of a Secretary. On motion, the vote by ballot was dispensed with, and the Rev. Mr. Haight was re-elected Secretary, with great unanimity. This gentleman re-appointed the Rev. Mr. Carder his assistant.

The Convention appeared uncommonly full, but as usual, no business of importance was transacted on the first day. After receiving one or two reports, and the appointment by the President of the customary Committees, the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, 9 A. M. The Convention was opened with the Daily Morning Prayer, read by the Rev. W. L. Johnson, assisted in the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Staten Island. The list of the clerical and lay deputies was then called by the Secretary, when 117 of the former order, and nearly 160 of the latter, answered to their names. The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were then read and approved. In accordance with the rule of order, the bishop appointed the Committees of Inspection on the various elections required to be held on the second day of the session. The bishop then read his Annual Address to the Convention, which occupied nearly two hours, and was listened to throughout with undivided and profound attention.

The bishop concluded with a summary of his Episcopal acts during the year; from which it appears that he has travelled in their performance 4,750 miles; that he has ordained 17 Deacons, and 12 Priests; has instituted 4 Rectors; laid the corner-stones of 2 churches; consecrated 6; preached 206 times; administered the Holy Eucharist 82 times; and confirmed 1,540 individuals on 85 occasions. The whole number of clergy in the diocese is 202.

The diocese has never been in a more prosperous condition, both temporal and spiritual. The number of confirmed exceeds that of any former year, even including the period before the division of the diocese. And as an unprecedented fact the bishop stated that, through the Divine mercy, not a death had occurred among the clergy during the entire year.

After the bishop had concluded his deeply interesting address, the Committee on Incorporations reported the names of five new churches which were admitted into union with the Convention. The application of the Free Church of St. Jude, in this city, was at first refused, but on a re-consideration the vote was rescinded, and the application granted. A considerable debate arose on the application of two new churches from Staten Island, objected to by the Committee on the ground of a slight legal informality. A reference was made of these cases to a Committee of five legal gentlemen, who reported favorably, and these also were admitted.

The Convention then went into the annual election for Standing Committee, Delegates to the General Convention and Supplemental Delegates. This election occupied the remainder of this morning's session.

At the time of the adjournment, only the tellers for the clergy had reported. By votes averaging 95 to 19, the clergy had chosen the tickets for the respective offices named above.

It was understood that there was no choice on the part of the laity on the ticket for Supplemental Delegates. On the others, no report was made by the tellers.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The steam ship *Acadia*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Tuesday the 3rd instant, bringing files of English papers, both London and Liverpool, to the 19th of September, fourteen days later than our previous advices.

The principal items of intelligence are, Her Majesty's safe return from her visit to France, her subsequent visit to Belgium, —the cheering acounts of reviving Commerce, and the conclusion of a favourable harvest.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

We have still fine weather, and every probability of a continuance. Yesterday at noon the thermometer reached 73 in the shade with a light breeze from the S. S. E. This is a degree of heat almost unprecedented in the middle of September. Our harvest notices must now be mainly confined to the northern parts of both islands, for in almost all other parts all the crops are safely under cover, except beans, and they are quite fit for housing or stacking.—*London Herald September 19th.*

SOUTH DEVON.—The harvest is ended, and the whole (save a few early plots) carried in prime condition. Wheat, in sample, is good, but there is a deficiency in the top part of the ear. The barley grain is small, and full one third below an average crop. The best kerning is found to be on the poorer lands. The heavy rain which fell about a fortnight since has caused a great improvement in vegetation. Potatoes and turnips grow amazingly, in which the farmers' prospects are cheering. —*Western Times.*

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The crops are now safely housed in almost every part of the country. The barley, in which deficiency, both in quantity and quality, was expected, has turned out abundant, and in most situations remarkably fine.—*Hertford Reformer.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.—All descriptions of crops are now nearly secured in capital condition. It is also found that the potatoe crops will be more abundant than was anticipated at an early period of the season. The after grasses in all parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland look remarkably well, and are thick and long on the ground. Indeed the weather has been, and continues, all that the most fastidious could wish.

