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moved up the river, capturing and destroying all the fortifications and removing every obstruction. The English ship Cambridge, that had been purchased by the Chinese, fitted as a man-of-war and stationed at the first Bar, about a couple of miles below Whampoa, was blown up and several hundred Chinese in her. On the 18th March the forts in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton were taken possession of by the English, who landed without much opposition, and with three hearty cheers hoisted the British Jack on the late East India Company's factory, when Captain Elliott dictated an arrangement for a temporary trade, and to save the city, the local authorities assented.

Immediately upon the fall of the Bogue Forts, the city of Canton was evacuated by all those who could afford to move, taking with them their families and property; and when the Akbar left, China street and the business part of the suburbs were deserted, shops shut up, and scarcely any one to be seen. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue reaching Peking the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners, and a near relation, to proceed to Canton and exterminate the English, swearing in his last edict that both powers could not stand—either the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered to lead in chains to the capital, to be tried as a traitor for having degraded himself so much as to meet H. M. Plenipotentiary, or to listen to thecession of Hong Kong. Some of the important characters reached Canton in time to witness the success of the British arms, and to sign the treaty and to sanction a temporary trade.

On the 12th March the steamer "Vesuvius," with a detachment of boats under the command of H. M. ship Samarang, proceeded up the inner passage, destroying all the fortifications, and removing the obstructions in that quarter.

Captain Elliott was at Canton, protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of "Keshen," the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and whom he would compel (by force if necessary) to sanction the arrangement made with his colleagues. Four men-of-war are stationed in the Macao passage, above Canton, three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they remain to insure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery, on the part of the local authorities, and the other vessels are at the Bogue, Macao and Hong Kong.

IRELAND—105.

On the 31st March, Sir Gordon Bremer, the naval commander, left in the Queen steamer, for Bengal, to confer with the Governor General, and to get a reinforcement of troops; he is expected back about the first of June, when the fleet would proceed north, and at the mouth of the Piko, within 90 miles of Peking, compel the Emperor to acknowledge that he is in no way superior to the other potentates of the earth, and get redress for past insults, and teach him future civility. The loss of the Chinese in the successive engagements from the attack upon Chumpee, (7th January), to the landing of the British at Canton, is estimated at 2 to 3000 men, with about 800 pieces of cannon of different calibre, and on the English side only one man killed by their shot, and one wounded. The Chinese Admiral, "Kuang," fell in defence of the Bogue forts, as did two other mandarins of high rank. The prisoners at Singapore were released and Cheu-San given up on the 24th of February, after which one of the transports arrived from Bengal, and not being aware of the evacuation, proceeded to Cheu-San, and on the Captain's landing, he was immediately murdered. H. M. S. "Columbine" had sailed for the northward, and it was supposed to prevent the like occurrence to any of the other vessels expected. The day after the fall of the Bogue forts rewards were offered for British ships and British subjects, 100,000 dollars for a line of battle ship, 50,000 dollars for a steamer, 50,000 for a sloop, 30,000 for a brig, and for either of their heads 30,000 dollars.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Condensed from Examiner, Montreal Gazette, Courier, &c.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Monday, August 2.

A motion was made by some member to rescind a Lower Canada Ordinance framed for preventing the roads being rendered almost impassable by the old French Canadian mode of sleighing. This attempt to bring back an exploded barbarism was unsuccessful. On the motion of Sir A. Macdonald, it was resolved that an Address be presented to His Excellency, requesting that the servants of the late houses of assembly in the two Provinces might be considered. Mr. Merritt brought on his Bill for amending the Militia Laws of Canada West. The object of it was to do away with all fines upon aliens, and to reduce those on Quakers, Menonists and Tunkars from £1. to 10s. It passed by a large majority. The Correspondent of the Colonist makes these strong, but just observations upon it:—"The Militia bill to relieve Quakers and Tunkars—and it may be added Shalters, from not impositions, but shamefully inadequate exactions upon their shoulders are so well calculated to support—went through committee—with amendments—proposed by Mr. Merritt. The fine was to be 10s. for not turning out in time of peace—£5. currency, same refusal in case of war. What is this but setting a price upon life? and from what degenerate race can those have sprung, who, under the form and the athletic frames of men, can basely shelter themselves in the hour of danger, under the protection of the women, while worthy and brave men are tearing themselves from their homes, and wasting their sines and their heart's blood, in preserving their families from the ravage and desolation of the invader. What forms or modes of religion can there be, that exclude the very essence of religion from their creed—charity? For how can even a portion of it be in the hearts of those, who are hardened to the sufferings which they refuse to participate in with their fellow-subjects, in nobly defending every thing that is dear to man. It is not for a moment presumed that they are to be trained up like fighting cocks and bull dogs, for the purposes of aggressive pugnacity; but in furtherance of the social compact of all. Every man that has the soul of a man within him, is bound to contribute his personal exertions in the hour of need, to preserve his home and his fire side from the slaughter of invading armies, from the murders and incendiarism of looters and banditti. As Mr. Johnston justly observed, is the paltry sum of £5. or even £50. to be considered an equivalent in case of refusal, to protect the land, whose narrow and whose fatness have filled the veins of the very men who flinch from so sacred a duty?"

