Gained by W hirs. Photes. Douglas, Bolkin ••• meter ... Russell, Chelsea ••• Dundas, Colborne Eastnor ... Sept. ... Sugden, Pemberton ••• ... Fenton dist ... ••• Carteis ••• Bruthertor ... Parker, Ward مريتيز لط Johnstone, Trench Schorough Brodie Wyndham Sandwich ... Troubridge Lindsay Howard ante-bury Tomline, D'Israeli ... ... Sampary. Bruce, Martyn Humphery, Wood Sethwark ... South Shields L lves ... Listowel Repton & Alben s... Buller Carnegie as find ... Granby, Clerk camford ... Marsland, Cobden Sockport ... Sole-upon - Tr. Ricardo Copeland Scrope, Stanton ••• inod. Villers, Sombre ... Thompson Simerland Barclay SASSWA ... Vivian Russell, Rundle ... ... Taristock ... ••• Labouchere Bainbridge Teuston ... Peel, A'Court Martin Dowdeswell Tenkesbury Bell ••• Thirsk Toerton ... Palmerston, Heathcoat Baldwin Sermour Tour Hamlets Clay, Fox Vivian Blackstone Holdsworth Wakehold Drax ••• Wareham ... Black burne A arrington Scott Walsail ••• Douglas Collins. Warnick ... Riakemore Hayter Wells Westminster Leader Kous opez ••• Forester, Gaskell Wenlock ... ••• ••• ••• ••• Chapman Whithy ... Greenal, Crosse ••• ••• Fitzharris East, Escott Winchester ••• Ramsbottom Neville Windsor ... Villiers, Hope Wesmouth Wolverhampton Villiers, Thorneley Wilde Bailey Worcester ... Woodstock... Thesiger Wilshere, Rumbold Yarmouth ... Lowther Yorke York ... ... Illustie ••• leith ... ... Rutherfurd Members returned ... Conservatives ... ... 155 Whigs ... ... 174 Total majority of Whigs ... ... ... -- 19 Gained by Conservatives ... ... ... 37 Actual gains by Conservatives ... ... 7 STATE OF POLLS OF SOME PRINCIPAL CON-

STITUENCIES AT THE CLOSE. [A reference to the preceding List will show who are the

pembers returned, and what their politics are. ]

Loxpox .- Mr. Masterman, 6339; Sir M. Wood, 6315; Mr. Lyall, 6290; Lord J. Russell, 6221; Mr. Attwood, 6212; Mr. Pattison, 6070; Mr. Crawford, 6065; Alderman Pirie, 6017. WESTMINSTER. - Captain Rous, 3338; Mr. Leader, 3281; Sir de Lacy Evans, 3258.

MARYLEBONE.—Sir B. Hall. 4661; Sir C. Napier, 4587; B. B. Cabball, Esq., 3410; Sir J. J. Hamilton, 3383; W. V. BIRMINGHAM.—The most instructive, and the most gratify-

ing of all the proofs of the advance of Conservative principles in e places where such principles have not actually triumphed, is afforded by Birmingham. Birmingham, it is known, first obtained representatives by

the Reform Bill. At the election for 1832 there was no contest.

In 1835, Mr. Spooner contested the borough against the former members, when the numbers were:—Attwood, 1780; Scholefield, 1660; Spooner, 915.

In 1840, Mr. Attwood resigned, and Mr. Muntz and Sir Charles Wetherell were put in nomination; at the close of the pell the numbers were :- Muntz, 1458; Wetherell, 915. The election terminated abruptly, Sir Charles Wetherell's name being withdrawn as soon as all his supporters had polled.

This accounts, in a degree, for the smaller number of Muntz's majority than the majorities of Attwood and Schole-At the close of Thursday's poll, however, the numbers were :-

Muntz, 2179; Scholefield, 1997; Spooner, 1833. An increase of 800 on the Conservative side, without any corresponding increase in the force of the Whig Radicals. If this does not show the direction in which the stream runs, one cannot coner guide upon the subject; and Birmingham is surely, not a small agricultural borough.—Standard. Livingoon.—Lord Sandon, 5979; Mr. Cresswell, 5792;

Sir J. Walmsley, 4647; Lord Palmerston, 4431.

Busyon.—The following is the official declaration of the Sheriff:—Miles (Conservative), 4193; Berkeley (Liberal), 3739; Fripp (Conservative), 3684. Majority for Bekeley, 55. It is to be regretted that the election of two staunch Conservatives should be lost by so paltry a majority as 55 in so large a constituency, entirely through the mismanagement and nant of exertion of the Conservatives themselves. The victory might easily have been secured but for the culpable apathy one or two influential Conservatives, whose conduct is highly

reprehensible on so important an occasion.