SCOTLAND.—Every where the work is going on rapidly and joyously, and in no previous year, in our remembrance, has there been a greater prospect of luxurious abundance. The samples of new wheat exhibited in our market on Wednesday, afforded a highly favourable specimen of the crop; one parcel from the neighbourhood of Musselburgh weighed nearly 65 lb. a bushel. The yield of every description of grain on the barn floor is said to be satisfactory; and in the course of ten days, if the present weather continue, we shall be secure of cheap food for at least a year. The crop is not only great as respects bulk, but the quality promises to be excellent, and the yield (as we have said) on the barn floor above an average. Green crops and pastures have improved beyond all expectation. —*Edinburgh Paper, Sept.* 16.

NORTH OF IRELAND.—A great deal of grain has been secured in safety. Another week's fine weather would about finish the harvest in this district, and it is now found the crops are turning out much better than was expected.—*Belfast Chronicle, Sept.* 16.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, 18th September, 1843.

Beef, U. S.—New York India Mess has been moving off at 80s per tierce, in small lots to dealers, as they wanted it for supplying vessels, anticipating the arrival of new Irish soon; the weather, which has continued very hot since our last, is materially against this. There is now no longer any doubt of the navy contract, it being known for a certainty that the government has a large stock in store. We are, however, of opinion that we shall have an extra demand for butcher's meat in our manufacturing districts, which will counteract the loss of the government supply. We have little doubt of being able to introduce American Beef for home consumption, but it must be of the finest quality. We quote No. 1 Prime (in brls. of 200lbs) 42s @ 48s; Mess 50s @ 62s; extra Mess and Family 62s @ 66s; No 1 Prime (in tierces of 336 lbs) 75s @ 80s; Mess 85s @ 95s; extra Mess and Family 100s @ 107s 6d in bond. Duty 8s and 5d per ct per cwt.

Pork, U S.—Pork is dull, some small sales have been made for export at 40s per barrel. The stock is now exhausted, and in the absence of further supplies our quotations are nominal. Prime 37 @ 40s, and Mess 41 @ 46s per barrel. Duty 8s and 5 per ct per cwt.

Hams, U. S.—The demand for this article has almost ceased in consequence of there being nothing to operate upon; a small lot in bond realized our extreme quotations. Prices are firm for Hams in canvas; for those out of canvas there is no sale. Our quotations are 52 @ 57s 6d per cwt, duty paid. Duty 14s and 5 per ct per cwt.

Wheat. U S.—The continuance of fine weather checks the advance of prices. We therefore repeat our quotations viz: for U. S., duty paid, 7s 6d @ 8s per 70 lbs. Duty 14s per quarter.

Flour—Sweet, in bond, (nominal) Sour 23s @ 24; Sweet, duty paid, 30s @ 31. Sour, 28s @ 29s per bbl. Duty, 8s 5d per barrel.

GEORGE WRIGHT & Co.

STATE OF TRADE.

From the Leeds Intelligencer of Sept. 16.

LEEDS.—The woolen trade of this district continues so uniformly active in all its branches, that we have little to state in the way of report beyond that fact. The stocks of manufactured goods are light, and as most of the clothiers are making to order, there is a pretty confident anticipation of a brisk winter trade.

BRADFORD.—We had again a good attendance of merchants here on Thursday. The demand for all kinds of piece goods, whether figured, twilled or plain, was brisk at fully previous rates. Yarns of all kinds meet ready sale, at prices somewhat improved. In wools also there was a large business done; almost every kind of combing and clothing wool sold readily at a slight advance upon recent quotations.

HUDDERSFIELD.—There was a very good attendance of merchants here on Tuesday, many of whom purchased extensively in plain cloths; and as the weather still continues fine there was a good business done in fancy pieces, principally of the lower qualities.

HALIFAX.—The transactions here on Saturday were again brisk. Manfactured pieces of all qualities and kinds were readily purchased; and the sales of yarn, both for home consumption and export, were extensive. The wool market was active at former rates; but as middle wether wools were in considerable request, and the market was not overstocked with the article, a trifling improvement was realised.

ROCHDALE.—The flannel piece market has been uncommonly brisk to-day, and all the goods on hand have been cleared off. At present all the workmen are in full employment, though at very low wages—but a few markets of this kind will have a tendency to get up wages. The ready sale for goods has given a buoyancy to the wool market, and the dealers in the raw material have not been so eager to sell at former prices.

