polls afford a very unequivocal demonstration. In a manner not to be mistaken, the country has insisted on having a Conervative government, resolved to maintain our, national institutions upon their ancient basis. That the entire minority of the constituencies who voted for Whig candidates are either careless about the perpetuity of those institutions, or positively desirous to subvert them, is an idea which for a moment cannot be entertained. As we have reason to know that many upright Dissenters voted for constitutional representatives, so there can be no doubt that numbers of conscientious Church people gave their suffrages to the Whigs. It is, however, perfectly clear, from the very nature of the case, that the immense majority of voters who declared in favour of a Conservative ministry are, to a man, friendly to the maintenance of the Established Church—an institution which such a ministry, though not exempting it from safe and salutary improvements, is solemnly pledged to uphold. But it is just as clear, on the other hand, that all who are bitterly opposed to our ecclesiasti-cal institutions gave their whole influence to the nominees of the Liberal party, as affording the most zealous and likely instruments for overturning them. Hence, the real arithmetical insignificance of your Church-destroying voluntaries has been exposed by the late elections with a degree of precision which st be as gratifying to the adherents of the Church as it is humbling to her impotent and malignant foes. While the larger proportion of the British empire have shown themselves so favourable to Church Establishments as to have elected a House of Commons resolved to maintain them on their ancient foundations, the entire aggregate of violent Dissenting voluntaries, all of whom voted for Whig candidates, have been utterly unable, even with the ill-judged co-operation of multitudes Church Liberals, to secure the continuance of a congenial Whig Cabinet. The elections, therefore, have clearly de strated the numerical weakness of your noisy political Dissenters. For some years past, they have strutted and swaggered, as if they constituted the great bulk of British society. Repeatedly have they sent their insolent behests to Lord Melbourne by medium of a clean-shaved and clean-shirted deputation 200 strong, pretending to be the state of the state the kingdom. The rank knavery of these pretenders is now found out. Their boasted political weight, as arrogating a sufency of power to sway the parliamentary returns according n heart, is discovered to be arrant humbug. Even with all the zealous co-operation which they have received from the numerous Church liberals who voted on the same side, the return of a Conservative House of Commons plainly proves that these demagogue voluntaries constitute, per se, a contemptible minority in the country. Nor can we refrain from repeating, for the hundredth time, that the mighty uproar against the Established Church of which we have latterly heard so much, proceeds almost entirely, not from the sober-minded congregations of Dissenters, but from their jealous and ambitious pulpeteers, who, while assuming the titles and robes of clergymen, are maddened with rage because the law, recognising neither their miserable qualifications nor their doctrinal vagaries, dooms them to the station of unaccredited adventurers.

To escape from this galling necessity of their condition, and yet to retain the unfettered right of disseminating what fanatical absurdities they please (the very essence of the voluntary system), these sectarian preachers have long been in the habit of resorting to divers imposing devices. Ambitious to affect such a colourable similarity to the established clergy, as, by working the counterfeit with skill, may betray incautious persons to give an indiscriminate attendance upon their conventicles, they have successively invested themselves with clerical titles; they have put on the pontifical garments which their forefathers (see "Neal's History" passim) protested against; they open their new chapels with a sort of consecration service; they set up their brethren in free-trade by a kind of ordination remony which they have exactly the same right to exercise as their deluded pew-renters; they open here and there a few adult charity schools for training precocious pastors, and dignify them with the name of colleges; they eagerly fraternise with the established hierarchy in Bible and missionary societies, in order that an appearance of ecclesiastical equality may be presented to the public; they get Lord Morpeth and Sir Culling Eardley Smith to preside at their meetings, to give them an ai cratic eclat; nay, in many of their chapels, they even read the Liturgy itself, though their profession, as spiritual free

traders, pledges them to denounce doctrinal tests and devotional formulas as inconsistent with Christian liberty.

Nevertheless, this despicable system of trimming is found to be a good deal less readout.

The lower be a good deal less productive than they could wish. The lower or a good deal less productive than they could wish. The love-orders can't afford to pay for Dissenting pews, and therefore they go to church. The upper classes have no relish for the vulgar companionship and illiterate cant of sectarian preachers, and therefore they prefer a quiet and educated clergy. That portion of the middle ranks into whose confidence these preachers chiefly succeed in worming the second confidence of the post-

chiefly succeed in worming themselves, constitutes, for the most part, the forlorn ten-pounders, who, in the recent general elecon, have had their combs clipped till they are bleeding again. In these circumstances, considering that mere worldly aggrandizement is the aim and end of all their political movem whether they advocate cheap bread for the poor, or nominal liberty for the slave, we cannot but compassionate the exquisitely pungent disappointment which the late elections have administered to their disinterested and devoted breasts.