Leens.—Sir J. Beckett, 2082; Mr. Aldam, 2049; Mr. Hume, 2016; Lord Jocelyn, 1939. CANTERBURY.—Smythe, 823; Bradshaw, 729; Hodges, 720. Majority for Smythe, 103; Bradshaw, 9.

TAMWORTH.-Sir R. Peel, 365; Captain A'Court, 241;

Captain Townsend, 147. Sr. ALBAN'S .- The following is the state of the poll as announced by Mr. Rumball, the Mayor, who declared the elec-tion to have fallen on Mr. Repton and Lord Listowel:--Mr. Repton. 288; Lord Listowel, 258; Mr. Worley, 251; Mr. Muskett, 150.

Lixenis.-Colonel Sibthorpe, 540; Collett, 480; Sir E. l. Bulwer, 443; Sceley, 340.

CANADA.

# PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Condensed from the Kingston Chronicle, Examiner, Montreal Courier, &c. &c.

House or Assembly-Monday, July 19. After the presentation of petitions, Sir Allan McNab's bill for preventing any failure of justice in respect of complaints of undue elections or returns of members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province at the last general election," was read for the third time. Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, moved that the said Bill be re-committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow. This motion was lost, whereupon Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Noel, moved that it be re-committed forthwith. This was at once acceded to by Sir Allan McNab, who stated that he was quite ready to alter the preamble to meet. Mr. Buchanan's wishes. He said that he might be compared to the old man and his ass, trying to please every body and failing to please any one. He had altered the tered the preamble once already to meet the wishes of bon. centlemen on the other side, and would do so again. The House went into committee accordingly, and Mr. Buchanan's preamble was adopted without opposition. It was then ordered that the said bill as amended be engrossed. The said engrossed Bill as amended was then again read. Sir Allan McNab, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, moved, That the Bill do pass. Mr. Cameron moved in amendment, seconded by Sol. General bay. That the bill do not now pass, but that a committee of Privilege he appointed to investigate into the alleged violence and corruption practised at certain elections in Lower Canada, with respect to which petitions have been presented to this House, with power to send for persons, papers and records. A long debate ensued. When Mr. Cameron's amendment was

voted in the negative, making the division 32 to 22, majority 10. Mr. Secretary Harrison presented 3 messages from his Ex-rellency the Governor General-1st, relative to the Seat of Government, in which his Excellency declined communicating the information requested by the House-2nd, relative to the introduction of products into Upper Canada-3d. relative to an act imposing duties on articles from the United States ()n the 2nd point his Excellency informed the House that the address of the Upper Canada Assembly had been referred by her Majesty's commands for the consideration of the Lords of mittee of Privy Council for the affairs of Trade, and his Excellency has further received the assurance of Lord John Russell that "it will be the object of the Queen's Government to free the trade of Canada from restrictions which are unnecessary, and at the same time to do justice to the industry and manufactures of the United Kingdom." With reference to the act imposing duties on certain articles imported from the United States of America, his Excellency informed the House that that Bill is still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Tuesday, July 20.