MANCHESTER.—During the early part of the week printing cloth was not so difficult to obtain, and many manufacturers, having completed their orders, were desirous of renewals, even at a shade lower in price. The news, however, from the United States, which arrived about the middle of the week, gave a fresh impetus to trade, both here and in Liverpool, and a very large amount of business has been done at each place, at the highest rates.

Indeed, both cloth and cotton may be said to be advanced rather than otherwise. We are of opinion that stocks are too light to admit of any immediate decline in price, although we are sorry to learn that several new mills are in the course of being erected in the vicinity, and at Blackburn, we hear, one on a very large scale, is commenced.

We are quite aware that too much cannot be made if the people had only the means to purchase, for thousands are only half clothed; but we know they have *not* the power of buying; consequently should our markets again become glutted, the fault will be our own, and the blame ought not to be foisted on Parliament or the Government altogether.

The de laine printers also continue extremely busy, and we are given to understand that block printers cannot be obtained in the numbers or to the extent required. An opinion is very general that de laines, in the Spring, will supersede good prints, and we have learned that preparations are making upon a large scale in order to produce some elegent de laines for the Spring season.

The overland mail has not arrived, so that in all probability we shall have two mails together; and, if the commercial news be favourable, it is expected 40 in. shirtings will be in good demand. 27 in. 66s may be quoted 5s to 5s 3d, and 72s 5s 9d to 6s.

THE IRON TRADE.—A movement for the better may now be taken not merely as indicated, but as actually made and confirmed. At the last quarterly meeting, it is known a reduction of 10s. per ton on manufactured iron took place. This reduction may now be considered as abrogated. Hence the price stands as it was about eight weeks ago. Every check to retrogression is of course negative improvement; and every advance from a state of depression is necessarily an improvement, and possibly a vast one; but the character of the present improvement, remains to be determined by its effects, and these are by no means sufficiently developed to warrant the sanguine representations we have seen put forth. We do not doubt that the recurrence to the old price will be maintained—we have not the slightest apprehension of a return to the price of the last few weeks; but we know that well-informed iron masters fear that the rise may prove a serious check on the demand. However, it has been made and obtained, while some establishments, without saying more than that they expect prices to advance, decline taking orders except at next quarter's rates. All the forges and mills, speaking generally, may be stated to be actively employed; but we do not hear that any additional blast furnaces have as yet been set to work. The stock of pig iron, before most of the furnaces out of blast ceased to work, was enormously heavy, and will take some time to work up. On it an advance of 5s. per ton may be safely noted; within a fortnight it could have been obtained at 2*l.* 15s. per ton; now there is a disinclination to part with it at 3*l.* Scotch pigs, we saw it stated on good authority, on Monday, continued at 1*l.* 18s. 6d.; bars here may be considered more than firm at 4*l.* 5s. In Wales the discount for cash is now 3*l.* instead of 5*l.*, and there also a corresponding movtment in price has taken place. Owing, however, to the great number of orders delivered in and accepted at the low prices, it will, with several iron-masters, be six or seven weeks or two months before they can get to work fully on the advanced rates. On Monday most of the iron dealers in this town and neighbourhood, who had reduced their prices, made an advance of 10s. per ton on bars, rods &c. —*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell had another monster meeting at Loughrea, County Galway, on the 10th of September—Sunday. The Queen's speech was the main topic of his address on this occasion.

DISORGANIZED STATE OF SPAIN.

