as follows, viz.:—

1. Mr. Arnold's *Undine* at .. .. 40½ m. past 6
2. " O'Brien's *Gazelle* ..... 44½ " 6
3. " Shaw's *Albacore* ..... 50 " 6
4. " Whitlam's *Belle Louise*..... 53 " 6
5. " E. Ewart's *Storm* ..... 53½ " 6
6. " Heyward's *Saucy Jack* ..... 57½ " 6

As the tonnage of the above boats has not yet been certified it is not possible to say which of them is entitled to the 2nd and 3rd prizes; but the *Undine*, we fancy is beyond doubt the winner of the first. At seven o'clock no other boat being in, the race was declared over. The following boats started, but were not placed, viz.:—

Mr. Draper's *Elais.*
" Nicolls's *Peri*, (late *Grace Darling.*)
" T. Shortis's *Cecelia*, (late *Maria.*)
" G. Crookshank's *Queen.*
" Hodgin's *Firefly.*
" Gunn's *Shark.*
" Manning's *Indian Queen.*

The Sailing Match afforded a high treat to the lovers of nautical amusement. The Steamer *City of Toronto* was anchored out in the middle of the Bay, and was crowded with company. By the kind permission of Major Esten, the Band of the Rifle Brigade was in attendance, and delighted the audience with their fine music. Altogether, the day's amusements were very good, and afforded much gratification to all who witnessed them.

The sports of to-day comprise three sailing matches classified according to tonnage, and for particulars of which we refer our readers to the published programmes of the Regatta.—*Patriot, Tuesday, 5th inst.*

THE MAYOR'S COURT.—The Mayor's Court for this City was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, his Worship, George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor, presiding,—who addressed the Grand Jury with his usual fluency and precision. The court was adjourned yesterday, having been engaged for a portion of the four days. During the sitting, the Grand Jury took occasion to make the following Presentment:—

City of Toronto, Home District, To wit: } The Jurors of our Lady the Queen, on their oath, make the following Presentment:—

The Grand Jury have visited the Gaol, and found it in a clean state, and much credit is due to the Gaoler, Mr. Kidd, for the manner in which it is kept, considering the disadvantages under which he labours. They beg to refer the Court to the annexed letter from that officer: They have examined into all the particulars mentioned, and fully concur in the remarks made therein, and would suggest that immediate steps be taken to remedy the evils complained of. The classification of the prisoners, employment for those under sentence of hard labour, and the erection of additional water-closets, are matters that should engage the immediate attention of the proper authorities.

The Grand Jury further present, that some of the prisoners confined for trial complain of want of air and exercise. The Grand Jury would recommend that additional assistance be granted to the Gaoler, so that he may be enabled to allow those who are not under sentence or confined for serious crimes, to take exercise in the yard. If the walls of the Gaol-yard were in a proper condition, additional assistance would not, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, be required.

The Grand Jury also further present—that the peace and welfare of the city have of late been seriously endangered by a most demoralizing traffic carried on between certain of the licensed cabmen, and the numerous abandoned women who nightly infest our streets; not only have the citizens been disturbed by the running of cabs at unseasonable hours, and shocked by the obscene riots consequent upon this shameful traffic, but the youth of the city, and strangers, are continually exposed to be ensnared by this means into the company of the licentious, and new facilities are thus being given for the commission of crime. The moral interests and reputation of the city demand that this nuisance should be immediately suppressed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Stotesbury, *Foreman*, John Balfour, Rice Lewis, Alex. McGlashan, Sam. Phillips, John C. Bettridge, Thomas Bilton, George Walker, E. F. Whittemore, John Sterling, John Harrington, Thomas J. Preston, George H. Cheney, Robert James, Jr., Thos. Hayes.

Grand Jury Room, 7th September, 1848.

The following are the sentences passed by the Court on the several criminals who were tried, viz:—Michael Maher, larceny, to be imprisoned 14 days; Alice Hamilton, larceny, 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour; Patrick Conlan, assault, 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour; Julia Magrath, larceny, 7 days' imprisonment with hard labour; Thomas Allis, disorderly house, 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Catherine Montgomery, disorderly house, 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Anne McDonell, larceny, second conviction, 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Mary Kane, larceny, second conviction, 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour; R. Gregory, assault, fined 10s. and costs; Martha Chapman, larceny, 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour; William Callaghan and Bridget Callaghan, disorderly house, the former 14 days' and the latter 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Colonist.*

THE UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.—At a loan meeting of this society, held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., W. Antrobus Holwell, Esquire, Vice President, Chairman, six shares of the stock of the society were sold at an average bonus of 55⅔ per cent., viz.:—

No. 1.....55½.
No. 2.....55½.
No. 3.....55½.
No. 4.....55⅓.
No. 5.....55⅓.
No. 6.....56½.