COMMON SCHOOLS. On the order of the day for going into committee on the sub

ect of the establishment of Common Schools -Mr. Day rose and said that the object of the present motion was the repeal of the existing laws on this subject in the two portions of the province, and the substitution in their place of ne general system which should extend to the whole province. and embrace the entire population. The subject was one of the greatest importance, and which threw a great moral duty on every man to lend his aid towards supporting it. Those acquainted with the subject well knew that the present measure was but one part of the great general system of national education, which would take in not merely the establishment of common schools, but also of model, and more especially of normal schools, which would train up young men to act as teachers and instructors. Of this system the catablishment of common schools would be the foundation upon which all the rest would lie; and if prudence was only observed in proceeding, there was no reason why every thing should not be done on this basis which the importance of the subject required. In order, how ever, to secure success, it was necessary that the system introduced should be ample, effective and popular, and that it should not interfere with the prejudices of those for whose benefit i was intended. It was not necessary to detain the committee with the consideration of the several acts which had existed is Upper Canada: it was sufficient to say that they had proved inadequate for the purpose intended, and that it was necessary that some alteration should take place. The first act of the legislature on the subject of education in that province was passed in 1816; this act was extended by another of 1819, which made further provision by extending the aid previously granted. In 1820 another act was passed, and again in 1833. rhich was the last attempt at legislation on the subject .-There was but one opinion on the effect of these measures, that they had proved insufficient, and had failed to effect the important object held out. By reference to statistics it would be seen that the total number of children educated at the district schools was 300, and at common schools 800, giving out of the total number an average of one only out of 18 who received the benefit of education. If then, means for the encouragement of ducation was so much required in Upper Canada, how much more were they required in Lower Canada. There no legal establishment existed, no provision of the law by which the people could obtain access to education. With the exception of a few institutions supported by private benevolence, and maintained by the exertions of a class of men to whom he (Mr. Day) could not pay too high a tribute of praise—he alluded to the Roman Catholic clergy—no means for public instruction existed. The total population of that province was estimated at 600,000 souls, out of which one-fifth, or 12,000 men, were without the means of education, and this young population was growing up to the exercise of important duties totally ignorant of the nature of those duties. He (Mr. Day) would not join in the censure which had been so abundantly dealt out on the legislature: the truth was, that there had been a great deal of legislation on the subject, extending back to the 41st George 2nd, which attempted the foundation of a royal institution, but was productive of no effect. Since then several acts had been passed, in 1814, 1818, and lastly in 1823, which last act was f great importance, and must have produced the most beneficial results. Its effect was to divide the country into districts: and so important was it considered that it had been extended by subsequent statutes down to the 2nd Wm. 4., ch. 26, which existed up to the time of the suspension of the constitution, since when no provision for the maintenance of schools had been made. These facts alone were sufficient to secure the unanimous support of that house, and he would merely add, that he had bestowed great attention upon the materials necessary for the measure, in order to render it worthy of support. Be-sides his own labours, he had been indebted for much of the information he possessed to a valuable report furnished by Dr. Duncombe to the legislature of Upper Canada on the subject of education in the province, as also to the labours of a gentleman named Dunkin, and to a pamphlet published by Mr. Mondelet, the tenor and spirit of which reflected the highest credit on the writer. After passing a strong culogy on this pamphlet, Mr. Day moved the reception of the order of the day. Mr. Neilson said that there could of course be no objection on his part to any alteration which might be considered necessary in the law relating to common schools in this part of the province. But with respect to the eastern part, a portion of which he had the honour to represent, he could state from s own personal knowledge that great efforts had been made by the people themselves-and those efforts, he was happy to say, were successful—to educate the rising generation. He (Mr. Neilson) had visited hundreds of schools in Lower Canada, and he never in any part of the world saw greater progress made than was made in those schools. (Hear, hear.) The dissen-sions between different branches of the legislature afterwards unhappily put an end to the system of education then in practice, and left that province without any provision for common schools, and nothing remained but what could be derived from the efforts of the people themselves; and he believed it was now going on in such a way that whether assistance we given to them or not, they would be educated. (Hear, hear.) This was the universal feeling throughout Lower Canada. Notwithstanding this, he would be happy to see the work facilitated by some organized system, by which the people might be fully enabled to educate their children according to their wishes and feelings; and, above all, their religious opinions should not be interfered with. He (Mr. Neilson) would cheerfully concur in the resolution, and he would also endeavour to aid to the utmost of his power any proceeding upon this subject; but he would, at the same time, watch with great earnestness any thing which he thought was calculated to interfere with the

religious prejudices of the people. Capt. Steele would observe that that part of the speech is Excellency the Governor General which referred to the subject of education had been received with immense satisfaction throughout the whole western part of the province, and he was happy to perceive that a similar spirit seemed to prevail in Lower Canada. He hoped the house would unite in producing as perfect a system of education as possible; that each denomination of Christians may educate their children according to the principles of their own faith. He thought there should be some plan devised by which they would be saved the necessity of employing in the education of their children every adventurer who chooses to come across the lines and propagate his

political doctrine.