A counter-revolution in Spain has been commenced at Barcelona, where, in a very serious *émeute*, 100 men were killed and wounded. The deposition of Espartero seems likely to involve that unhappy country in one continued series of revolutions and disorders. The Barcelona journals of the 6th inst. state that the Ayuntamiento had addressed an energetic remonstrance to the Captain-General against the firing from the citadel and forts into the city. They conclude by an appeal to the Captain-General to stop the effusion of blood, and remind him that political differences had never been satisfactorily adjusted by force or carnage. The Supreme Junta, on the other hand, issued on the 5th, to the Spanish nation, a manifesto, explanatory of its motives for again raising the standard. "In June last," it says, "we took arms against an ambitious power, that mocked constitutional forms, and we overturned it. But what power has assumed its place? What advantage has the people derived from its efforts and sacrifices? Behold the Ministry proclaimed with enthusiasm by the nation, and whose programme seemed like an emanation from Heaven for the happiness of Spain. This Junta rehabilitated and created it, gave it a legal existence at the most critical moment, imposing upon it, at the same time, an essential condition—namely, that the provinces, represented in a Central Junta, should confirm its powers, and point out to it the political course most conducive to the national will. M. Serrano accepted that condition; pledged his word to execute it, and all Spain knows how he has kept his promise. The Junta protested against such a violation of good faith on the part of a private and public man; but that protest and those of the other provinces have been rejected with contumely. The Ministry would not listen to the convocation of the Central Junta, and insisted on commanding alone." The document then recites the numerous violations of the fundamental compact, committed by the Lopez Ministry, and mentions amongst others, the convocation of the ordinary Cortes without any right to do so, the dissolution of the Senate, the levying of recruits and contributions, the dismissal of municipalities, the disarmement of the National Guard, the appointment to important commands in the army of the reactionary men of 1841, &c., and concludes by an appeal to all Spaniards to unite in another common effort in favour of the Central Junta, and against the vile instruments of "a camarilla of political Gipsies, without either faith, shame, or conviction."

The accounts from Madrid are of the 5th inst. The reception given to Espartero in England had roused the hopes of his friends in Madrid. The intelligence received from Andalusia continued to be of an alarming nature. The correspondent of the *Espectador* wrote from Seville on the 31st ult., that the night before cannon were planted in different parts of the city, and that it was highly probable that the troops would second the movement in favour of the Central Junta. General Narvaez had distributed promotions and decorations to 85 officers and soldiers of the regiment del Principe, who had remained loyal during the late revolt.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BELGIUM.—HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.

About half-past eight on Tuesday morning her Majesty left the Pavilion, Brighton, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, and her usual suite; and at a quarter to nine a general salute from the battery, the ships of war, and the steamers, announced that her Majesty had left the pier, and embarked on board her favourite yacht, the *Victoria and Albert.* In a few minutes the vessels were all under weigh, and in little more than half an hour, owing to a haze on the sea, the royal yacht and all the steamers were out of sight. They were steering towards the Downs, where the royal squadron would join the ships of the line, and remain during the night. Her Majesty left the Downs on Wednesday morning with the tide for Ostend. During her progress to the Downs the royal yacht was to visit all the bays along the coast, in order to enable her Majesty to survey the beauties of the coast.

DEAL, WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty did not land yesterday, but remained on board the royal yacht, which was anchored in the Downs during the night. The Duke of Wellington, upon going on board the yacht to pay his respects to the Queen, was most kindly and affectionately received by her Majesty, who cordially shook him by the hand, and expressed her gratification at seeing him on board. Prince Albert also shook hands with his Grace, and welcomed him as an old friend. The Duke remained with her Majesty and Prince Albert upwards of two hours, and during the time he was on board, the wind, which throughout the day had been blowing rather fresh from the northward and eastward, had considerably increased, and her Majesty, upon the Duke's taking his leave, evinced very great anxiety respecting the safe landing of his Grace. Everybody who knows this coast is aware that, when the wind is blowing at all from the eastward, there is a very heavy surf on the beach, and consequently great difficuly in landing. His Grace, however, in thanking her Majesty for the concern she evinced on his account, made light of the matter, and returned on board the *Ariel*, which brought him as near the shore as possible; here he got into the barge and rowed towards the beach. The swell was too great to admit of his landing at the pier from which he had started, and the boat was pulled towards the naval yard, where the surf was not so great as at any other part of the shore. Here the Duke landed, but not without a considerable ducking, for no sooner had the bows of the boat touched the shore than a heavy sea broke right over her stern, and completely drenched his Grace, who upon landing, all wet as he was, immediately mounted his horse and rode off to Walmer Castle. A numerous assemblage of persons had congregated on the beach where the Duke came on shore, and loudly and enthusiastically cheered him.

At 9 o'clock the men-of-war and steamers illuminated and manned their yards, each of the men having port fires in their hands. At Walmer Castle there was also an illumination, and rockets were sent up by the shipping, and also on shore.

At an early hour this morning the steam squadron got their steam up, and made preparations for taking their departure.—The weather had moderated, and the day was fine. About 7 o'clock the royal yacht got under weigh, and stood out to sea, and was followed by the other steamers which form the squadron attending her, and also by the *Penelope*, which had been ordered to form one of the royal squadron. Her Majesty will be at Ostend about 12 o'clock, as the yacht will not take more than five hours in running across.

