Draper, Solicitor General Day, Secretaries Daly and Harrison, President Board of Works, Black, Judge of the Admiralty DeLisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunscombe, Foster, Hale, Holmes, McCulloch, Moore, Robertson, Simpson, Watts and 5 Lower Canada reformers, viz.: Messrs. Childe, Quesnel, Raymond, Ruel and Taschereau.

ANALYSIS.	
For the Bill.—Upper Canada Reformers,	15
Members of the Administration,	9
Supporters of ditto from Lower Canada,	13
Lower Canada Reformers,	5 —42
Against it.—Upper Canada Tories,	11
" Reformers,	6
Lower Canada Tories,	2
" Reformers,	12
	-32
Majority in favour of the Bill,	-10
Total number of votes,	74
One vacancy,	1
Speaker,	1
Pairs-for Bill, Prince; against it, Noel,	2
Absent - Campbell, Hamilton, Jones, Strachan,	
DesRiveres and Kimber,	6
Examiner.]	-84
	100

Friday, August 2 The Committee on the Huron Election made their report, at the opening of the House, by Mr. Christie, and declared William Dunlop, Esq., as laving the majority of legal votes at the close of the poll and, therefore, entitled to his seat. The defence of Mr. Strachan was also considered as "not frivolous and vexatious." Mr. Dunlon was introduced by Mr. Att'ny and vexatious." Mr. Dunlop was introduced by Mr. Att'ny

General Draper and took his seat behind the Treasury benches.

Mr. Small moved to be excused from the Select Committee to which is referred the consideration of the Yonge Street riotsto which has been subsequently referred the Report on the Toronto Riots, and the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto, against that Report. This, he asked, as having given evidence before the Commissioners, but after debating

this point at much length, the request was refused.

Mr. Baldwin's bill "the better to provide for freedom of elections throughout this Province," went through committee almost without amendment. The bill for the enregistration of voters was also under consideration, but the committee rose without reporting it. The plan was suggested by Mr. Merritt, but a difficulty arises owing to the unwillingness of the Lower Canada members to have any registration at all. The bill provides that the system shall extend to all towns and to the Upper Canada counties. Several members, however, insist on extending it to the Lower Canada counties also, and this has caused a difficulty which may result in the defeat of the measure. This was the last business on Friday.

The following Message has been sent down by the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly:

SYDENHAM. The Governor General transmits to the House of Assembly An estimate of Salaries for the various Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, as well as of retiring allowances to officers of the ate Houses of Upper and Lower Canada, whose services have been unavoidably dispensed with—all which he recommends to their consideration.

In framing the estimate for the salaries of officers of the Legislative Council, His Excellency has been guided by the wishes expressed by that body, that their establishment should be provided for, as much as possible, by annual vote, and not, retofore, mainly defrayed out of contingencies, which does not afford the same specific information as to the items of the expense to the public.

In submitting the estimate for the House of Assembly, the Governor General has followed the precedent of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, with regard to the officers to be paid by annual vote, or from the contingencies, not having been made aware of the wishes of the House; but he will be happy to adopt any alteration in this respect which the House of Assembly may desire, and to give to it the recommendation of the Crown.
Government House,

Kingston, August 16, 1841.

Estimate of Salaries to be granted to the Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada-and of Pensions to the late Officers of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, whose services have been discontinued.

bervices have been discontinue	d.
SALARIES.	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.	
	Currency.
Speaker	£1000
Clerk	500
~ Cierrs Assistant at 4200 and	600
I CICIK OI Committees, to not on Low	
Oferk and English Translator	250
ALASTET III CHRUCETV	100
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	100
Sergeant at Arms	100
Chapiain, to act as Librarian	200
Door Keeper	60
mead Messenger, to take charge of the	
House	100
3 Messengers, to serve during the Session,	
and eight days after its close, at £45	
each	135
	-
	£3,145
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.	
Speaker	£1000
Clerk	500
Assistant Clerk	400
English Translator, to perform the du-	
ties of Law Clerk	
French Translator	
Sergeant at Arms	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	150
	£2,750
PENSIONS.	