Well, then, having not only failed in securing a single additional vote for their projects in the new parliament, but abso lutely been deprived of several of their chief supporters, what are these poor caitiffs to do? Why, for the time at least, abandoning the doctrines of free grace [i.e. the perversion of the hubbub in favour of cheap corn, as may peradventure open the way for another general election more favourable to sectarian ambie: abition. Of this species of commerce, it has been reserved for Manchester to furnish the first chamber. No doubt the chambers of trade in that quarter have lately fallen into indiffetent odour. But the spiritual traffickers thereabouts, far from being discouraged in consequence, have only been stimulated the more to apply the same worldly machinery for the furtherance of their class interests. Not only have they summoned a ention of Dissenting preachers to promote the common objects of the fraternity, by creating a cheap-bread tumult— not only have they sent circulars to all the unaccredited throughout the kingdom imploring their presence at the intended conon, but they have actually employed a Mr. Massie and a Mr. M'Kerrow, two of their "fraternity," to address their barbed shafts to the Scotch established clergy, for the purpose of goading them into a harmonious co-operation with their designs.—
A more impudent and insulting bull never emanated from the But we will not allow ourselves to discuss it hadcail. With the exception of a Mr. Bennie, of Edinburgh, who, in partial requital of his recent appointment to a Royal continue almost exclusibility, stooped, we understand, to attend one of the pre-liminary meetings on behalf of free-trade dissent, not a high of the Parent State. ergyman of the Scotch kirk, we can confidently say, wil deign to honour it with a moment's notice. Among their equals nearer home, they may possibly come better speed,

That the real intent of this occumenical council, though art-

ly disguised under a pretended concern for the poor, is just to produce a state of things conducive to the aggrandizement of dissent, partly by endeavouring the overthrow of a Conservative government, and partly by the selfish hope that a cheap bread dissemination may tend to render their flocks somewhat more fleeceable, is evident, we submit, from the following significant hints which the Manchester conveners have requested their brethren to attend to brethren to attend to:-

What is the state of the middle class in your district, such the small as the small trader, &c.? Is their condition improved or deteriorated now as compared with former periods within your experience?

affect, too, their own purees and kitchens. In a word, the sole business to be engaged in by this sordid sanhedrim is manifestly the the exercise of a great corporate effort for averting the sectarian depending distribution which the improved intelligence of the people is rapidly consigning them. Before those jesuitical briggers can pretend, with any decency, to advocate cheap

THE CORN-LAWS.—Circumstances seem temporarily to fa-but the bad designs of the Anti-Corn-iaw League. The ma-valeturers have overstocked their markets, and a cry is raised the consequent depression in trade is attributable to the alaws. The weather is unusually cold and wet, and the that he could, if he had time and opportunity, satisfy any man that the farmers of Canada were altogether wrong in all their had the consequent depression in trade is attributable to the friend as to our intercourse with the States being injurious, and that he could, if he had time and opportunity, satisfy any man that the farmers of Canada were altogether wrong in all their Dealed to as a triumphant proof of the folly of attempting to of a severe winter, a scarcity of employment, and a rise in

raptures. They watch for bankruptcies as anxiously as an en-Their pleasantest fancies thusiastic angler does for a nibble. are of starving operatives and ruined tradesmen; of riot, bloodshed, and universal confusion. They anticipate a rising in the manufacturing districts with as much glee as a young lady does her presentation at Court; and, having worked themselves up to that pitch of excitement when men mistake their hopes for certainties, they exclaim, with a chuckle, "Sir R. Peel won't have a bed of roses to lie on." There is something so fiendish in the exultation expressed at the prospect of national calamities, that we may well leave it to the indignant reprobation of every well-constituted mind, without distinction of politics. We believe that these anticipations of misfortune will not be realised. The harvest may fall short of what was, a few weeks back, reasonably expected; still, as a larger breadth of wheat was sown than in previous years, we may expect that the supply will be nearly equal to the demand. Neither is there anything in the state of trade to excite serious alarm. We do not deny the existence of distress, but we believe that its amount is grossly exaggerated; and that if the true cause were sought, it would be found in the undue stimulus given to manufactures during the last few years, by a fictitious system of credit, and by the employment of more machinery than it was possible to keep permanently employed. These may be unpalatable truths, we must not for that reason be deterred from uttering them.