Tuesday, August 3.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Court of Requests Bill was read, when Mr. Merritt seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved a series of resolutions in amendment. The object was to continue the present Commissioners' Court, to enlarge its jurisdiction, and to introduce the jury system, as in the ministerial bill. The amendment was negatived and the bill passed. YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Burnett, Cameron, Childe, Christie, Daly, Derbishire, Draper, Dunn, Foster, Hale, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, Parke, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Robinson, Small, H. Smith, Sherwood, Steele, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Watts, Williams and Woods—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bouthillier, Christie, Crane, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunscombe, Harrison, Parke, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Robinson, Small, H. Smith, Sherwood, Steele, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Watts, Williams and Woods—44.

The Hastings election committee presented their final report confirming Mr. Baldwin's election and declaring Mr. Murney's petition frivolous and vexatious. Mr. Secretary Harrison delivered a message from His Excellency with the report by the gentlemen appointed to investigate the proceedings at the Toronto riot. This report was on a subsequent day ordered to be printed. The Election Bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin was referred to a committee of the whole, but after some discussion it was determined that the committee rise and that both this bill and the one introduced by Mr. Secretary Harrison should be referred to a select committee. This committee was accordingly appointed when the house resumed, and consists of Messrs. Baldwin, Harrison, Viger, Neilson, Draper, Quessel, Durand, Morin, Price and Hincks.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

The house then resolved into committee upon the Municipal Bill. The discussion that arose out of it occupied the house till twelve o'clock, but as there was much repetition of opinion, the sentence upon it may be known from the expression of some of the principal speakers. Mr. Harrison took up his position in favour of the measure on the principle of the vestries in England. Mr. Baldwin was favourable to the principle though not to the details. Mr. Day regarded it as an act of enlarged and liberal policy, hitherto not conferred on Upper Canada, and defended the election of Warden being vested in the government as a check upon adverse principles of politics in the District Councils. Mr. Viger condemned the measure from a retrospective view of the bad effects of an Ordinance of a similar nature in Lower Canada.

Mr. Hincks was anxiously desirous to see the bill, when properly amended, in operation, that the magistrates might no longer assume themselves with the people's cash. Mr. Williams.—The hon. gentlemen on Oxford (Mr. Hincks) has stated that the entire community are in favour of this measure. I deny this position. (Hear, hear.) I have

as good an opportunity of knowing the wishes of the country as any hon. gentleman, and I say the large body of the Reformers of this Province are opposed to the measure. (No, no.) The hon. gentleman has also stated that the expenditure of money under the control of an irresponsible Magistracy. I say it is under the control of a better hand. And to convince the house that elective institutions are not in all cases so very desirable, I will merely refer hon. members to an Act which was some years ago passed in the Upper Canada Legislature, taking the control of the statute labour out of the hands of the Magistrates and placing it in the hands of three Commissioners. What was the consequence? Nothing was done. No statute labour was performed. (Hear, hear.) The Legislature were obliged to repeal the law. With regard to the bill there were many objections to which he could never give his consent, nor would he pledge himself to support the bill in any shape.

Mr. Cameron considered that it was loudly called for by the abuses that had hitherto prevailed. Capt. Steele said it was Lord Durham's system, and would promote the prosperity and well-being of the community. Mr. Price was an advocate for it, as a death blow to road-jobbing schemers—though opposed from prudential motives to the appointment of Warden and to the details.

Mr. Merritt said, among other benefits the wild land would be taxed, thereby greatly improving the roads.

Mr. Morin was for a measure embracing both sections of the province—reserving, however, his assent or dissent from the Bill.