MONTREAL *vs.* NEW YORK.—DESPATCH.—We are informed by Messrs. A. & D. Shaw—gentlemen who have made the experiment of importing via New York as well as by Montreal—that a portion of their supplies arrived by ship at Montreal on Friday week, and were received here on the following Tuesday—the clearance at the custom house, the discharge from the ship, and the transit here having been effected in the short intervening time! Had the same goods arrived at New York, instead of Montreal, about twenty days would have elapsed before they would have reached this city.—*News.*

AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I had the pleasnre of dining at the Pavilion Hotel yesterday with an American gentleman from the Valley of the Ohio, who expressed his opinions very freely on the unpardonable and unjustifiable conduct of *his countrymen*, in endeavouring to stir up mischief and disaffection in this Province—if renewed, and you catch them, "*hang them up on the first tree!*" Now, if the *Canadians* are DESIROUS OF OBTAINING THEIR LIBERTY!" ("tenete risum!") "*let it be by their own exertions!*" "Hold, Sir," was the reply, "you talk of liberty! why, we are as free as *the wind of Heaven:* in fact, freer than the boasted sons of America. What more do we want?—we have enough—*and a rebellion would be put down as early as the would-be King of Munster's formidable conspiracy!*"

Summary.

The Office of Market Clerk in the City of Toronto has been abolished: we are sorry that this step has been taken, for the sake of the pains-taking and estimable Mr. Dempsey, who has hitherto held that situation. The Market Fees, in future, will be collected at the Toll Gates.—Lieutenant Monro has been recalled from Newgate.—Rear-Admirable the Hon. D. H. Mc Kay, commanding in chief on the Irish station, has given orders to all the ships attached to his flag and on the coast of Ireland to search for and seize all arms and amunition attempted to be landed in that country by Americans.—Since 1789 all the revolutions in France have taken place under Popes of the name of Pius. Louis XVI. was dethroned under Pius VI.; the Directory was overturned under Pius VI.; Napoleon fell under Pius VI.; Charles X.; under Pius VIII.; and Louis Phillipe under Pius IX.—At the Sherbrooke Assizes, in Lower Canada, Mr. Solicitor-General Drummond being prosecutor for the Crown, we learn from the Montreal *Courier*, that "all the prisoners arrested for counterfeiting American coin, and forging notes of the various banks in the United States, have been acquitted, in consequence of defective evidence and flaws in the indictments."—The Smith O'Brien Club in New York has been dissolved: this is the first fruits of the news by the *Britannia.*—Mr. Downing's barn and stables, near Ancaster, consumed by fire, no insurance.—The Canada Union Act Amendment Bill, restoring the use of the French language, concurrently with the English, in Canadian Parliamentary Records, &c., was sanctioned by commission on the 11th August, with a number of other bills.—*Montreal Pilot.*—The *Scotland*, laden with wheat from this port to Montreal, has been lost, sunk at the mouth of the Beauharnois Canal.—Madame Anna Bishop gave a second concert in this city on Monday evening last.—New Post Offices are shortly to be established at Raymond and St. Catherines, in the County of Portneuf.—A great scarcity of seamen prevails in St. John, N. B.—The *Stebon Heath* has brought 300 troops to Halifax.—Yucatan has been reunited to Mexico.—Flour in New York 6D. 18c. to 6D. 25c. per barrel, (best); Buffalo, 5D. 25c.; Cleaveland, 4D. 75c.—It is intended to build or purchase a steamboat to run direct from the Bay of Quinté to Montreal—A report has been recently set forth by Drs. Bradley and Fraser, declaring their persuasion of the insanity of the convict Jones, now lying in the gaol at Montreal, under sentence of death for the murder of Fitzgerald.—Such is the state of the Republic of Hayti, that 220 Haytian Dollars are freely given for a Doubloon.—Cases of Yellow Fever have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Staten Island, N.S.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, September 13th, 1848.

	s	d		s	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	5	4	a	5	8
Spring do. do.	4	10	a	0	0
Oats, per 34lbs	1	3	a	0	0
Barley, per 48lbs	2	0	a	2	1
Peas	2	0	a	2	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	27	6	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	26	3	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	27	0	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	25	0	a	0	0
Beef, per lb.	0	2	a	0	3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	18	9
Mutton per lb	0	2½	a	0	3½
Hams, per 100 lbs.	35	0	a	0	0
Bacon do. do	30	0	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	0	0
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	9	a	0	10
Do. salt, do.	0	6½	a	7	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	3½	a	0	5½
Apples, per barrel	5	0	a	7	6
Eggs, per doz.,	0	5	a	0	6
Turkeys, each	2	6	a	3	9
Geese, do.	2	0	a	2	3
Ducks, per pair	1	6	a	1	8
Fowls, Do.	1	3	a	1	6
Straw, per ton	25	0	a	28	9
Hay, do.	65	0	a	70	0
Fire Wood,	10	0	a	12	6
Bread, per loaf	0	5	a	0	6

EXCHANGE.