A PRIEST CURSING .- At the Galway assizes a Roman Catholie priest, named Gallahan, brought an action for libel against the Hon. F. Cavendish, proprietor of the Mayo Telegraph, Radical newspaper. The libellous matter was to the effect, that this private in the state of the state priest, "after offering up the most adorable sacrifice of the mass, dressed in his clerical robes, called on the congregation to vote against Protestant candidates, as they could not possess honesty to discharge the duties of poor law guardians." It so happened that Mr. Tobias Burke, an extensive Roman Catholic landed proprietor and magistrate, beloved by his tenantry and respected by all, had the unparalleled impertinence and presumption, in defiance of the Rev. Mr. Gallahan's admonitions, to express a wish to those voters resident on his property to record their votes in favour of a Protestant candidate. His son was guilty of a similar offence. The rabid intolerance of the Roman Ca tholic curate spurring him on to notice the interference of the Messrs, Burke, he invoked the curse of Almighty God on their heads, and proclaimed aloud that his curse would rest on them for ever. A general nurmur of indignation rau through the congregation. The daughter of Mr. Burke, who was present, fainted, and altogether the scene was one of the most appalling ever witnessed in the house of God. The defendant pleaded a justification, and called several witnesses, who swore that the plaintiff, after celebrating mass in the chapel of Islandcody, and while attired in his robes, addressed the flock in the Irish language, as set forth in the publication, and then adverted to the conduct of some persons in the parish, particularly Mr. John, son of Mr. Tobias Burke, in carrying on an improper intimacy with a female, and, to the horror of the congregation, said, "I give him my curse, and the curse of God." The people were all indignant, and one cried out he hoped the priest's prayers would not be heard. The female portion of Mr. Burke's family fainted when they heard the awful imprecation on their relative The priest went into a rebutting case to prove the curse was conditional in the event of Mr. Burke refusing to repair the scandal caused by his conduct. Baron Richards thought the plea of justification was not entirely sustained, as urged by insel for the plaintiff, but left the question to the jury as to the libel, and the amount of damage sustained. Verdict for the plaintiff, 6d. damages and 6d. costs.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGRICULTURE. The hon. Mr. De Blaquiere brought forward his proposed address to Her Majesty, on the subject of Agriculture, which was referred to a select Committee, who reported the address as amended, and which was afterwards adopted by the Council

It is as follows: To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Baron Syden ham, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Coun-

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, respectfully inform Your Excellency that we have passed the accompanying Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Agriculture, which we request Your Excellency to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled. May it please your Majesty; —
"We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the

Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Royal person with the expression of our unalterable attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

"In the several great measures which have successively been brought under the consideration of this, the first Parliament of United Canada, by Your Majesty's Representative,—the Legislative Council clearly recognize the comprehensive wisdom and benevolent solicitude of Your Majesty for the welfare of Antinomians.—ED. CH.] for those of free trade, they must zealously exert themselves to get up such a noisy dissenting hubbuh in favour of chose of shore consolidate the future peace and happiness of this extensive du Lac 15,000l.; Brantford to London 55,000l.; Thence to hubbuh in favour of chose of

"But deeply sensible of their importance, and most grateful for those additional proofs of Your Majesty's anxiety for our prosperity, we should be wanting in duty to Your Majesty not less than to those for whose especial interests we have been called upon to deliberate, if we omitted to solicit Your Majesty's gracious attention to the subject of our agriculture, the de-pression under which this vital element of our general prospeity has long suffered, and the absolute necessity for its being placed so as to ensure the future development of the vast re sources of this Province, and its settlement by a population devoted to Your Majesty's Throne, and bound by every tie to the preservation of British connexion and Monarchical Insti-

"The Legislative Council believe that the promotion and protection of Canadian Agriculture are calculated to ensure this national object, by the free admission of our Agricultural produce into Great Britain on remunerative terms—a boon of incalculable magnitude to a population which is, and must long continue almost exclusively agricultural, and which it is con-ceived is strictly compatible with the best and dearest interests

"The Legislative Council humbly represent to Your Majesty, that numerous Petitions have been addressed to them setting forth the unanimous opinion of the Agriculturalists that the free admission of their produce into the Ports of the United the Chairman.

We believe that 50,000l. will be granted to Common Schools Bill, has passed the Lower House. Mr. Morris's Bill Royal sanction.