Mr. Merritt said this was a question which he had heard discussed for a number of years, and up to the present time, he was sorry to say, without any beneficial result. He thought before the system already in existence was condemned, or set aside, they ought to be well assured that they had the means of establishing a better. They might look with great advantage to other countries for examples on the subject of education. In the state of Connecticut a fund was provided by the government equal to the sum which the people were willing to raise voluntarily, and they had by these means an aggregate of four millions of dollars annually for the support of common schools. The result of such a system was, that, according to returns which might be relied upon, there was but one person in the whole state who was unable to read and write. He hoped the hon, gentleman would point out some means for providing a permanent fund for the maintenance of schools, which, up to the present moment, had not been the case. Although as far back as 1798 a large appropriation of lands had been made for the support of grammar schools, yet that appropriation had

afterwards been diverted to other purposes.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said he was exceedingly happy to hear the observations of the hon, gentleman, for it fortunately happened that the plan which he recommends is the very one which is intended to be pursued. The fund is provided by the legislature. With regard to an appropriation of lands, an in-

Induce, with power to send for persons, papers and records. A long of chote ensued. When Mr. Cameron's amendment was port the following result was obtained:—

It is:—Mesers. Cameron, Cherley, Daly, Day, Delisle, Persons, Hale, Hamilton, Holmes, Johnston, Kilkly, J. S. McDonald, Moore, Ogden, Parke, Roberts, Williams, and Yule—21.

NAY:—Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boutillier, Buthan, Barnet, Childe, Christic, Cooke, Duggan, Durand, Mork, Sir Allan McNab, D. McDonald, Merrit, Moffant, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Rud, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood, Thompson, The question was then put on the main motion, when the March result was obtained, except that the Hon. Mr. Moffatt

Laking a periodical census of the inhabitants of this Province, and Mr. Sol., Gen. Day brought in a bill in accordance there with.

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The house went into committee upon the bill to authorize.

The house went into committee upon the bill to authorize the ministers of various religious denominations to solemnize with.

Mr. Bourcell said the hon. and learned gentleman who introduced to result of the measure which he intended to found upon it; but he (Mr. Bowell) was convinced it was a targe upon the details of the measure which he intended to found upon it; but he (Mr. Bowell) was convinced it was a subject of congratulation to the country that now, for the first time, a minister of the government comes down to this house and proposes a measure for the promotion of education. However, and the construction of the capture which he intended to found upon it; but he (Mr. Bowell) was convinced it was a subject of congratulation to the country that now, for the first time, a minister of the government comes down to this house with the full as being one of importance, with the full as being one of importance, with the full as being one of importance, with the full was a cridinal proposes an exa

system condemned from one end of the province to the other. That it is necessary to adopt some change there can be no doubt; there is no difference of opinion upon this point; and I trust that when the plan of the bon, and learned gentleman s brought before the house it will be found to be so liberal in its nature that they will feel it their duty to give it their entire support.

Mr. Merritt observed that he was very happy to find that a permanent fund was intended to be appropriated. Under these

ircumstances he had no idea of opposing the measure.

Mr. Hale said he derived much satisfaction from the anouncement of the hon, and learned gentleman, not only with regard to the subject itself but with the mode in which he proposed to conduct it. He was happy to find that the measure was to have reference to the various sections of the province. He confessed he was startled at the expression made use of by the hon, gentleman from the county of Quebec (Mr. Neibon) that he would watch with scrupulous care the introduction of a system of education which should have reference to Lower Canada. He (Mr. Hale) was induced to believe from this expression that the hon, gentleman had a lurking desire that the nion of these provinces should not be consummated. (Hear.)

Mr. Firer said the hon, gentleman seemed to be under misapprehension with regard to the desire of the hon, member from Quebec. What they desired was that there should be no distinction in teligious matters. He (Mr. Viger) could not see any great harm in this. They desired that no monopoly should be established; such things were destructive of the peace of society. They had examples both in Germany and rance of government monopolies in the conducting of cluca tion, and they had been attended with the greatest phases .-We wish it to be particularly understood that all classes should e equal in the eye of the law, as regards civil and religious liberty. This is a principle which we desire to assert, and which we desire to see put in practice. The hon, gentleman declares that nothing has been done to remove the gnorance which he represents as prevailing in Lower Canada. He (Mr. Viger) was far from saying that they were in no need of instruction, but this much he would say, that they were not altogether in the state which the hon, gentleman would have the house to believe. He would say further, that the efforts made by the House of Assembly to promote education had been extremely successful. Education had been progressing with

extreme rapidity.