Mr. Neilson considered that there was too great an extent in the divisions as laid by the bill, to give the inhabitants that local management that was intended for, and was entirely opposed to the appointment of Warden being in the hands of the executive, such a provision exhibiting a distrust, that would greatly militate against the successful operation of the system.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

INSPECTION RESOLUTIONS.

The house went into committee on the Inspection Laws.—Mr. Moffatt proposed a series of resolutions, tending to allow the shipment of produce without inspection, and to repeal those clauses of the existing laws which required inspection compulsory, to leave the merchant the choice of his manufacturer without inspection in Lower Canada. He could not ship his produce without paying coersage, agency, and other expenses. In Ireland, where much packing of produce annually occurred, these regulations were not deemed necessary, the brand of the manufacturer being considered quite sufficient. In reference to the article of pot and pearl ashes it must be known that exposure to the air was more or less injurious, and yet every barrel must be opened under the plea of inspection. His wish was not to do away with the law, but when buyer and seller agree to run the risk of the article disposed of, with the manufacturer's brand, let them do so; and if they cannot agree, let the law act, and provide a mode of adjusting these difficulties. Every person interested in the trade will desire to have a good article to offer, or he will lose his sale, and there will be an anxiety to produce finer qualities of various articles, where it is left to the honour and character of the parties.

Mr. Holmes expressed his diffidence at rising to oppose the measures of his hon. colleague, but he thought that the proposition would be injurious to the business and interests of the country, though beneficial to a few proprietors. In Ireland, from a want of such laws, the whole trade was monopolized by a few individuals, who had the whole trade in their hands, and consequently the minor traders were all obliged to sell to the large establishments at a reduced rate. In the United States the same arguments had been used as now produced, and inspection had become voluntary. The result had been the grossest roguesy, and it became proverbial that American produce sunk to nothing in the market. They had subsequently renewed the laws of inspection, and the character of their produce was redeemed. In the article of ashes, stones would be introduced—in other articles, much deterioration would be experienced. A few houses in Montreal would engross the whole business, and have an inspector in their own employ to examine the article they purchase.

THURSDAY, August 5.

EXCLUSION OF THE BIBLE FROM COMMON SCHOOLS.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Small moved to refer to a select committee a petition from Wm. Cox, Ezra Annis, and other inhabitants of Whitley, praying that the Bible may be used as a class-book in schools. This gave rise to an animated discussion. Several petitions have been presented of a similar nature, and it was apprehended that the object in referring them to a select committee, was to obtain a report favourable to the principle. On this ground the motion was resisted. The sense of the house was decidedly opposed to the prayer of the petition. After some discussion, Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hincks, moved that the further consideration of the said motion be postponed.

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Berthelot, Borne, Bouthillier, Childe, Christie, Cook, Crane, DeLisle, DeSalaberry, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Killaly, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Price, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Boswell, Burnett, Cameron, Cartwright, Day, Foster, Hale, Holmes, Johnston, Sir Allan McNab, Merritt, Moffatt, Morris, Powell, Prince, Robertson, Simpson, Small, Strachan, Thompson, Turcotte, Watts, and Williams—23.

It was carried in the affirmative by a majority of one. Mr. Cameron then moved that a similar petition from the Rev. Mr. Hall, and others, be referred to a select committee of seven.—A second debate ensued with as bad an effect as the former.—The division was then taken.

YEAS—Buchanan, Burnett, Cameron, Campbell, Cartwright, Day, Dunn, Foster, Hale, Holmes, Johnston, McNab, D. McDonald, Moffatt, Morris, Powell, Prince, Robertson, Simpson, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Strachan, Thompson, Turcotte, Turcotte, Watts, Williams, and Yule—28.

NAYS—Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Bouthillier, Christie, Cook, Crane, Daly, Delisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunscombe, Durand, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Hopkins, Killaly, Merritt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger—34.

Mr. Watts then moved to refer said petition to the committee of the whole on Mr. Day's Common School Bill. As several of the ministry had complained that there was an attempt to prevent the petitions being heard, and to evade the discussion of the question, it was thought reasonable that this motion should be adopted, in order that there should be a full discussion of the subject. It was carried, yes 44, nays 12.

YEAS—Armstrong, Berthelot, Boswell, Buchanan, Burnett, Campbell, Cartwright, Daly, Day, Delisle, Durand, Foster, Gilchrist, Hale, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, McNab, McDonald, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger—44.