"The Legislative Council implicitly confide in the wisdom of Your Majesty's Councils, they seek not to weaken but to add strength to the Empire.

"Under Your Majesty's benign reign a new era has dawned upon Canadian prospects; deign gracious Monarch to perfect timable privilege of being for aven.

his views, that this Province could not and did not grow enough bread for the poor, let them prove their disinterestedness, by wheat to support itself, the fisheries and emigrants lately introduced, that it had nothing to expect, and that his hon. friend could alone consume all the disposable surplus; that he was wheat to support itself, the fisheries and emigrants lately introduced, that it had nothing to expect, and that his hon, friend of a dear pew. quired and obtained 4s. per bushel for their wheat, and he could not understand how distress could be asserted when present prices exceeded 5s.; and he instanced the price of wheat in Cleveland, 6s. 3d., as additional argument to shew the fallacy of all the hypotheses attempted to be built up by his hon'ble

co as a triumphant proof of the folly of attempting to

corn in England. Nothing can equal the satisfaction
which the whole herd of ministerialists regard the prosof a severe winter, a scarcity of applement code. stand thus before this country, and Great Britain also, and in

wholly ignorant of the subject he was opposed to [a laugh] — enough to say, in the House of Representatives, that "the that he [Mr. De B.] denied his premises, but would not again authorities of New York ought to give M'Leod's carrion body go into an argument which implied that the Canadian farmers did not understand their own affairs quite as well as his hon. friend, but he would merely add for the satisfaction of his hon riend, that his premises inevitably included the strongest condemnation of the vast measures adopted this Session by the Government, of which he formed a part, and intended for the developement of the resources of Canada,-that they were one and all worse than useless if his hon. friend's assertions were borne out, but as his hon. friend had thought proper to take his stand against agriculture, he [Mr. De B.] wished that the opinions widely disseminated out of doors were brought to bear in order to test the strength of his hon. friend's government; fully satisfied that it could not stand one hour ag is condemnation he would meet with at the hands of the agricultural population.

Latest Parliamentary Intelligence.

The House of Assembly have rejected Mr. Hincks's motion that the following sums be raised for Roads on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue funds, the interest to be secured by tolls as well as by direct taxation on the Districts in which such

s are situated:	Road£42,500
Kingston and Napanee Ro	oad 6,000
Toronto Road, North	25,000
" East	7,777
" West	9,078
Hamilton and Brantford	9,000
Dundas and Waterloo	10,000

YEAS .- Buchanan, Cameron, Cartwright, Dunlop, Dunn, Durand, Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Killaly, Kimber, Sir A. McNab, Merritt, Parent, Parke, Powell, Roblin, Small, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Steele, Thompson, Thorburn and Woods.

NAYS .- Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Black, Chesley, Childe, Christie, Cook, De Salaberry, Draper, Johnston, D. McDonald, McLean, Moffatt, Morin, Neilson, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Simpson, Sherwood, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, and Yule.—25.

Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker. An attempt has been made by Mr. Neilsen to do away with the Civil List granted to the Crown by the Act of Union; and to leave the annual amount of it to be decided upon by the Provincial Parliament. Mr. Neilson's resolutions were defeated by an amendment of Mr. Draper's, expressing, in substance, an opinion that it was not right to come to a vote upon the point, until fair time had been given for trying the workings of the Union Act. We regret that Mr. Neilson's attempt was de-

feated by such a small majority as the following: In favour of Mr. Draper's amendment, and against Mr. Neil-

YEAS .- Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Cartwright, Chesley Child, Daly, Sol. Gen. Day, Derbishire, De Salaberry, Att'y Gen. Draper, Dunlop, Dunn, Dunscomt, Foster, Gilchrist, Harrison, Holmes, Killaly, D. McDonald, J. S. McDonald, Moffatt, Moore, Att'y Gen. Ogden, Parke Powell, Robertson, Roblin, Simpson, Steele, Tachereau, Watts, Williams, and

NAYS .- Messrs. Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Burnet, Cameron, Christie, Cook, Durand, Hincks, Jehnston, Kimber, Sir Allan McNab, McLean, Merritt, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Parent, Price, Quesnel, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood, Tache, Thorburn, Turcotte, and Viger.—29.

The House of Assembly have most unfairly refused to remove the 2nd Riding of York election Commission from Toonto to Streetsville,-thus throwing every obstacle in the way of Mr. Duggan, because he is supported by the Orangemen.