	PENSIO		С.	
Name of Officer.	Office which he held.	Amount of Salary.	Proportion of Salary.	Amount of Pension.
W. Smith, Do. C. DeLery, J. Voyer, W. Ginger, L. Moreau,	Clerk, L. Canada, Master in Chancery Assistant Clerk, Clk, of Committees Sergeant at Arms, Messenger and Office Keeper,	Cur. £500 90 400 250 100 40	2 3	Currency. £333 6 0 60 0 0 266 13 4 166 13 4 66 13 4 20 0 0
	HOUSE OF A	SSEMBL	Υ.	Nate of the
	The state of the s	4	n pa	

moreau,	Messenger and Office Keeper,	LISHOUT !	1/2	£913 6 8
Name of Officer.	Office which he held.	Amount of Salary.	Proportion to be granted.	Amount of Pension.
L. B. Pinguet. D. Jardine, W. Coates, S. Waller, J. Brewer, E. Bell, F. Rudrigue, Louis Gagne,	Clk. of Committees do. do. do. do. do. do. Librarian, Door Keeper, do. do. do. do.	£100 200 200 200 200 200 36 36 36	640 : :- cscsc- cx : :	£ 66 13 4 133 6 8 133 6 8 100 0 0 133 6 8 18 0 0 18 0 0

£620 13 4 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. (From the Kingston Chronicle, Aug. 21.)

The following very important communication from the Governor General, was made to the House of Assembly yesterday. The house, on motion of Mr. Holmes, agreed to publish 2,000 copies in French and English, to be circulated throughout the trovince.

SYDENHAM. In pursuance of the declaration contained in his Speech from the Throne, the Governor-General solicits the attention of the House of Assembly to the Public Improvements which it may be desirable to carry into effect within the Province, and to the means by which these works may be safely and successfully

It has appeared to the Governor-General of great importance that Parliament as well as the Executive, should have distinct.

advantage of the country. Such works as the Legislature shall decide upon adopting, may thus be conducted upon one uniform ystem, having reference as well to each particular work as to the whole; and great advantages will result, both as regards their execution, and in making provision for the funds necessary

The Governor General accordingly directed a Report to be prepared upon the subject by the President of the Board of Works; and that Department having now been established by aw for the whole Province, he transmits this document for the consideration of the House of Assembly.

This Report will be found to embrace all the great improvements which appear at all desirable for some time to come, or that afford promise of rendering a return for the capital to be

expended upon them.

The completion of the Welland Canal.—The opening the communication between Kingston and Montreal by the River St. Lawrence for Schooners and Steamboats.—The improvement of Lake St. Peter, and the navigation between Quebec and Montreal for vessels of large burthen. - Opening the River Richelieu so as to perfect the navigation through that River by the Chambly Canal.—The construction of Slides for Timber, and other works on the Ottawa.—The improvement of the Inland Waters of the Newcastle District.—The construction of a Port and Light Houses in Lake Erie, and the improvement of Burlington Bay Harbour.-The establishment or improvement of Great Lines of Road from Quebec to Amherstburgh and Port Sarnia, from Toronto to Lake Huron, and between Quebec and the Eastern Townships—and the improvement of the Metis Road, and of the communications near the Bay of

The total cost of all these works thus enumerated, would involve an expenditure of about £1,470,000 provincial ster-ling, to be spread over a period of five years necessary for their

Whether the whole or any part of those works shall be decided upon by Parliament, it is clear that in the pr Financial state of the Province, whatever is required for their construction must be provided by drawing on the public credit. The statement of the Provincial receipt and expenditure, submitted to Parliament, although exhibiting, after the pay-

plus in proportion to the revenue, affords nothing from which, as capital, the cost of works of any importance can be defrayed.

Parliament must, therefore, provide the means for raising the capital required for the execution of those Public Works ment of the charges for the public service, a considerable surwhich it may determine to adopt, and at the same time afford such security as may be necessary for the annual interest upon the money to be borrowed, as well as for the gradual extinction

If the debt, until the works themselves become productive.

If the whole of the works specified in the Report are deternined upon, the charge for interest upon the total sum required, calculated at the late of interest usual in this Province, would be between £80 and £90,000,—a charge which it would be ifficult to impose at once upon the country.

Means however exist, by which such an increase of the charge upon the revenue of the Province may be materially reduced, whilst the capital itself may notwithstanding be provided.

The reduction of the interest of the Public Debt, through

the assistance to be afforded by the Imperial Parliament, probably reduce the present charges upon the Provincial Revenue, by a sum of between 15 and £20,000 per annum, which will thus become available security for any fresh loan. There will remain, after effecting this conversion, a surplus of from 250 to £300,000, still further to be raised under the Imperial Guarantee, at a low rate of interest, by which an additional saving will be effected of about £6,000 a year.