Mr. Merritt moved to refer said petition to the committee of the whole on Mr. Day's Common School Bill. As several of the ministry had complained that there was an attempt to prevent the petitions being heard, and to evade the discussion of the question, it was thought reasonable that this motion should be adopted, in order that there should be a full discussion of the subject. It was carried, yes 44, nays 12.

YEAS—Armstrong, Berthelot, Boswell, Buchanan, Burnett, Campbell, Cartwright, Daly, Day, Delisle, Durand, Foster, Gilchrist, Hale, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, McNab, McDonald, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger—44.

NAYS—Baldwin, Borne, Bouthillier, Christie, Crane, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunscombe, Harrison, Parent, Raymond, and Viger—12.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Morin moved, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole house on the bill to provide for the better internal government of that part of the province heretofore Upper Canada by the establishment of municipal authorities therein, to enquire whether it is expedient to repeal or amend the ordinances passed by a Governor and Special Council of the late province of Lower Canada, 4th Vic. cap. 3 and 4th, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal government of this province," &c.

There was a long and animated debate upon this motion which was resisted by the ministers on the ground that they could not sanction any amendment in the ordinances referred to. They had been passed after due deliberation, were just going into operation, and should not therefore be disturbed.—They described the bill now before this house as precisely similar in all its leading features and by that bill they would stand or fall. It was argued on the other hand that both sections of the province must be put on the same footing, and that it was right and proper that the ordinances now in question should be in the same manner amended, as the alterations were agreed to in the similar amendments made in the other.—On the question being taken on Mr. Morin's amendment, the yeas and nays were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Burnett, Cartwright, Childe, Christie, Cook, Crane, Durand, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Hopkins, Killaly, Merritt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger—12.

Childe, Christie, Cook, Crane, Durand, Gilchrist, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnston, Sir Allan Macnab, McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Quessel, Raymond, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Sherwood, Steele, Strachan, Tache, Taschereau, Thompson, Thurburn, Turcotte, Viger, Yale—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Boswell, Cameron, Campbell, Day, Foster, Delisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunn, Dunscombe, Durand, Hale, Harrison, Holmes, Killaly, D. McDonald, Parke, Prince, Robertson, Roblin, Simpson, Dr. Smith, Steele, Strachan, and Williams—24.

It was then moved by Mr. Harrison that the house go into committee on the District Council Bill. Mr. Johnston moved in amendment that the house do now adjourn. This was resolved by the friends of the bill, but supported by Sir Allan Macnab, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Strachan, &c., and by Messrs. Aylwin, Neilson, and others from Lower Canada. The motion for adjournment was lost, and the house went into committee on the bill. A long debate ensued on the first enacting clause which established the principle of the measure. It was ultimately adopted. The second and third clauses were then adopted without opposition and the committee rose. On the speaker taking the chair, the question was put—is it the pleasure of the house that the committee have leave to sit again?

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Cameron, Campbell, Christie, Crane, Daly, Day, Delisle, Derbishire, Dunn, Dunscombe, Durand, Foster, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Parke, Powell, Price, Prince, Quessel, Raymond, Robertson, Ruel, Simpson, Small, Dr. Smith, Steele, Taschereau, Thompson, Thurburn, Watts and Williams—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Aylwin, Barthe, Cartwright, Johnston, Sir Allan Macnab, McLean, Neilson, Strachan, Turcotte and Viger—10.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The house resumed the subject in Committee of the whole—the fourth clause of the Bill became the subject of discussion, which provides that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Letters Patent &c. to appoint one or more persons to be Warden of each of said Districts, holding his office during pleasure. A very warm and lengthened discussion ensued. Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment to the effect, that the power of the Executive to appoint a Warden be conceded for the space of three years only—after which that officer should be elected by the people. Between 10 and 11 a division took place when the yeas and nays were even, that is 33 on either side besides the teller. The chairman then gave the casting vote in favour of the yeas by which the amendment was lost. The result of this division evidently decided the fate of the Bill. For the following clauses down to the 25th inclusive were carried without any opposition. Every member in favour of the bill, but one, voted or paired off. The votes are not taken down in committee but the following was the result of the division.