On the 7th September, on motion of Mr. Harrison, it was Resolved in the House of Assembly, 1st—that with a view to reduce the interest on the existing public debt of Canada, it is desirable that the sum of £1,500,000 of English Sterling more ney should be raised by loan on the best terms that can be ob Mr. Neilson opposed the resolution on the plea of the Lower Province being unjustly burthened with a debt which it had never contracted. The hon, member then moved that the same resolution be recommitted that the wishes of the peo-ple through their representatives might be able to be carried into effect. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 25—Yeas 15—Nays 40—and the resolution concurred in. 2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house that a still further revenue be raised to complete the public works by an alteration of the custom duties. Mr. Aybein again offered an amendment, which met with the same fate as the preceding one,—a negative—Yeas 18—Nays 37. The resolution was then concurred in. 3. Resolved, that the following public works in this Province be undertaken:—The Welland Canal 450,000*l.*; St. Lawrence Canal 315,000*l.*; River Richeller 21,000*l.*; Ottawa 28,000*l.*; Burlington Bay 45,000*l.*; Waters of Newcastle District 50,000*l.*; Harbours and Light Houses of Newcastle District 50,000*l.*; Harbours and Light House of Newcastl this house that a further sum be raised by imposing a duty of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of Bank circulation in this Province—concurred in. 5. Resolved, that a further sum be raised by a tax on distilleries in Lower Canada-concurred in. 6. Resolved, that a further sum be raised by a tax upon auction sales assimilating the duty in both sections of the Province—concurred in. 7. Resolved, that the following sums be granted du Lae 15,000l.; Brantford to London 55,000l.; Thence to Port Sarnia 15,000l.; London to Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburgh 36,000l.—concurred in. S. Resolved, that the sum of 34,000l be granted to erect bridges between Quebec and Montreel Longon 19, 200 be granted. Montreal—concurred in. 9. Resolved, that 58,500l. be granted for Lake St. Peter—concurred in. 10. Resolved, that the sum of 376,612L be granted to complete the St. Lawrence.

The house divided on this resolution which was concurred in— Yeas 48— Nays 7.—(Condensed from the Colonist.)

The House of Assembly has also voted 30,000l. for the Port Dover and Hamilton Road—and 1500l. to make a road from the Ottawa near L'Original to the St. Lawrence. 1500l. for a Geological Survey. 5,789l. to defray expences connected

A Bill has passed the Lower House authorising the Governor General, if necessary, to negociate a loan for 1,500,0001.

Mr. Black has introduced some Bills, amending the Criminal Law, which are said to be excellent measures. We believe

they have passed both houses.

Mr. Draper observed, in the House of Assembly, that
"a great deal more was made of Orange influence and of Orange violence than it merited.'

The District Court Bill, the Kingston Chronicle informs us has been passed without amendment. This completes the great arrangement contemplated by the Court of Requests Bill, the Election Bill, and finally, the better organization of the Quarter Sessions, by the appointment of the District Judge as

Lower House.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council seems left without any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that he have 1000l, per annum. This was met by an amendment, that the Speaker hold no other office of emolument under the Crown, and that the salary do not exceed 1000l. This amendment was carried RATES OF EXCHANGE.—September 15. any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that he have 1000l, per annum. This was met by an amendment, that the Speaker of the distress occasioned by the hongeright of the food?"

The condition of the small trader is a very vital affair for disminution of funds available for dissenting purposes is also a matter of primary moment to the brotherhood. A falling off in affect, too, their own purses and bital
siness to be small trader in the numbers of your will affair for the Council. He was not disposed to trespass further on their time in entering again upon it, but he was at once convinced of its overwhelming importance and that notwithstanding the numbers attending their meeting-houses, must necessarily which had a more time for primary moment to the brotherhood. A falling off in the numbers attending their meeting-houses, must necessarily which had a more time for reflection on the subject since its first introduction to the notice of the Council. He was not disposed to trespass further on their time in entering again upon it, but he was at once convinced of its overwhelming importance and the salary do not exceed 1000l. This amendment was carried, 34 to 14. As the Speaker, Mr. Jameson, receives 1250l. per annum as Vice Chancellor, this amendment leaves him without any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he was met by an amendment, that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that he have 1000l, per annum. This was met by an amendment, that the Speaker of the Council he was larged in other office of emolument under the Crown, and that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker of the Council he any salary. Mr. Harriso

tion for his services as Speaker.

Parliament, we learn, will be prorogued on the 17th or 18th.

On the 15th the bulletin was, that "although His Excellency had not slept well, on the whole he had passed an easy night."