Although the object of this visit (says the London *Times*) is of less general interest than that to the Chateau d'Eu, still it is one which, we hope, will not be unattended with gratification to the royal mind. For, in addition to the attraction which will be displayed by Brussels and other cities of the Netherlands —the oldest and once the richest in Europe—there are events associated with the country which she is about to visit, that cannot fail to render it doubly interesting. She will disembark at a city famous in the annals of patriotic fortitude; she will travel in a land every field of which has been disputed, inch by inch, with alternating success, by the champions of liberty and of despotism. And when she has gazed upon the ancient places of historic fame, the former marts of a monopolized commerce, the early seats of gorgeous arts, she will turn from the reminiscences of the past,—from the cruel warfare of the Spaniard, and from the holyday campaign of Louis XIV.—from the fame of Bouchain and Ramilles—to that field which associates eternally the glory of England with the liberties of Europe. She will look on Waterloo, and recollect that Wellington is her subject.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN BELGIUM.

OSTEND, SEPT. 13.—I have just had the pleasure of witnessing her Majesty's disembarkation. At a quarter past two precisely the royal *cortêge* left the quay, for, happily, the royal yacht was by the favourable state of the tide enabled to enter the port. Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians occupied the back seat of an open carriage. Opposite them sat the Queen of the Belgians and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Throughout the whole line of march the Queen was saluted with the most rapturous cheering, and acknowledged it with that grace, kindness, and dignity which it is needless for me to describe. The entire populace was abroad, and displayed as much enthusiasm as a similar number of the most loyal and affectionate of our Queen's own subjects could have testified. By all accounts, it appears that the passage was rather a boisterous one, at least for amateur sailors; but her Majesty did not experience any inconvenience from it.

(*From the Brussels Observateur.*)

Several persons of high rank are expected at Ostend to meet Queen Victoria. Among others, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the brother of the King of the Belgians, and father of Prince Albert, and Prince Hohenlohe, who is related to his Majesty through his marriage with the Princess of Leiningen. All the Belgian Ministry are expected to be present. On Friday the Queen will breakfast at the Government house at Bruges, where every thing is prepared for the reception of her Majesty. After breakfast her Majesty will visit the principal curiosities of the Flemish capital, and will return to Ostend to dinner. On Saturday the Queen will go to Ghent, where, it is said, she will attend a concert, at which all the principal *artistes* now in Belgium will assist. Her Majesty will return in the afternoon to Ostend, where she will dine.—Sunday will be consecrated to repose. On Monday the Queen will go to Antwerp. She will partake of a *dejeuné* in the Hotel de Ville, will visit the harbour, the public monuments, and the exhibition of the Fine Arts. In the evening she will go to the Palace of Lacken. Tuesday will be occupied with a visit to Brussels; a grand dinner at the Palace, and a representation at the theatre. Her Majesty will sleep that night at the Palace of Lacken, and will return on Wednesday to Ostend, on her way back to England. It is very possible that this programme will be modified in the details of the latter portion of it, as Queen Victoria has not yet announced how long she will remain in Belgium.

Arrival of the Great Western.

We have farther to announce the arrival of the Great Western from Liverpool, at New-York, on Saturday the 7th instant. The news which she brings is four days later than that by the Acadia, and is not of any importance. Her Majesty the Queen, we are happy to say, had returned in safety, and in good health, from her visit to Belgium. The weather continued favourable for the harvest. Trade continues to improve.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

A great deal of discussion has taken place in the House of Assembly on the subject of the Governor's speech. In the course of the debate much was said on both sides, on the causes of the late Rebellion in the Upper and Lower Provinces—very unprofitable in our opinion. The following remarks by Mr. Moffatt appear to us to be very judicious.