Mr. Holmes said be had heard with great satisfaction the nnouncement which had been made to this house by the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Day), of his determination to bring orward a system of general education, to be provided for by a grant from the legislature. He could assure that bon, gen-tleman that he could not bring forward a measure which would be received with more approbation than this one. (Hear, hear.) There had been several petitions presented to that house, praying that the holy scriptures might be introduced as a text-book in whools. He (Mr. 11.) could not bring his mind to acquiesce in this proposition. Every man is answerable for his religious I to his own conscience and his God, and every man sh be at liberty to instruct his children in that faith which his

conscience dictates. Mr. Hincks said he would support the resolution with great satisfaction, as he perceived that a fund for the purposes of general education was to be created from the lands originally set apart for the support of schools within the Upper Province, and from what was called the Jesuits' estates in Lower Canada. With regard to the school lands, he (Mr. Hincks) was award that there had been a great misapplication of the funds proceeding therefrom. He would regret exceedingly that a similar grant should be again made to so little purpose, (hear, hear.)-They had experienced trouble enough with those grants. The clergy reserves was another example, (hear, hear.) It was known that great complaints arose regarding such grants, from the circumstance that they obstruct the settlement of the country. This was an important point. For these reasons he was averse to having any lands, more than had been already granted for that purpose, appropriated; and he trusted that those already granted would be disposed of as speedily as possible. It was impossible to enter into a discussion of the subject without having the details before them, but so far as he had an opporof judging of the measure from what he had already seen, he had no hesitation in giving it his cordial support.

Mr. Durand said he should be extremely happy to support the resolution. The subject of education was one which was riewed with extraordinary interest by the whole country .--There had been a munificent grant of half a million of acres which would have amounted at least to two millions of dollars, sold. A sufficient sum would thus have been secured for the purpose of endowing schools throughout the whole province. The question is now, what are we going to get in lieu of this I think the people of the province are at all events entitled to an equivalent.

Col. Prince said this was a most important subject; no sub-

ject brought before the house could be more so. He, however, would make objections to hon, members going into the details of the bill on the present occasion. The simple question is whether or not the bill ought to be introduced. He is and always has been a strong advocate for common schools. If properly conducted, they will be productive of immense good to the country, and become the great basis of liberty. Under all circumstances and at all times, Scotland has been celebrated for its educational system; and therefore he would be willing to pay the greatest deference to the opinions of the hon, member for the county of Quebec on a question of this kind. The hon, member took his seat after paying a high tribute of respect to Col. Burwell, late member for London, for his exertions on

Mr. Neilson.-The hon, member for Sherbrooke seems to think suspiciously of me. I am a Scotchman, and think that the old Scotch saying, "evil-thinkers are always ill-doers," will

apply very justly to that hon, gentleman. Mr. Morin said that there was education in Lower Canada. but no good had resulted from it, as the government was not

Mr. Thorburn said that this was one of the great measures that he had supported in common with the union. It was a measure to prove that the schoolmaster was abroad. If the neable have no education, they can have no notion of the doings of the government, and in such a care it does just as it pleases A despatch had been sent to this colony to change th

this would not be overlooked. Mr. Harrison replied that all sums previously allowed were taken into the accounts in possession of the house.

[Mr. Price made a speech full of abuse against the Church of England. He said that he trusted that this bill would bring

set apart for educational purposes for better lands. He trusted

the schoolmaster home to every village and township. We hope so too, and that he (Mr. Price) may take lessons, and learn what loyalty is, as well as improve his taste in architecture.]

The Bill for the establishment of a Board of Works was taken into consideration, and the House went into committee thereon. There seemed little difference of opinion as to the principle of this bill, but a discussion was raised by Col. Prince, the stated that the Bill was very similar to one introduced by himself some years ago, and then vehemently opposed by Mr. Parke, who seemed to have got a new light upon the subject. Mr. Parke declared that his opposition had been to the entrusting of power to an irresponsible government, but as that great principle had been conceded he was in favour of the Bill. Mr. Killaly pointed out some difference in the present bill to that formerly brought in by Col. Prince. Sir Allan McNab ridiculed the idea of our having Responsible Government now more than we ever had it, and he also objected to the President of the Board of Works living at Kingston and allowing his duties to be performed by deputy. After making some progress the committee rose and asked leave to sit again on Thursday. The House adjourned about I o'clock on Wednesday

Wednesday, July 21. Several petitions were presented and referred. A message was received from the Legislative Council requesting from the Assembly the evidence upon which they passed the Bill entitled, "An Act for preventing any failure of justice in respect of complaints of undue elections or returns of members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province at the last general election." Sir Allan McNab moved a new writ for Hastings to test the question whether Mr. Baldwin bad legally accepted office previous to his election, he not having been then aworn

in. The motion was negatived on a division by a large majority. It was resolved on motion of Mr. Hincks that the House will on Wednesday next go into committee of the whole to take into consideration the propriety of amending the Mu-tual Insurance Act. Mr. Small's bill to enable members to racate their seats in certain cases went through a second reading. Mr. Boswell's bill to incorporate the Cobourg Academy as "Victoria College" went through a second reading. A resolution was adopted that it is expedient to make provision for taking a periodical census of the inhabitants of this Province,