We fear that Lord Sydenham is in a critical state. The Legislative Council, as well as the Assembly, have presented him with an address of condolence. Dr. Widmer has lett this city for Kingston, to attend his Lordship.

THE M'LEOD CASE. - The trial will take place on the 27th at Utica. Mr. Gardner is engaged as counsel for the accused. Mr. Center will appear on behalf of the District Attorney, to watch the evidence. Messrs. J. E. Small, Price, Hincks, Brough and A. Wilson, are appointed by the Supreme Court of Judica-ture of the State of New York, Commissioners for taking evi-dence on behalf of M'Leod, and some of them have proceeded to Hamilton to examine witnesses. M'Leod remains in gaol at Utica. The American papers state that he is kindly treated, and suffers very little restraint. It is the universal opinion that he will be acquitted, and General Scott will be on the spot to suppress the disturbances that may be apprehended to ensue upon his acquittal. The feeling of the most respectable Americans is decidedly expressed against the conduct of the State of New York. Mr. Adams has said, in Senate, that "the Carothat a mill at Manchester has stopped work, or that the stern loaf has risen another halfpenny, throws them into posing his views and conceptions to the well understood wishes rectionary war, and this vessel was there aiding the insurgents."

of an entire community; that he believed his hon. friend was But, on the other hand, a Mr. W. O. Butler has been brutal to the nation, which is now seeking his living carcase." Dis-trict meetings have been called at Chatham and Woodstock, to petition the Queen and Parliament to obtain the release of But the matter will be decided before the petitions can reach England. The result of the trial is only inte as far as respects M'Leod's personal safety—the insult offered to Great Britain will be completed when he is put upon his trial. The Kingston Chronicle says that the trial will not ctually take place till the 4th October.

THE M'LEOD CASE AND THE BRITISH MINISTER.-We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information mmunicated in yesterday's paper, that orders from the British Government came by the last steamer (the Britannia), instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of Alex. M'Leod, or his passports. The gentleman from Halifax who brings the information is highly respectable. Sir John Harvey (who came out in the Britannia), told him that two days before te left London, he was at the Colonial Office, and was there informed that despatches of the character above indicated were preparing, and would go out by the steamer. The intelligence es to us direct, and through such trusty hands, that we do not see how it can well be erroneous .- N. Y. Journal of Com. [It is said that 8 sail of the line are at Bermuda.]

St. John, N. B .- (Extract of a Letter.)-"I have but recently returned from the 'Disputed Territory,' where it must be acknowledged the Americans are daily advancing and gaining possession. The American Commissioners are proceeding with their survey, but it seems to be the object of the State of Maine to gain time, in which they can push their settlements forward, and obtain more extensive possession. The country itself is one of the finest in North America."—Halifax Times, Aug. 31.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT. ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE WELLAND CANAL. ST. CATHARINES, 11th Sept. 1841. To the Editor of the Patriot.—Sir,—You will no doubt hear of the attempt made on Thursday night last to destroy Lock No. 37 on the Welland Canal, and t is as well you "should hear it correctly." were seen loitering about Allanburgh (where the Lock is situated) on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst. One of them a young man decently dressed was asked by a shopkeeper where he bought a pocket bottle.) whether he was a travelling he said no, but that he belonged to a schooner then lying in Canal near the village; nothing therefore was suspected and no one was thinking of injury to the Canal, when about eleven o'clock a tremendous explosion was heard, aud it was immediately ascertained that one of the head gates of the upper Lock at Allanburgh was completely destroyed,—very fortunately— [this being an important point on the Canal] a guard Lock had been erected about 50 feet above the injured Lock—the Gates of which closed almost immediately after the explosion, from the force of the current caused by the water rushing into the level below, and thus prevented the whole body of water above, from descending into the Canal and the surrounding country, and causing most extensive damage to both. pears that two kegs of gunpowder, containing 25 lb. each, were sunk by means of a sand bag, at the head of the Lock—having $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lead tubes, fitted into the head of the kegs,—through his tube patent fuse was inserted so as to reach the powder and then ignited. Only one of the kegs I think exploded, the other was found with the head out but not otherwise broken. The damage was repaired by mid-day on Friday, as we keep span gates, ready for use, always on hand. The intention of the miscreants was no doubt, to cause a serious interruption to the steady and increasing business of the Canal-in this, they failed, though the attempt was a bold one, and well calculated to effect their object. The public may rest assured that all roper vigilance and precaution will be used on the part of the pany, to prevent any further attempt being ma the Canal during the remainder of the scason. Yours, &c. W. B. ROBINSON, Superintendant Welland Canal.—P. S. The powder keg was marked "New York," and the tube and fuse such as we buy in Buffalo.—Patriot.