MR. MOFFATT had hoped that all discussion on the subject before the House would be avoided, that hon. gentlemen would consent to let by-gones be by-gones; but he could not forbear asking on the present occasion whether the expressions which had been used in that House tending to justify rebellion, were at all calculated to heal the divisions by which the country was distracted? When it was proclaimed that if the country had such a government as it has now, no such rebellion would have taken place, was that assertion calculated to heal the irritation of the loyal, or to induce their opponents to look with regret upon past events; and when again it had been stated by the hon. member for Gaspé that the hon. and gallant Knight from Hamilton and those who acted with him, whom he was pleased to style the aristocracy of the country, had goaded on the people to rebellion, was such language calculated to allay the excitement which was already violent in the country upon that subject? He did not believe it was the intention of those hon. gentlemen to justify the rebellion which had taken place, but he would put it to them, was not that the natural inference from the language which had been held? He would ask them, were the grievances, of which the people had complained, sufficient to counterbalance civil war, or the horrors of rebellion? No; not if they had been ten times greater than they really were. It was his anxious wish that by-gones should be by-gones; that they should be in reality as in name, an united people; and he trusted he would hear no more of that subject after to-night. (Hear, hear).

GENERAL AMNESTY.

CAPT. STEELE rose to move, in accordance with previous notice, an Address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to extend her royal clemency and pardon, and to grant an amnesty to all suffering the penalty of political offences committed in 1837 and 1838.

DR. DUNLOP thought that the address proposed by the hon. member for Simcoe would be a work of supererogation; he saw no necessity for it: the leaders had been pardoned, and the poor dupes could not with any justice be kept in exile. Among the pardons which had been granted, he was surprised that none had been issued to a very prominent individual in the transactions which had been referred to—William Lyon Mackenzie. (Hear.) He was no particular friend to that individual, but he would nevertheless put in a plea in his favour. True it is that he had been guilty of treason: true it is that he had been guilty of robbery: true it is that he had been guilty of arson: true it is that he had been guilty of murder; but, although not skilled in the law, he knew it allowed no accessories to crime; that it held all aiding and assisting equally guilty with the principal. It was true that Mackenzie had caused the death of the gallant Moodie; fired Jarvis's house, held a pistol to the head of a coachman, while his fellowmen robbed the mail; but he maintained that every man who took part in that insurrection was equally guilty with William Lyon Mackenzie. (Hear, hear.) And surely when the hon. gentlemen of her Majesty's Government, in their overflowing mercy, had permitted worse men to return to the Province, they might have extended pardon to him. Mackenzie had a redeeming quality: he had the courage to face the danger he had brought upon himself, unlike Rolph and some others who had been pardoned, who kept back and pushed better men than themselves forward to bear the brunt of the contest. He had no conception why William Lyon Mackenzie had not been pardoned; he really thought him an ill-used individual and entitled to the sympathy of that house. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member from Simcoe had informed the house yesterday that immediately after a contest with a French man-of-war, in which the enemy was captured, he had sat down at dinner with the officers, citing it as an instance of forgiveness; was it a matter of surprise that he should have sat at table with French gentlemen—men who held, like his hon. gallant friend, the commission of their Sovereign: who, like him, were animated by true patriotism in fighting for their country? It was precisely what he ought to have done. But he would put it to that hon. gentleman whether that was the feeling which he would extend to a pack of ruffians, who, for their own selfish purposes, introduced murder, arson and robbery into the bosom of the country. So far from that, he confessed that should he (Dr. Dunlop) have taken them, he would have tried them by a drum-head court-martial, and hung them up in twenty minutes. (Hear, hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen might cry hear, but in such a case he would have an important duty to perform, from which he should not shrink. But when the worst had been brought back, he did not see why the worst should be left. There were men among those exiles whom he knew to be actuated by different motives than those which he had described; men who fought for principles, and he would say, that however much he might differ with such men, he could not but respect them. He would be glad to see Capt. Morin brought back: he was a man who had fought for his king and had done good service for his country, yet was he now toiling as a slave beyond the seas and no man came forward in that house to take any steps for his relief. (Hear.) Yet they had brought back such a man as Rolph, and had done it too against the deliberate vote of that house. The hon. member for Quebec introduced a motion for a general amnesty: that had been qualified by the house, and a restriction inserted in the Address to her Majesty, in the face of which the very leaders of the rebellion had been allowed to return, while those in whose behalf the Address was passed continued in exile.