A very considerable amount of the capital required might be raised without any charge whatever for interest, by the assump tion by the Province of the issue of paper, payable on demand, which is now enjoyed by the Private Banks, or by individuals, without their being subjected to any charge whatever in return for the power thus accorded them by the State. If that power were resumed to the fullest extent, a capital representing a venue of not less than £35,000 a year might be provided .-But even under such an arrangement as would afford great advantages to the various Banks at present issuing paper, as a compensation for their being in future deprived of that power, revenue of not less than 15 or £20,000 might be safely

The Union of the two Provinces has now placed within the control of the Parliament the regulation of the Customs Duties, which under the separate Legislatures was attended with so that an outline of it may not be uninteresting to our readers, much difficulty, and a wise and prudent re-adjustment of some of those duties, will render the revenue far more productive.

The complainant, Mr. Gallego, is a coloured person, who was

Governor-General be just, as well as possible, to affix a condition by which the annual charge above submitted for the whole may be diminished.—The navigation of the Saint Lawrence involves the second of the saint second of th may be diminished.—The havigation of the whole sum calculated on. That work is undoubtedly highly desirable but it scarcely justifies so great an expenditure at present, unless some diminution of the annual charge for interest upon the sum to be raised, can be obtained. Nor is such a diminution to be hoped for. Many capitalists in England are interested in the promotion of this work, and especially in seeing the communication between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis established on the Southern side of the River St. Lawrence. The Governor-General has reason to expect that assistance will be afforded upon this condition—and he would table. not therefore recommend that this undertaking should be sanctioned, unless as a condition, the greater part of the capital required for it can be raised at a low rate of interest, not much exceeding that which the Province would have to support for such part of its debt as will be guaranteed by England.

Entertaining these opinions, the Governor-General has therefore directed measures to be submitted to the House of Assembly embodying them, which he recommends to their favourable consideration.

However large the expenditure may appear to which the improvements recommended by the Board of Works will amount, the Governor-General feels that it is his duty, looking to their

Parliament and of the Executive Government, to take care that means sufficient for their completion are provided, and that the credit of the Province shall be sustained in any engagements which are rendered necessary for raising funds for that purpose. He has therefore directed that simultaneously with the proposal for the works themselves, measures should b submitted to the Assembly for the conversion of the debt-for the establishment of a Bank, and for the regulation of the Customs-and he desires to express his anxious wish to concur with the Assembly in whatever decision they may arrive at, by which objects of so much importance to the welfare of the Province may be obtained consistently with that due regard to the interests of the people, to public credit, and to the maintenance of engagements, without which it would be alike unjust and litic to attempt to carry them into execution.

Kingston, August 20, 1841.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AND RESOURCES .- The general estimate of the expenditure and resources of the Province for the year 1841 has been laid before Parliament.— It is calculated in sterling, which is rather curious, seeing that we have a provincial currency, in which the public accounts one would think ought to be kept.

The total revenue is stated at £383,390 1s. 1d., and the

total expenditure at £357,258 ls. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of revenue of £26,131 l9s. 6d. The amount of revenue is made up of the following sums:—Revenue of Upper Canada, £86,412 1s. 1d.; of Lower Canada, £113,398, duty on imports by sea, £181,580. In the sum total is included the casual and territorial revenue.

The expenditure is caused by the following items:- Interest on the public debt, payments to the clergy, civil list, permanent charges, civil expenditure, expenditure not provided for by law, payments authorised by law,—contingencies of the Legislature, (£12,000), repayment to the military chest for expense of of £1500 is put down. It will be found too little to accomplish what the public have a right to expect from such an ndertaking, but it is probably calculated that the Legislature will not hesitate to grant a further sum at a future period if

The item of payments to the Clergy (of Upper Canada) is thus put down:—To Missionaries of the Church of England. £2500; Church of Scotland, £1540; Presbyterian Synod, £700; Roman Catholic Bishop, £500; Roman Catholic Priests, £1000; Wesleyan Methodists, £700. Total, £6940.

any direct alteration of the existing law, I should deprecate at the present moment. Practically, there is, I believe, no diffibarbarity:culty in their acquiring land; but I do not think it would be TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: advantageous to confer on them, as a right, what they now enjoy only on the sufferance of the British Government. With the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the every respect for their energy and intelligence, and fully admit- Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to contimetly brought before them in one general plan the whole of the different works which are demanded by the public voice,

general measure, to invite their settlement in large numbers in the more populous portions of Canada. There is a spirit of propagandism among American citizens, which makes it necessary to observe great caution in this matter. At the same time I think that, in individual cases, their claims to be adapproving. mitted to the rights of British subjects, on certain conditions, should be considered in the most liberal spirit; and I am happy to believe that, for several years past, this spirit has prevailed