FOR MR. BALDWIN'S AMENDMENT.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Bouthillier, Burnett, Cartwright, Christie, Cook, Durand, Johnston, McNab, J. S. McDonald, McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Neilson, Parent, Powell, Price, Raymond, Roblin, Ruel, H. Smith, Sherwood, Strachan, Tache, Thompson, Thurburn, Turcotte, and Viger—34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Black, Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Campbell, Childe, Crane, Daly, Day, Delisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Durand, Foster, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Killaly, D. McDonald, Morris, Parke, Prince, Quessel, Robertson, Simpson, Dr. Smith, Steele, Watts, and Yule—34.

Carried in the negative by casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Hopkins; thus saving the Bill, and rejecting the elective wardenship.

Mr. Small and Mr. Taschereau paired off.—Mr. Small for the amendment, Mr. Taschereau for the absentees. The absentees were Dr. Noel, Messrs. Chesley, Des Rivieres, Duggan, Hamilton, Jones, Kimber, McCulloch, Ogden, Williams, Woods—11.

After the division, Sir Allan Macnab asked whether after such a division the Hon. Secretary would proceed with the bill, and was answered in the affirmative. Mr. Johnston then moved that the committee do now rise. Mr. Baldwin was opposed to make it as good as possible. He would not pledge himself to vote for it in its present shape, but he was not disposed to embarrass its progress in any way. The motion for rising having been negatived, the committee made some progress with the clauses, and after sitting till past midnight, adjourned for want of a quorum.

Monday, August 9.

Little business of general interest was transacted. Several bills relating to local matters were read a second time—One by Mr. Moffatt, relative to the Board of Trade in Montreal, and another to amend the Winter Hold Ordinance of Lower Canada, and a third for the relief of a public creditor now in the Montreal jail.

Mr. Small, as Chairman of the Select Committee to report on the payment of the Speaker, offered two resolutions to the house—1st. That he ought to receive — salary; and 2nd. That the bank should be filled up with £1000. This last gave rise to some debate. Messrs. Roblin, Thurburn, Merritt and Durand advocated economy, and said that £500, or at most, £750, was sufficient, and as such means of the Colony could afford. The first-mentioned sum, however, was carried.

Tuesday, August 10.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

The consideration of this measure was resumed, and an animated debate took place on the appointment of Clerk, if having been moved in amendment by Mr. Baldwin, that this officer should be appointed by the Council. Upon the division taking place the yeas stood against the amendment 36—for it 30, besides the tellers. Similar amendments were made respecting the appointments of Auditors and the Treasurer, and upon a division in the case of the latter officer, the yeas were—against the amendment 36, for it 26, besides the tellers. The house adjourned at 12, and the question is placed on the order of the day for to-morrow. Sir Allan Macnab, Messrs. Cartwright, Moffatt, and others, strenuously opposed the passage of the different clauses, and most properly too, for the principle of the bill is vicious, its machinery cumbersome, complicated and expensive. In fact, it is a great taxing-engine, as the farmers will soon find out to their sorrow. It will, besides, turn the province into one great House of Assembly, and neighbours will be divided into factions, and embroiled in perpetual squabbles.

PERMANENT PROVINCIAL MILITIA.—The Royal Canadian Regiment for service in British North America, the intended formation of which was announced a year or two ago, has been gazetted. Its establishment consists of 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Regimental Sergeant Major, 1 Paymaster Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Armourer Sergeant, 1 Schoolmaster Sergeant, 1 Hospital Sergeant, 1 Orderly Room Clerk, 1 Colour Sergeant, 40 Sergeants, 50 Corporals, 1 Drum Major, 20 Drummers and Fifers, and 950 rank and file.—United Service Gazette July 3d.

THE MILITARY GAZETTE.

The Military Gazette contains the appointment of officers to the Royal Canadian Regiment, with the exception of the Ensigns, who will, we believe, be selected from young gentlemen in the province. All the superior appointments are officers of long standing and experience in the regular army. It is likely that the appointment of Ensigns has been entrusted to His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Commander of the Forces, who will have a delicate duty to perform, as the applications have been so very numerous.—Montreal Herald.

FIRE AT GUELPH.