SIR ALLAN MACNAB said—The rebellion which had taken place in that section of the Province, (Upper Canada) was totally unjustifiable. Duncombe and Rolph, for whom rewards of £500 and £1000 had been offered, were two of the leaders of that rebellion—the former taking the field at the head of six hundred men. What claims had they upon the country?—both had led a large number of their unfortunate fellow subjects into a contest with the Crown, and then abandoned them to their fate. Dr. Rolph was living at Rochester, in that free country to which he desired, apparently, to be united, enjoyed, as he was informed, a very extensive practice in his profession, and Dr. Duncombe was no doubt equally comfortable under the liberal institutions of the neighbouring Republic. Who was Dr. Duncombe?—an American quack Doctor who had come into this Province, got naturalized, and managed to get into Parliament; he was a man who had always advocated Republican institutions, and his share in the rebellion was but an attempt to obtain by force the object of his desires for this country; and with such men engaged in agitation, could hon. gentlemen entertain any reasonable hope that the oil of contentment would be poured upon the country? With respect to the rebellion in Lower Canada, he confessed he viewed that outbreak in a much different light. (A laugh from Mr. Aylwin.) He (Sir Allan) was referring to the rebellion in Lower Canada, and confessed that he did not look upon the contest in that Province with a tenth of that abhorrence which he felt towards those who had sought to destroy the Queen's authority in Upper Canada. There was, no doubt, much misgovernment in that Province, but there were other causes at work which created that apprehension and distrust of their rulers, and created discontent,—causes to be found in the difference of origin and the apparent war of races. *He had no doubt(!) that, had he [Sir Allan] lived in that Province, the son of a Frenchman, inheriting the feelings peculiar to that people, and looking upon the Colony which they once held, as a conquered country, in which the tide of British emigration was fast sweeping away the ancient landmarks, he might have participated in those feelings which were so painfully exhibited in* 1837. [*This is very foolish talking to say the least Sir Allan.*]

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

MR. HINCKS wished to direct the attention of the House to an important subject, and one which was interesting to the Province—the question of Agricultural protection—and to explain the views of the Government upon it. He said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to impose a duty upon Agricultural produce entering the Province, which they intend should come into operation on the 5th of January next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. DRAPER gave notice of a motion relative to a Bankruptcy Law. [Most sincerely do we wish Mr. Draper success in his benevolent efforts.]

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DALY presented a message from his Excellency the Governor General, announcing, first, that the reserve bill regarding the temporalities of the English Church had been confirmed; and next, information respecting the SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. The message stated that his Excellency did not feel himself at liberty to communicate the correspondence requested, but would state that her Majesty's Government declined deciding the question without consulting the Canadian Legislature, but would agree to what might be advised by either House, or both, the choice to be between Kingston and Montreal, and a pledge to be given for raising the funds necessary to erect the public buildings.

With this was given a copy of a report of the Executive Council to his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, made last March, on the Seat of Government, in which the argument is put altogether in favor of Montreal.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KINGSTON.—A large and influential meeting has been held at Kingston, when an address to His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe was unanimously adopted, deprecating the removal of the Seat of Government from Canada Wet to Montreal.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED from England, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart & Sons, Golden Square, London—Price £75 and £80, Cure'y., including a set of additional Strings, and Tuning Fork and Hammer.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
163 King Street.
Toronto, October 4, 1843. 326

JOHN BROOKS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER;
FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW;

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf

☞ A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at *No. 4, Victoria Row.* Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

DR. HODDER,
(LATE OF NIAGARA.)
York Street, Two Doors North of King Street,
Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 326-6m

DR. HAMILTON,
(LATE OF QUEENSTON.)
AT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE,
YORK STREET. 326-6m

NEW PUBLICATION.
KEELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,
SECOND EDITION;
Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings,
IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ:

H. & W. Rowsell,	Toronto.
H. Scobie,	Do.
Chas. Richardson, C. P.,	Niagara.
Ramsay, Armour & Co.,	Kingston.
A. H. Armour & Co.,	Hamilton.
Cook & Strowbridge,	Brantford.
W. Lapenotiere, C. P.,	Woodstock.
L. Lawrason,	London.
J. Prince,	Sandwich.
W. Fitzgibbon, C. P.,	Belleville.
Henry Jones, P. M.,	Brockville.
A. Jones, P. M.,	Prescott.
C. H. Morgan,	Cobourg.
D. Campbell, P. M.,	Simcoe.
D. Smart, P. M.,	Port Hope.
G. C. Wood, P. M.,	Cornwall.
Thos. Lloyd, D. C.,	Barrie.