The Church.

from half-pay, 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from half-pay, 1th foot; Capt. R. Muter, from half-pay, 7th foot; Brevet Major F. W. Clements, from 82d foot; Capt. J. T. Weyland, from 65th foot; Capt. W. Atkin, from half-pay, 81st foot; Capt. J. Edwards, from half-pay unat.; Lieutenant R. G. Johnston, from 17th foot; Lieutenant G. Black, from To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant H. Munro, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies; Lieutenant J. Black, from half pay, 91st foot; Lieutenant A. Knight, from half-pay, 90th foot; Lieutenant G. Chapman, from Ret. List of late 8th Royal Veteran Batt.; Lieutenant A. Gray, from 1st foot; Lieutenant J. Ross, from half-pay, Royal African

Unattached .- Captain P. Cruickshank and Capt. R. Muter of the Royal Canadian Regiment, to be Majors in the army. WAR OFFICE, July 23

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT .- To be Colonel: The Lt. General Commanding the Forces in Canada for the time being. To be Caps by pur—Lt J T W Jones, from 43d foot, v Blake, Hon J Colborne, from 25th foot, v Crulekshank, ret. To be Lts—Lt A M Gray from half-pay, 7th West India Regt; Lt and Qr Mas R Douglas, from 16th foot; Lt F H Cox, from and Qr Mas & Pougas, from 10th loot, To be Ensigns—L G 20th foot; Lt J Potter, from 4th foot. To be Ensigns—L G Cox, gt; J N Holmes, gt; W F Waldegrave, gt; W H Kingsmill, gt; Reginald Macdonnell, gt; J B Geale, gt; W H Sharpe, gt; J Weyland, gt. To be Qr Mas—Qr-Mas-Sergt D Doherty, from 43d foot.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 3. ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. - Second Lt A J Campbell, om the 23d foot, to be Lt, without purchase.

The vacancies in the Royal Canadian Regiment have been

filled up, and we are happy to observe that the Ensigns belong to Canada. Mr L G Cox, of Colonel Dyer's battalion; Mr J N Holmes, eldest son of B Holmes, Esq. Cashier of the Montreal Bank; Mr W F Waldegrave, of Beauharnois; Mr W H Kingsmill, of U. C; Mr R M'Donnell, son of ex-Sheriff M'Donnell, of the County of Glengarry; Mr J B Geale; Mr W H Sharpe, son of Mr William Sharpe, of this city; Mr J Weyland.—Montreal Herald.

INCORPORATED MILITIA. - Major General Clitherow lately reviewed the 3rd Battalion Incorporated Militia stationed at this post, under the command of Colonel Thorne. The Battalion was in tip top condition, and went through a variety of movements with such activity and steadiness, as to call forth the warm approbation of the General, who pronounced it equal to many, and superior to some, of the regular regiments.—

The report that Mr. Roe, of Newmarket, was to offer for the Fourth Riding of York, is incorrect; and we are informed, that Dr. Baldwin is to make way for Mr. Lafontaine. This is a most extraordinary move, which, we understand, will meet with opposition from several influential voters, who have always acted with the Reform party.—Colonist.

The Governor-General has granted license to practise Physic, Surgery, &c. to James Powers, Adolphustown; and to Dr. Rubert J. Paget, Toronto.—Ib.

TECUMSETH. - Meetings have recently been held at Amherstburgh, Montreal, Bytown and Kingston, for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and erecting a Monument to the memory of this noble warrior and faithful ally of the British.

GALLEGO US. SUTHERLAND. This case, which was tried in Kingston on the 20th instant, under the provisions of the Summary Punishment Bill, by one of the Magistrates of the District, has excited a good deal of

of those duties, will remer the revenue far more productive than at present, and easily furnish, without any injury to the trade of the country, or any pressure on the people, what may be further required to provide for the remaining charge.

There is also one of the works to which, although great importance is justly attached to it, it will, in the opinion of the complainer.