On England—Bank	12	@	0	per cent.
On New York—Bank ...	3	@	0	"
New York on England, 30 d's	9	@	9¼	"

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

The Managing Committee meet on Tuesday the 19th Sept., in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES,
Secretary.

Under the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of Toronto,

A BAZAAR

WILL be held (D. V.) in the month of December next, in aid of the Fund for the ERECTION of a PAROCHIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL-HOUSE, in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James.

Contributions of work, &c., will be thankfully received by the undermentioned ladies, who have kindly consented to take tables:—

Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gurnett, Mrs. Grasett, Mrs. Proudfoot, Mrs. S. Ridout, Mrs. James Small, Mrs. Durnford, Mrs. T. D. Harris, Mrs. Peter Paterson, Mrs. John Ridout, Mrs. Gurnett, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Jas. Strachan.

Toronto, September 13th, 1848.

Private Tuition.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will be glad to receive into his house Two more Pupils.

Toronto, September 13, 1848. 7-4i

MRS. BURKE

RESPECTFULLY informs the PARENTS OF PUPILS ATTENDING UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, that she can accommodate **Six** YOUNG GENTLEMEN as **Family Boarders.**

Her House is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,
Toronto, Sept. 13, 1848. 7-3i

Works on the Church.

Vindication of the Episcopal or Apostolical Succession; by the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. *Rivingtons*, London, 12mo, stiff covers, 2s. 6d.

An Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession, with an Appendix, on the English Orders; by the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, B. C. L., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c. *Prot. Epis. Tract Society*, New York, 144 pages, paper covers, 10d.

The Old Paths—Where is the Good Old Way, or the Notes of the Church, in connection with which the Child of the Church is examined concerning Ecclesiastical Principles; by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A., Episcopal Minister, St. James's, Croden, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Errol. Third Edition carefully revised and greatly enlarged. *John Henry Parker*, Oxford, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

Plain Discourses on Church Government; being the substance of Sermons on the same subject; by G. T. Chapman, D.D., late Rector of Christ's Church, Lexington, U. S. *Diocesan Press*, Toronto, 12mo, cloth, 7½d.

A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church, as presented in Scripture and History, to the End of the Second Century; with the Apostolic Succession to the Present Day; by the Rev. A. B. Chapin, M.A., Mem. Philog. Soc., Mem. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences, &c. *S. Babcock*, New Haven, 12mo, cl., 6s.

Letters to a Friend whose Mind has long been harrassed by Many Objections against the Church of England; by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. *Seeley & Burnside*, London, 12mo, cl., 7s. 4d.

Perranzabuloe, the Lost Church found, or the Church of England not a New Church, but Ancient, Apostolical, and Independent, and a Protestant Church 900 years before the Reformation; by the Rev. C. T. Collins, Trelawny, M.A., late Rector of Tinsbury, Somerset, and formerly fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, 5th edit., *Rivingtons*, London, 12mo, cl., 1 s. 6d. American Edition, from 5th London edit., *Stanford & Swords*, New York, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.

The Definitions of Faith, and Canons of Discipline of the Six Œcumenical Councils, with the remaining Canons of the Code of the Universal Church. Translated, with Notes. Together with the Apostolical Canons; by the Rev. Wm. A. Hammond, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. First American Edition; to which are added the Constitution and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. *J. A. Sparks*, New York, 12mo, cl., 6s.

Episcopacy Tested by Scripture; by the Right Rev. Henry U. Onkerdonk, D.D., Assistant Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. *Prot. Epis. Tract Society*, New York, 12mo, cl., 1s. 10½d.

Sermons on the Ministry and Ordinances of the Church of England; by the Right Reverend Father in God, William Beveridge, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. *J. H. Parker*, Oxford, 12mo, cl. 6s. 8d.

The Original Draught of the Primitive Church; in answer to a Discourse intitutled "An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the *Primitive Church* that flourished within the first three hundred years after CHRIST;" by the Rev. William Sclater, D.D.; a new edition, carefully corrected, with the quotations from the Fathers, &c., given at length. *D. A. Talboys*, Oxford and London, 12mo, cl., 6s.

A Discourse on the Right of the Church in a Christian State; by Herbert Thorndike, B.D., formerly Prebendary of Westminster. A new Edition, by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and Assistant Minister of Ely Chapel, Holborn. *Cleaver*, London; *Parker*, Oxford, 12mo, cl., 11s. 4d.

A Treatise on the Different Degrees of the Christian Priesthood; by Hadrian Saravia. *Parker*, Oxford, 18mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

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