one, however, which met his decided and hearty concurrence Col. Prince said he was in favour of the bill; but he would

like to be enlightened by the hon, and learned gentleman from the south riding of the county of Northumberland, as to what description of ministers of religion in England are entitled to perform the marriage ceremony in this manner. [Mr. Boswell, All.] Surely the hon, and learned gentleman does not mean to say this is the case universally? [Mr. Boswell -1 say so most decidedly.] If so I must beg to differ with him in toro. I will state most distinctly there is no such law existing in England. The marriage ceremony, as performed by the isters of the Episcopal Church, is on all occasions in strict accordance with the Rubric in the book of Common Prayer. Mr. Comeron said he did not think that all the statutes whiel they could pass in England would compel the church to adopt

Mr. Hincks said he believed that the hon, and gallant Colo nel had misapprehended the meaning of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Boswell.) People who do not choose to be married accordng to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, may be married in buildings appropriated to that purpose by disenting ministers.

Col Prince said he did not rise for the purpose of prolonging the debate, but merely to say that he did not like, in a delibe rative assembly, to hear an hop, gentleman make such an assertion. [Mr. Boswell - I say so still.] Then I say the assertion s incorrect. The law in England is not as it is laid down by the hon, gentleman. The marriage ceremony of the Protestant Episcopal Church [Mr. Boswell-I do not speak of that church] s the same as it was an hundred years ago.

Mr. Bosnell said it would be found to be exactly as he had stated. Two individuals, if they please, may go before the Register, and it is not necessary it should be in a registered uilding - it may be in the open air -in the presence of certain witnesses, and be legally married. He (Mr. Boowell) was a nember of the Protestant Roiscopal Church, and if he were to e again married he would choose to be married according to that ritual, which so happily bound him before. (Hear, hear.) But as to the law, it was as he had stated. The bill was adopted by the committee.

Thursday, July 22. There was a call of the House for the purpose of striking the Frontense election committee, but the number was not complete; and the House accordingly had to adjourn without doing

any business.

Friday, July 23.

Sir Allan McNab moved, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, That the Message from the Honourable the Legislative Council, of Wednesday last, relating to the bill entitled, "An Act for preventing any failure of justice" &c., be referred to a committee of 9 members, with instructions to prepare and report with all convenient speed a statement of the grounds upon which this house proceeded in passing the said Bill, and that Buchanan, Neilson, Thorburn, Baldwin, Roblin, Sberwood, Morin, and Boswell, do compose the said committee, and that the 77th rule of this house be dispensed with in so far as relates to the ap-pointment of this committee. A long debate ensued, in which the whole subject of the L. Canada election petitions was again brought up. Mr. Cartweight moved in amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Moffatt, That the documents and evidence in the ossession of this house, on which this house passed the bill entitled "An Act for preventing any failure of justice" &c., be mmunicated to the Hon, the Legislative Council by message

YEAS :- Messrs. Cameron, Cartwright, Chesley, Daly, Sol. Gen. Day, Delisle, Derhishire, Attorney General Draper, Re-ceiver General Dunn. Foster, Gilchrist, Secretary Harrison, Holmes, Johnston, McLean, Moffatt, Attorney General Ogden, Surveyor General Parke, Robertson, Steele, Watts, Williams

NAVS :- Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Burnet, Child, Christics Cook, Durand, Hingks, Sir Allan McNab, Merritt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Prince, Quennel, Raynand, Roblin, Ruelle, Small, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood,

Pache, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Viger, and Woods. -- 37 The original motion was then put and carried, year 36, mays 24-the votes being exactly the same as in the former division, with the exception of Mr. Boswell, who apposed both resolutions. The house went into committee to take into consideration the propriety of amending the law relative to the payment of wages to members of the Assembly. A long debate ensued. Several members, among them some of the officers of the Clovernment, were opposed altogether to the principle, but it was affirmed by a large majority of the house. As the law at present stands, the Upper Canada members are entitled to compensation, but not those of Lower Canada. Mr. Small's object was to put all on the same footing. A discussion then arose as to whether the amount should be paid by local assessment as at present, or from the Provincial Treasury. The latter mode was adopted by a large majority, the administration being in