Converge Converge Converge the pivet, as well as possible, to five a condi-

Appeared Peter Gallego, who, CANADA, Midland District, to wit. 5 being duly sworn, states, that he went on board the "Niagara" steamer, James Sutherland, Master, at Toronto, on the 16th day of August, instant, bound for Kingston. During the could not of the measure he called Master, at Toronto, on the 16th day of August, instant, bound for Kingston. During the early part of the passage he called at the Clerk's office and enquired the price of a cabin passage, to which the Clerk answered, six dollars. Deponent took out the money and offered it to him—he said that he need not pay it then—that it would do as well by and bye. Deponent then went to the cabin, and there put down his name on the list of berths. From this time until dinner, witness remained principally on the quarter deck of the vessel. On the ringing of the bell for dinner, he went to the cabin and took his seat at the bell for dinner, he went to th Soon afterwards, one of the servants came to him and stated, that the Captain requested that he should leave the Witness refused to comply with this request, and the Captain came himself and said, that the American portion of the passengers had an objection to his sitting at table, and insisted that he should leave it. Deponent said he would not leave the table, excepting by violence. The Captain then, assisted by some of the hands, laid hold of him and dragged him from the table. Deponent went upon deck, and sometime afterwards the Clerk came to him and asked him for his fare, Witness said a cabin passage-but the Clerk observed that he could not have a cabin passage. Witness then paid two dollars for the deck passage from Toronto to Kingston. The Clerk at this time directed his attention to some notices which try, and a measure will therefore be presented to the house, which comprises the whole of them.

If they are undertaken, it is no less the bounden duty of

PETER GALLEGO. Sworn before me, at Kingston this 19th day of August, 1841,

best Captains, but one of the best men in every point of view, sailing on these waters,) stated, in explanation, that he had like murder, with death. orders from his employers not to admit persons of colour as cabin passengers, without the consent of the other passengers cabin passengers, without the consent of the other passengers—and admitted having lifted Gallego off his chair—and for this and left, amongst the unoffending people, and severely injured assault upon his person, he, Gallego, claimed such redress as the laws of the land would afford him. It was admitted that Gallego's behaviour, while on board, was quiet and inobtrusive.

The Magistrate, conceiving that the Laws of England made

no distinction in respect to colour, or the complexion of individuals—on the contrary, that Mr. Peter Gallego was equally protected by these laws as the fairest skinned gentleman then sitting at the table, and the assault having been admitted, mposed a fine upon Captain Sutherland of £5 for the assault.

-Kingston Chronicle. WELLAND CANAL .- Amount of tolls received at the Canal Tolls received during the month of July, 1840, £ 2409 4 0 Do. 1841,£ 2871 16 43

Increase, during the month of July, over that

Increase, during 12 days of the present season, as compared with the same period in 1840, 67 Schooners.

The Canal is reported to be in good working order, and an increase of income beyond that of last year is with confidence anticipated .- Patriot.

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT'S VETO TO THE BANK BILL,

—Niagara Chronicle.

ALIEN BILL.—The following is Lord Sydenham's opinion about Alien settlers, from a despatch, dated October, 1840:—

"The encouragement of settlers from the United States, by and the blacks are treated, in many cases, with a revolting

approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the house in which it originated. tiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty

the power of Congress to create a national bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel:
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Elliot, from half-pay, unat. To be
Majors: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newton, from
half-pay unat.; Brevet Major G. Macpherson, from the 99th
foot. To be Captains: Bevet Colonel M. G. Blake, from halfpay, Cape Corps; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'Donoghue,
from half-pay, 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from
half-pay, 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from
half-pay, 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from
half-pay, 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from
half-pay, 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from
half-pay 1st Gar. Batt.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been un-reservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United

States it has been openly vindicated by me.

In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have nuhesita tingly announced it; and in the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve,

protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honourable men-all confidence on the part of the people-all self-respect-all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would no wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several states of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have already heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 16, 1841.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.) MURDER.

In the comments upon the comparative statement of mur-ders in London and New York, copied from a New Orleans paper, the writer attributes the excess of crime in the latter to the circumstance of its having five grog-shops to one in the former city. There may be other causes.