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL CONVICTS.—Hobart Town dates to the 9th of April were received in London on the 10th ultimo, and among other items of intelligence we find the following:—"The Canadian prisoners, at the recommendation of the Governor, would, by the orders of the Secretary of State, be granted tickets of leave in February next; and it was thought would subsequently, if they behaved well, receive a conditional pardon—they would not, however, be allowed to leave the colony." The Lieutenant Governor it will be recollected is Sir George Gipps, who was in Canada as a Commissioner with Lord Gosford.—Quebec Mercury.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.—It appears from a report of roccedings in the Consistory Court, published in a London paper, on the 7th ultimo, that there is not in the eye of the law paper, of the decease of the persons who were on board the ill-fated *President*, to obtain probate of a will. On the works in this Province be undertaken:—The translation of the III-lated President, to obtain product of the Millated President, and the Millated President President, and the Millated President, and the Millated President President, and the Millated President Pres Sir Herbert Jenner-thought the application was made rather too early. He was afraid there was too much reason to believe that the vessel was lost, but it was not in actual proof that the steward was on board. It would be better to let the matter stand over till the caveat day of September .- Ib.

UNITED STATES.

President Tyler has exercised his VETO a second time, upon "a Bill to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a Corporation, to be styled the 'Fiscal Corporation of the United States.'"—
He seems to consider a National Bank, in any shape, to be a violation of the American Constitution. The framers of that Constitution thought otherwise.

A serious riot has occurred at Cincinnati. The inoffensive, persecuted negroes of that city were attacked by a mob of 2000 persons, with muskets and a six-pound cannon, charged with craps of iron and other deadly missiles. They defended themselves with fire-arms, killed one or two, and wounded many. The next evening the mob utterly destroyed the office of the Emancipator, an abolition paper, and the house of a Mr. Burnet, an abolitionist. This disgraceful occurrence matches well with the recent Lynching of twenty-nine counterfeiters and horse-thieves in the Mississippi, into which river they were thrown, tied hand and foot.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending September 15, 1841

	For the Week ending Depocatoes	-	uy	107				
	4	8	S.	d.		£	S.	d.
	Fine Flour, & barrel,	1	10	0	(1)	1	12	6
	Wheat, & bushel,	0	5	6	(a)	0	6	8
9	Barley, ditto,	0	1	8.	(0)	0	2	0
3	Oats, ditto,							6
2	Pease, ditto,	0	2	0				6
2	Oatmeal, & barrel,	0	0	0	(0)			6
	Beef, \$\mathfrak{P}\$ 100 fbs	1	2	6	(0)	1	5	.0
1	Mutton, (qr.) & ib	0	0	31	(1)	0	0	44
1	Veal. Olto,	v	U	の会	(W	U	· U	44
1	Butter, (fresh), # 1b	0	0	7	@	0	0	9
b	Cheese, & fb	0	0	4	(1)	0	0	6
1	Checse, & tb. Fowls, & pair,	0	1	3	(0)	0	1	8
1	Ducks, ditto,	0	1	8	(ev	- 0	2	0
9	Eggs. 49 dozen.	0.	0	6	(a)	0	0	74
	Hay, & ton,	3	5	0	(0)	3	10	0
	Straw, ditto,	1	10	U	la	1	15	0
f	Potatoes, & bushel,	0	-	1	(0)	0	1	3
0	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR							

RATES OF EXCHANG	E S	Septembe	r 15.	
			ontreal.	
Bank of Upper Canada,	13		3	5
Commercial Bank,	13		0	0
Montreal, 3 days' sight,	(2	. 0
New York,	(0	. 0
Bank of British North America,	13		3	0
Bank of the People,	13		0	5
Farmers' Bank,	. 13		3	0

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is to be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d instant, at the house of the Rev. F. L. Osler, Tecumseth.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, 9th September, 1841.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will re-assemble, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, September 30, at the regular hour, a quarter before o'clock.

o'clock. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D., Principal.
Toronto, Sept. 17, 1841. 11-2in The Editors of the following papers, Patriot, British Colonist, Toronto Herald, Kingston Chronicle, Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, and London Gazettes, are requested to insert the above notice twice, and lend their accounts to Mr. Duffy, the Collector of Upper Canada

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MR. BARRON. Second Classical Master, receives into his family resident pupils, (limited to eight) who, in addition to the advantages of attendance on the regular course of education in the College, enjoy the benefit of private instruction, and are prepared in the subjects of Examination for the Exhibitions, and other distinctions, offered for general competition. For particulars, address letters (post paid) to The Editor of the Church.