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. Col. Prince draw the attention of the Members to the neces-

rity of the appointment of a Committee of Privilege to protect the House from the insults of the Press. The gallant Colonel held in his hand a number of the Montreal Herald which he said had been guilty of as gross a breach of privilege as had ever been offered to a Legislative body. Although himself a staunch friend of the liberty of the press he did not admire its licentimusness, and when he found a portion of the Members of that House designated "rebels" he could not sit quietly under the imputation. The Hon. Member referred to a number of the Montreal Herald of the 20th July which, he said, contained wilful misrepresentation and deliberate falschood. He read an extract from the paper in which the Editor expresses his surprise at Col. Prince baving introduced a Bill to afford a general amnesty to rebels and says that, in the opinion of the writer, he would have been the last person to sanction such a measure. Now the House well knew that no such measure had been in troduced by him (Col. P.) nor had it ever been his intention to do so. All he had done was to put a question to the Ga-vernment whether it intended to relieve these parties, as, he contended, they ought to be relieved. The article went on to say that Col. Prince was totally unacquainted with constitutional law- and charged him with a fectious desire to impede the working of the Administration, and then it was said that the measure was perfectly unconstitutional and uncalled for, and "could only serve to give him a temporary popularity among the rebel portion of the House"--(loud laughter.) Members, said the speaker, may laugh, but I will not admit for me moment that there is a single rebel among the representatives in this Honourable House!!! It is a base calumny, and if we permit such language as this to be used towards us, the day will not be far distant when every honest opponent of the Co-vernment will be brunded as a rebel. At present he would not follow up the matter further, but would merely draw the attention of the House to the article as showing the necessity of a Committee of Privilege, and at a future day would move a reolution to being the printer to the bar of the House. Mr. Johnston said he was not in the confidence of the Editor,

but concurred with a great many of his remarks, and was equally surprised to see Col. Prince-here load cries of "order" brought the Honourable Member to an anchor, and during the rest of the time I was in the House Mr. Johnston's opinions of Col. Prince and the Editor of the Montreal Herald did not transpire, nor was anything more said upon the subject.

McLeon's Case.-We learn from the Utica Observer that in appeal to the Court of Errors will not be taken; but that the trial of the indictment will be brought on, as soon as possible, in Oneida county, an order to change the venue to that county having been made by the Supreme Court, on the appli-cation of the prisoner's counsel. McLeod remains in the custody of the Uncida county sheriff .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

A change has taken place in the Editorial department of "The Church," the Rev. A. N. BETTIUNE having second from the management of it, at the close of the 4th volume. We trust that this excellent newspaper may successfully maintain under its present management the high character which it has enjoyed, both in a literary point of view, and as an important instrument for the advancement of religion .- Mont. Courier.

The Rev. Mr. BETHUNE has retired from the Editorship of '-having conducted that Journal for four years with ability and zeal worthy of all commendation.-Niagara Chronicle.

• [From the Colombia.]

L. s. d. L s.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Weck ending 27th July, 1841.

#### WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

RETEREND BRETHREN, . I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. Michael Boomer A. B., Galt, on Westneeday and Thursday the 4th and 5th of August next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY. Acting Secretary, W. C. S.

Dundas, July 12th, 1841.

### Exhibitions at U. C. College.

A GENTLEMAN resident in Forento is prepared to give Private Lessons to competitors for the Exhibitions recently established in U. C. College. The advertiser was educated at that Justitution, and is tamillar with the course of education pursued there. Satisfac they references can be given. Direct R. S., Church Office. Toronto, July 30th, 1841.

### Cogswell's Sermons.

CRRMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, & preached in St. Paul's Chuich, Habitax, N. S. Hr William Copswell, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Hisbor of Nora Scotla. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s 6d.

CORPORATION SALE,

### LOTS IN THE MARKET BLOCK.

O'N Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, the Interest in the Lesses of the following City Property:

Lots Nos. 1, wand 6, on the North side of Market Lane, each containing 24 feet frontage on the said Jane, and extending in the rear to the distance of 79 feet.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on West Market Place, each for containing 25 feet frontage, and extending in the rear to the distance of 20 feet.

The above Lots will be sold liable to a certain yearly rental per fest frontage, with conditions of erecting lumidings thereon before the lat December, 1841, according to the plan adopted by the Common Comment.

violety after the Sale, as above intrestised, will be sold at one s'chick of the saute day, the Interest in the Leases of the following-

## WATER LOTS:

Lot No. 42, East side of Bay Street, having 66 feet frontage on Late No. 49 and 80. West of Bay Street, each containing 72 feet

Lot So. 52, West of York Street, containing 100 feet on Front Lot No. 33. West of York Street, containing 77 feet frontage on

Lot No. M. West of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on Front Street.