London possesses its "gin places," scattered over the town at "convenient distances." There is no lack of "fire water," But human life is there protected by severe laws, promptly

and rigidly enforced in all cases of conviction for MURDER without the slightest respect for the former rank or station of the Every case of suspicious death is subjected to a most rigid scrutiny before the coroner, in all its most minute details of fact

and circumstance, as those who have read the reports of coroner's inquests in English papers are well aware. The law is, that a murderer shall be executed within forty-eight hours of conviction; but as no execution could take place on the Sabbath, -in order to give the criminal a few more precious hours for preparation; the trial for murder always takes place on a Friday; and in case of conviction, execution follows at eight o'clock on the following Monday morning, as certainly

as the day arrives Compare this with the tactics in the case of Ezra White. Also, with the shameful mockery of justice in Robinson's

There is no need to go any farther to account for the enormous

sproportion of murders in London and New York.

Mercy and sympathy for such wretches, are cruelty to the minunity; whose lives become the sport of ruffians. How many innocent lives may not be sacrificed, by letting one villain escape? May not the late atrocious murder of Miss Rogers have had its origin in the flagrant impunity of a recent case of cold-blooded murder?

In the case of Ezra White, justice was fairly tired out, by the management of well feed lawyers, who carried up the just judgment of the court, which most righteously convicted the criminal, from one tribunal to another, until we saw the final mockery of justice in a conviction for "manslaughter," of a man who murdered one victim and stabbed three or four others,

No wonder New York stands pre-eminent for murder, when

life is thus protected . Some fifty or sixty years ago, a nobleman of high rank, the Earl of Ferrars, sitting in his own library, took some offence at his land steward, with whom he was settling some matters of usiness, and seizing a pistol which lay on the table shot him.

"The noble Earl" was hanged like the meanest malefactor.
Some years later, a Major Campbell, an officer of the British army, forced a brother officer to fight a duel with him in a room, and without seconds; "the Major" shot his antagonist,

A few years back, a retired captain of the Royal Navy, living upon his estate in the country, having been annoyed by having

Had the son of the Duke of Wellington been put upon his upon this went forward, and found the place so uncompared to the next that he left the boat at Port Hope, and waited for the next that he left the boat at Port Hope, and waited for the next that he left the boat at Port Hope, and waited for the next that he left the boat at Port Hope, and waited for the next the trials of Robinson and Ezra White, the fee simple or institution to the place so uncompared to the trials of Robinson and Ezra White, the fee simple or institution to the place so uncompared to trial for murder, with such evidence of guilt as was produced on

any other criminal.

It is this certainty of prompt punishment for crime which throws its shield over human life in England; and for this J. MACFARLANE, J. P. cason, there is no country in the world where person and life are so thoroughly protected. An injury to the person inflicted with intent to kill, or with murderous weapons, is punishable,

> A few years ago a gang of "Rowdies" went to a Fair on the These fellows were all seized, tried and executed to the num-

ber of six [I think], on the same gallows. Their comrade remembered the "West Green Fair" ever afterwards. Mercy to such villains is cruelty to the public. New York courts and jurors learn this simple truth?
PROTECTION.

New York, 10th August, 1841.

From the Western State Journal Extra, August 21. FIRE, EXPLOSION OF GUNFOWDER, AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE!

Syracuse was visited last night with one of the most dreadful scenes which the annals of our State can reveal. About halfpast 9 o'clock the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the carpenter's shop of E. T. Hayden or C. Goings, on the Oswego Canal. Our citizens repaired to the spot, together with our three fire engine companies. In the course of half an hour an explosion of gunpowder took place, which, most melancholy to relate, sent instantaneously some thirty of our fellow-citizens into another world! We have no time to describe the horrible scene immediately after the explosion.— The building, while it was on fire, was blown into atoms, and the buildings east and west were shattered by the concussion and flying timbers. About thirty firemen and others near the fire were instantly killed, being thrown in all directions into the canal, four or five entirely across the canal-and among them some of our most respectable citizens, and, we are sorry to add, including about half a dozen of our most promising young

men. The groans of the dying, the frantic screams of wives and children, brothers and sisters, who had lost their dearest earthly friends-the killed and wounded carried from the scene to their homes—altogether, presented a sight to melt the strongest heart. We understand windows were broken by the explosion as far as Salina. The noise was very plainly heard at De Witt, four miles east. The number of kegs of powder, which exploded, was about fifteen. When we are brought to Bartlett. the reflection, that all this distress has been brought upon us by the hand of an incendiary-a devil in human shape disgusted and sick at heart, for poor human nature. that powder was in the building was given, but with such a Many supposed, want of energy as to border on criminality.