Editors of the following newspapers, viz.,—The Church,—Patriot,—Toronto Herald,—Colonist.—Examiner,—Ottawa Advocate,—Quebec Mercury,—Montreal Herald,—Kingston Chronicle & Gazette,—British Whig,—Cobourg Star,—Hamilton Gazette,—Niagara Chronicle,—and London Herald,—inserting this advertisement three months, will be entitled to a copy of the work, *gratis*, at either of the agencies, upon forwarding a copy of the paper to Mr. Keele.

Toronto, October, 1843. 326-3m

NEW GOODS.
J. HOLMAN, TAILOR,

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,

consisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c.

ALSO:

A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which he is prepared to make up in his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for CASH.

Cobourg, October 11, 1843. 326-tf

University of King's College, Toronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1843.

TERM will commence on MONDAY, October 9th, and end on WEDNESDAY, December 20th.

Courses of Lectures will be delivered according to the subjoined Table:—

	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
Classical Literature	10 11	10 11		10 11	10 11	
		2		2	2	
Logic			10			
Rhetoric			11			
Divinity	10		11			10 11
Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy		10	12½	10		12½
Mathematics	11 12	11 10		11 12	11	
Experimental Course—Mechanics		12	12	12		
Chemistry	12	12		12	12	
Heat and Electricity	3			3		

The Vice-President will receive Candidates for admission at his Chambers in the former Parliament Buildings, during the month of October, on Wednesdays, at 1 o'clock.

It is expected that the Prospectus of the School of Medicine will be ready for publication in a few days.

HENRY BOYS, M. D.
Registrar King's College.
Toronto, Sept. 27, 1843. 325-3

☞ The Editors of those Papers in which the advertisements of Upper Canada College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the Registrar.

EDUCATION.

AN ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this paper.

September 18th, 1843. 323-5i

WANTED,

BY an Englishman, lately arrived, a Farm to rent or manage, where his wife could be engaged educating the younger branches of the family, she being quite capable of giving a sound religious education. Satisfactory references can be given.

Application may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., at the office of the Church Depository, Toronto.

October 5th, 1843. 325-3i

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
AT COBOURG,
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF
THE MISSES CROMBIE,
Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, *Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.*

STUDIES AND BRANCHES.	Terms ₩ qr.
English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes, &c. &c.	£1 5 0
Music	1 10 0
Drawing	1 5 0
Dancing	2 0 0
Fancy Needle-work	0 5 0
French Language	1 0 0
N. B.—Tuition to Pupils in the above studies, &c, taken collectively, (Dancing excepted)	4 0 0

EXTRA.—Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance.

REMARKS.—Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter.

The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to—

The Hon. and Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.
The Rev. DR. MCCAUL, Vice-President of King's College University.
The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside.

5th October, 1843. 325

FEMALE EDUCATION,
NIAGARA.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS who wish to secure to their Children a solid, practical, and accomplished Education, based on Religious Principles, are informed that an Establishment for the reception of a limited number of Young Ladies, has been opened in the above Town,—which has been selected from its known healthfulness, the facility with which it can be reached, and its remoteness from the bustle and distractions of a City, so pernicious to the young female mind. The branches of instruction will include, besides the English, French, and Italian languages, every study requisite to the completion of a liberal education. The system pursued in moral and intellectual culture, is addressed to the temper, capacity, and taste of each individual. Enquiry is encouraged, and latent talent thus elicited. A taste for useful knowledge is steadily kept in view, as subservient to the formation of that energy of character best suited to the demands and duties of real life. But above all, are such sentiments and principles sought to be instilled as will, with the Divine blessing, make not only accomplished women but good Christians and useful members of society.

REFERENCES to The Lord Bishop of Montreal; Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Hon. the Chief Justice Robinson, Toronto; Sir Allan N. Macnab, Hamilton; Hon. A. W. Cochran, Rev. E. W. Sewell, Rev. G. Mackie, William Price, Esq., Quebec; Rev. F. J. Lundy, Vice-Principal of McGill College, Montreal; Rev. Thomas Creeen, Niagara; Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton. Cards of Terms and particulars can be obtained by application to MRS. COATES.

Niagara, September, 1843. 325-2

MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that she has opened a

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
IN THIS CITY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood.

MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian and German languages.

It will be MRS. GILKISON's particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some in