Lot No. M. West of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on Front Street.

The leases of the above Lots will be fir a period of 42 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, liable to a certain yearly rental per foot frontage, and analyse to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the Common Council.

The Plan may be acen, and any further information required will be given on application at the Chamberlain's Office.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

ROBERT MCLURE, Austrance.

Toronto, July 27, 1811.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now ofter for SALE, the undermentioned A. Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families...

100 Blubs, height Muscovado Sugar

40 do. and 40 horrels crushed do.

40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Sauchong Test
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

45 Pipes Burt, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities

400 Quarter Cacks Marseitlet Red and White Wines

Chammagno. Claret, Hock, &c.

Champagne, Claret, Deck, &c.
20 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogulae Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

MARICH & Training
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hista, Holland and English Gin
2 Pancheons Jamakos Rum [16 years old]
20 Hista, East India do.
A. L. S. O.,

Scotch Whiskey, Landon Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assurance of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

Toronto, July 20, 1811 THE SUBSCRIBERS

TTAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and fill dos. Mixed Pickles, assurted, 20 do. French Careers

20 do. French Capera, 30 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustard, in 14b. and 4 lb. bottles, 10 do. Assorted Sauces, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. Auchovy Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmon, 12 do. Carcums Posser

4 too.

24 canes Preserves consultations 12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovics.

ALEX. OCH.VIE & Co.,
107, King Street

Toronto, 20th July, 1841.

A SUPERIOR

SQUARE PIANO FORTE, HY STODART & SON, LONDON, 7 H. & W. ROWSELL, Ring Street, Toronto. Cash Price .C45, for sale by

JUNT PUBLISHERD,

# OLD AMBROSE:

A TALE,

BY THE REV. W. GERSLEY, BUITABLE FOR PAROCHIAL DISTRIBUTION.

H. & W. HOWSKIL, KIND-STREET, TORONTO.

REMARKS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF

BOAD-MAKING, A 8 applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer,
Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rossell, King Street,
Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price to 34.

THE PERCHEX PIRE AMERANUE COM-

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to the underlymed, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRETINE ARESEGA PERE AND LEVE

ANNURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this institution, at which the Election of Directors, for the ensuing year, takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 2d day

cust next.

Chair will be taken at Twanva o'clock at moon, precisely.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 12th July, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED THE ES CANADA MARRIER NO BOOK.

MY ALEXANDER DATINGH, DRING an introduction to the English Language, with An APPEN-Drix, containing assertal useful Tailors; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive electric of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places t & W. Rowell's, King-8t. Toronto, and Brock-8t. Kingston. Methodist Book Store. No. 9. Wellington Buildings, Toronto. Guzetto Office, Humilton. Alexander Pisher's, Port Hope.

C. H. Morgan's, Cohourg. D. Perry's, Churchville,

On the 24th inst., at the residence of Henry Smith Esq.,

Glauford, by the Rev. William McMurray, George R. Penfold, II. P. E. I. C. S., to Caroline, widow of the late Rev. John Miller. DIED.

At her residence, Kemptville, on the 11th Inst., and in the 71st year of her age, Einmeline, widow of the late Lyman Clother, one of the first settlers there. Her death was preceded by a long and painful illness, which, through the power of divine grace, she was enabled to bear with exemplary patience and becoming resignation to the divine will. After many years "patient continuance in well-doing," as a faithful and humble-minded follower of Christ, she died at length the death of the rightenus, and her last end was one of peace and confidence.

Her remains were attended to the grave by a large concourse of friends and neighbours; many of whom were her own immediste descendants; the decessed having been the mother of 15 children, the grandmother of 80, and the great-grandmother of 20. At her funeral a discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Henry Patton.

On the 21st inst., at the age of 15 mouths, Cutherine Elizabeth, third child of the Hon. H. H. Killely, of Kingston. In this city, on the 26th inst., by falling from a mindow Mr. Alexander McDougall, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland,

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 30: G. J. Campbell Esq. P. M.; II. C. Hogg Esq., rem in full vol. 4: Hon. J. Gordon, rem. in full vol. 5: L. J. Gordon. Esq., do. do.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. E. Cusack; W. H. Kenting Esq.; Rev. T. Johnson, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. R. Flood , Rev. W. McMurray, rem. in full vol. 4; J. S. Cartwright Esq. M. P. rem.; Rev. J. Rothwell, add. subs. and rem.