From the Toronto General Advertis TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

	·£.	S.	d.		£	8.	d.
Fine Flour, & barrel	1	3	9	0	1	5	0
Wheat, # bushel,	0	4	0	(0)	0	5	0
Barley, ditto,	0	1	8	(0)	0	2	0
Oats, ditto,	0	1	3	(a)	0	1	6
Pease, ditto,			6	(1)	0	3	9
Oatmeal, & barrel,	0	0	0	(0)	1	2	6
Beef, 19 100 lbs	1	2	6	(1)	1	5	0
Mutton, (gr.) & tb	0	0	34	(1)	0	0	4
Veal, ditto,	0	0	31	(11)	0	0	4
Lamb, ditto,	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	4
Butter, (fresh), P h	0	0	7	(0)	0	0	9
Cheese, P B	0	0	4	(10)	0	0	6
Fowls, P'pair,	0	1	3	(0)	0	1	8
Ducks, ditto,	0	1	8	0	0	2	0
Eggs, P dozen,	· · · · 0	0	6	(0)	0	0	7
Hay, & ton,	2	U	0	(0)	5	10	0
Straw, ditto,	1	2	6	(0)	1	7	6
Potatoes, & bushel,	0	1	8	@	0	2	0

EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to inform her friends and the public, that her Seminary will re-open, for the reception of Pupils, on Monday, the 6th of September next.

Teronto, August 23, 1841.

8-2in

Wellington District School, Guelph.

A. C. VERNER, A.B., MASTER. THE course of education pursued in the Wellington District School is the same as that adopted in the Upper Canada College, comprising the Greek, Latin, and French languages, Euclid, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c., and the usual branches of an English education. Particular attention will be paid to the course required for the exhibitions recently established in Upper Canada College.

The school will re-open on Wednesday, the 1st of September. August, 1841.

August, 1841. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TIMIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.—Terms incidente, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841. LADIES' HOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind patron they have received, beg to infinate, that School will recomence on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1841.

Toronto, August 14, 1841.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to announce, that their Seminary will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September.

Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MR. BARRON, Second Classical Master, receives into his family resident pupils, dimited to eight) who, in addition to the advantages of attendance on the regular course of education in the College, only of 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.

7-6in

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

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British manufactured 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 mouths, 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. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large steck of British 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 ears 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 Casu, or for short and definite credits.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

1. To B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western art of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, tocianana Hannis & Co., who hold equally large and attractive sortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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

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

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea.
All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings.

Toronto, August 14, 1841.
6-tf

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King-Street, Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston,

NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING: THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

THE CATECHISM OF This acker is the Answers at length, to which appended a Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shilnes and Six-pence per Dozen.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and ther Meals. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three pence per dozen.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One bud Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 2½d. each, or Two

REWARD TICKETS, on Pasteboard, 73d. per Gross. DR. PRIMROSE,

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

BIRTHS. At Bellevue, near this city, on the 20th inst., the lady of Mr. Alderman Denison, of a son. In Cobourg, on the 20th inst., the lady of Lieut. Hayter, R. N., of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Clarke, the wife of John Beavis, Esq.,

MARRIED.

At Elmbank, Etobicoke, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. T. Phillips, D. D.—Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Whissonset, in the County of Norfolk, England, to Miss Grubb, eldest daughter of John Grubb, Esq., formerly of Edinburgh.
On the 10th instant, at Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Dr. William M. Smith, to Charlotte Percival, youngest

daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq.

At the same place, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, on the 22d ultimo, Ralph Jones, Esq., of Prescott, to Christiana, third daughter of Wm. Sowden, Esq., of the Township of Hamilton. On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Christian

Wurtele, Esq., of Quebec, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Josias Wurtele, Esq., of Montreal. DIED. On the 18th instant, William Henry, second son of the Rev. H. Patton, Rector of Kemptville, aged 2 years and 6 months. On the 24th instant, at York Mills, Yonge-street, Henry

Charles Skyring, infant son of the Rev. Thomas Henry Marsh LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Aug. 27:

Rev. A. N. Bethune (2); J. B. Breakenridge Esq.; Rev. J. Hudson, add. subs.; C. Hughes Esq., rem.; Rev. W. A. Adamson; A. Bethune Esq., add. sub.; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; Rev. C. B. Fleming, add. sub.; P. [It is said at Buffalo, that the powder was owned by the Patriots. If so, are we not justified in regarding the accident Rev. G. M. Armstrong, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. W. Morse, rem.; B. Jackson, Esq. rem.; [best thanks for statistics]; W. Cockell, Esq.