We understand that a destructive fire broke out in the town of Guelph, on the morning of Friday the 6th, when the temporary Court-house, with the adjoining buildings, consisting of an hotel, stabling, sheds, &c., were totally consumed. No insurance. Report adds, that the fire originated from a barrel of hot ashes.—Hamp. Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

PRELIMINARY PATRIOTISM.—The Commissary General returned to this city this morning from a rapid visit to Auburn, to which place he was summoned on Sunday morning to look after the interests of his department—it being stated that a piece of ordnance belonging to the state had been stolen from the arsenal at that place by the so-called Canadian patriots. The General states that the six pounds belonging to the general house one night last week, as also was another piece of ordnance, belonging to a volunteer company of artillery, kept in another part of the town. The track of the gun-carriage of the last piece mentioned was traced about eight miles, where it was entirely lost. No information could be obtained of either piece. An old man, residing near the arsenal where the gun belonging to the state was kept, states that hearing a noise in the night, he arose, and on looking out, it being bright moonlight, he saw eight or ten men forcing the doors of the arsenal, and also saw them take away the gun. General Chandler has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of twenty-five dollars for the gun, and a like sum for the arrest of the authors of the misdemeanor. Reports had also reached him at Auburn, that several other pieces of ordnance farther West, particularly at Buffalo, had been stolen at the same time. But the intelligence was considered doubtful.

THE FOREGOING WAS IN TYPE, WE LEARN FROM THE AUBURN JOURNAL OF YESTERDAY THAT TWO MORE PIECES OF ORDNANCE ARE MISS-

ing—one of them belonging to an artillery company in the town of Cato, and the other in the town of Scipio. The former was traced to the canal, but no farther. The Journal adds—

"Rumors are rife as to the object of this movement—and it cannot be denied that so long as nothing farther is known, a fine field is open for the play of the imagination. It is possible, while all is peace in Canada, that some of their emissaries have laid hold of these war-dogs for a time of need? or which to us seems still more unlikely—that preparations are making for another 'patriot' movement? In any event, it occurs to us that the proper authorities would do well to examine into the cause of these sudden disappearances, and if the mystery is removed. Loss of the EARL STREAMOAT.—We have to record the appalling calamity of the total destruction by fire, of the United States Steamboat "Earle," and the consequent death of more than two hundred persons either by fire or drowning. The ill-fated vessel was on her way from Buffalo to Detroit, having left the former port about 5 o'clock on Monday evening last, and when about 30 miles on her way, she took fire, and in a short time was consumed. Out of a crew and passengers of 240 persons, only 27, among whom was the Captain, were saved. There were a great many females among the passengers. The survivors were picked up by the "De Witt Clinton" about 15 miles from shore.—Toronto Herald.

(From the Colonist.)

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, such as wheat, barley, oats, flour, etc.

ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY.

Table listing books and their prices, including 'The Tale of the Village', 'The Tale of the Village', etc.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE MISSISS WINSN, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate, that School will re-commence on Wednesday, 1st September, 1841.—Toronto, August 14, 1841. 6-3m

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 BICKERTAFF & SON'S, Chevet's Buildings. Toronto, August 14, 1841. 6-4f

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming season, and 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.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

76 Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841. 6-5m

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

Woolen Draper and Tailor, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand the well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Deanskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of SUPERFINE VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-ly.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ARE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Merchants and Families— 100 Hds. bright Muscovado Sugar 40 do. double and single refined London Sugars 40 do. double and single refined Sugar 300 Chests Young Hay, and Souchong Teas An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c. 45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities 400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines Champagne, Claret, &c. 25 Pipes Cognac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brandy] 15 Pipes Spanish do. 30 Hds. Holland and English Gin 2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [6 years old] 20 Hds. East India do. A L S O. Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families. Terms Liberal. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street. Toronto, July 20, 1841. 4-ff.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

HAVE received direct from London, seventeen packages containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest quality: 60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted, 60 doz. French Capers, 30 doz. Mushroom Catchup, 10 doz. Mustard, in 1lb. and 1/2 lb. bottles, 10 doz. Assorted Sauces, 4 doz. French Olives, 4 doz. Anchovy Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmon, 12 doz. Cayenne Pepper, 10 barrels fine Anchovies. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. 197, King Street, Toronto, 29th July, 1841. 4-ff.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, KING STREET. REDUCED PRICES!!

G. & T. BITTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are pressing, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. Also, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Velvet, French Chino, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841. 2-ff.

A SUPERIOR SQUARE PIANO FORTE.

BY STODART & SON, LONDON. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd Inst., at Bond Head Harbour, the lady of Chas. Clark, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Inst., by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, George, eldest son of George Filliter, Esq., of Warham, Dorset, England, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Sisson, Esq., late of Dublin, Ireland.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 14th ult., ROBERT B. BALDWIN, son of HENRY BAL