Toronto, 11th August, 1841.

The Kingston Chronicie and Montreal Gazette will please give the above six insertions, and send their accounts to this office.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess,

Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have be
made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.

Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Maste.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed of
the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies,

Randers.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841. SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to abnounce, that their Seminary will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September.

Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Salo
and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet w
punctual attention.
Toronto, July 10, 1841.

CUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, with pasteboard cover, containing register of attendance is months, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS. IN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Rushven, Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. By G. & J. Goundoor, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—1. A Readure Book for Britishing progressive lessors from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

the Alphabet to words of four syllables, sarranged in the most natural and simple manner.

2. An Explanatory introduction to English Reading, to succeed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking.

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as cutchly as possible. uickly as possible.

Hamiltov, 3rd September, 1841. Cogswell's Sermons.

CERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogswell, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s. 6d. NEW MUSIC. THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from London.

Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from Proposition for the Proposition of t

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

A SUPERIOR SQUARE PIANO FORTE,

BY STODART & SON, LONDON. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto Cash Price £45, for sale by

V. BROWN, M. D., SURGERY.

V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door east of Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those dies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. PORCELAIN TERTH Inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed seth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest eit decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually red, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life. ARTHICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other entlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. ngsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Blers Dentis, New York.
Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE.

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

J. E. PELL.

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER. Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British manufac ured goods, adapted for the present and coming season, and, by the middle of this month, they will have opened out a more extensive and better assortment of all descriptions of

DRY GOODS,

than any they have previously held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. Their IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES
have this year been to a large extent, and their stock of them will be
found 'very full and attractive, and will also receive very large
additions during this and succeeding months, rendering it well worthy
the attention of the trade. The whole of their DRY GOODS
having been selected with great care by one of the partners in May
last, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was
unusually depressed, and, consequently, purchases could be made to
great advantage, the Subscribers are prepared to sell to their
regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for
Cash, or for short and definite credits.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
Hamilton, 11th August, 1841.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and by the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry-Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits.

Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

G-Sin
Pro B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western
part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm,
Buchasan Harris & Co., who hold equally large and attractive
assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and
Liquors.

On the 12th inst., at Darlington, the lady of H. S. Reid, Esq., of a son.
On the 8th instant, Mrs. Norman Bethune, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, On the 13th inst., the lady of T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of a son. In Hamilton, on the 2nd instant, the lady of Robert Jarvis Hamilton, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED. On the 13th instant, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Captain G. E. Aylmer, 93rd Highlanders, to Henrietta, only daughter of Alexander McDonell, of Toronto, Esquire.

At Toronto, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Thomas Coxwell, Esq. to Mary Mercy, second daughter of Mr.

Robert Marchant, all of this city.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McDonough, Mr. C. Clancy, to Miss E. Laily, both of this city.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. Joseph R. Matthews, of Niagara Falls, to Miss Caroline Hammond,

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Miller, Chap-

Capt. Royal Engineers, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Captain Van Bearle, Nassau Cottage, Stamford.

At Grafton, on the 8th instant, Alfred Rubidge, Esq., of Cobourg, to Ellen Semanthe, second daughter of T. M. Spalding,

Esq., of Grafton.
At Quebec, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Mr.
James Rees, to Mary Letitia, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Wyse, all of that city.

At Oakville, on the 10th instant, in the 24th year of her age, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Burnet Griggs, Jun.
On the 3rd instant, Marsden, youngest son of J. S. Wetenhall, Esq. of the Briars, Glandford.

At his residence, near Chippawa, after a short illness, - Saw-At Kingston, on the 7th instant, David Archibald MacNab, son of the late D. A. Mac Nab, Esq., of Hamilton, aged 13 months.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 17 Rev. S. S. Strong, rem. in full vols. 4 and 5; Rev. G. C. Street, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. C. Usher, add. subs.; Dr. Street, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. C. Usher, add. subs.; Dr. Botsford, add. subs.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. subs.; J. R. Thompson Esq.; P. M. Stoney Creek; Rev. G. Hallen, add. sub.; Rev. G. Petrie, add. subs.; Rev. G. R. F. Grout; Rev. W. Bettridge.

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