government, and it is thought she is destined to open and continue a communication between Belgium and the United States.

Several new creations of peers have been made. The Earl of Surrey, son of the Duke of Nurfolk, has been called to the House of Peers, with the title of Baron Maltravers; the Scotch Earl of Stair has received the English title of Baron Oxenfoord; the Irish Earl of Kenmare is now an English Baron, with the same title; the Irish Earl of Belfast is made an English Peer, with the title of Baron Ennishowen; Lord Barham is created Earl of Gainsborough; Lord Segrave (Col. Berkeley) is created Earl Fitzhardinge; Sir Hussey Vivian is now Lord Vivian; and Sir Henry Parnell now rejoices in the title of Lord Congleton.

One week's income on the different lines of railway now open, as reported in the Railway Times amounts, within a few pounds,

to the enormous sum of £99,000. the election of the 16 representative Peers of Scotland took place in the Picture-gallery of the palace of Holyrood. The following were the Peers elected:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallan; Lords Forbas Saltons, Sind in Colorille, 6, 6, 11 Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville (of Cullross), Reay and Rollo; and the Marquis of Queensberry. The only alterations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rollo for the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their

Speakership:—"We have reason to know that Sir Robert Peel has communicated to Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre his intention to support the re-election of that gentleman in the event of his being proposed, on the meeting of the new Parliament, as Speaker of the House of Commons. We may add that those personal and political friends of the Right Hon. Baronet to whom this intention has been imparted, concur unanimously in the propriety of the decision? the propriety of the decision."

EARTHQUAKE .- The Scottish Guardian says :- We experienced a shock of earthquake at Crieff, on Thursday afternoon last, at half-past two o'clock, which could only be rivalled by that which happened in the latter end of 1839. In Comrie, the same day, it is said that about eleven shocks took place, and the people were in great in the same day. and the people were in great consternation.

MORMONISM.—This new-fangled swindle will, we hope, now receive its death-blow in this neighbourhood. We have just seen the wife of a small farmer who sailed with her husband and six children last February from Liverpool. They, and about 100 others, landed at New Orleans, went several hundred miles up the country, past St. Louis, and arrived safe at the "pron land," the New Jerusalem, on the 1st of May last. A three weeks' residence was sufficient to let them into the secret, and they arrived safe back in the old country about a fortnight ago. They had frequent communications while on the banks of the Mississippi with the renowned prophet, Joe Smith, and his brother impostors, who took every means in their power to get hold of our informant's money, by offering to sell them large plots of land, take them into partnership, &c., but the Glouces tershire yeoman was proof against their wiles, and used his little capital in bringing his family back again. What most staggered the faith of the party was, that this great prophet, Mr. Joseph Smith, could not show them the "plates of gold," on which it was pretended the "Book of Mormon" was written. Joey evaded the question by saying the angel merely showed them to him, and after he had taken a fair copy, took them

ck again!—Cheltenham Journal.
Markets, &c.—Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser-Liverpool, August 18 .- Speculation, stimulated by a long continuance of very wet and unseasonable weather, had forced up the prices of American flour, in bond, to 35 @ 36s. per barrel, and these rates were paid with some degree of safety, in consequence of the duty being almost certain to sink, within a few weeks, down to the lowest rate, or nearly so, at which the article is admissible for home use. We have, at length, however, remarkably fine weather and apparently settled, and to-day flour may be bought at 34 @ 35s. Reaping has become general in the southern counties of England, and with a continuance, for a few weeks, of the present splendid weather, it vill become general throughout the land, and a fair crop may be secured, even of wheat.

FRANCE.

The census continued to be the cause of disorders in the Southern departments. At Bordeaux the riots had been quite serious, continuing for three days. Several cities had protested against the census, and their example had been followed by the Municipal Council of Paris. The French hospital in the island of Minorca was to be evacuated and abandoned.

Much attention is given to the projected customs-union between France and Belgium. Some of the Paris journals appear to look upon it as a sort of re-annexation of Belgium to France, but the writers who is the state of the projected customs are also as a sort of re-annexation of Belgium to France, but the writers who is the state of the projected customs are also as a sort of re-annexation of Belgium to France, but the writers who is the state of the projected customs union between the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs are the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs are

France, but the writers who take this view most strangely over-look the ties that bind King Leopold to the Holy Alliance. The London Herald says, "on good authority," that the King of the French has decided on proposing to the four other great powers an armed intervention in Spain, should there be any new outhers to form the says new outhers to say the say the says new outhers to say the s

any new outbreak of revolution in that kingdom. The inauguration of the Napoleon column at Boulogne took place on the 15th of August, in the presence of a great concourse. The uncovering of the statue, placed on the top of the

The trial of Madame Laffarge, for the robbery of the diamonds, had been brought on and concluded. delay, which was refused, whereupon she made default, and no witnesses were examined. The judgment of the tribunal was, restitution of the diamonds and payment of all the expenses. No penalty was decreed, as she is already under condemnation to imprisonment for life at hard labour. She appealed to the Court of Cassation.

The Duke of Bordeaux had his thigh fractured by his horse rearing and falling upon him, while riding near Vienna. Some hours elapsed before surgical assistance could be obtained, but at the last accounts the Duke was doing well. It was feared,

The Archbishop of Paris has forbidden his priests to permit comedians to be married!

M. Boitens, a student in the Medical College at Paris, had expired in great agony from mortification caused by a slight wound in the hand, received while dissecting a dead body. The l. From the Lord Bish virus overpowered its victim in about two days. SPAIN. The principal intelligence from this kingdom relates to the

Quarrel with the Pope, growing out of liberties taken by the Spanish Government, in its time of need, with the property of the clergy and the convents. In consequence of these liberties ascertained to belong to persons concerned. fulminated a long and indignant "allocution," to h the Regent Espartero has replied, with great ability. 1. There shall be drawn up, and published through the king-

dom, a manifesto of the Government, in which it shall justify its conduct completely and with befitting dignity. It shall then expose all the complaints of Spain and the church against de court of Rome since the accession of Queen Isabella II. to
the throne of her ancestors, and the flagrant violation of the

dent in the Parish of Montreal;—to the same effect.

4. Rev. J. Torrance and the resident members of the The state of national sovereignty in the allocution of the Pope in of England, at Mascouche, Wesleyville, Kilkenny, Pleisley e secret consistory of the 1st March last. It shall protest, and Terrebonne; - to the same effect. in the most firm and energetic manner, against all the assertions of the said allocution, and against all that may hereafter

in the law on the subject. 3. The judges of first instance shall proceed with all the series of the said allocuverity of the law against any who shall act on the said allocu-

tion, or on any bulls or briefs of the court of Rome, and against any priests who shall in any of their sermons enforce the value and authority of the said documents. 4. The prelates shall issue summonses against all ecclesias

tics who, in their discourses, shall excite their hearers to disobey the dispositions of the Government. There are other articles enjoining the different courts to take ce of offences against this decree, which is signed by the Duke de Vittoria, as Regent, and dated Madrid, July 28,

The protest of Queen Christina had produced little or no effect, and it was considered certain that whatever change might take place, she had no chance of regaining power.

reported that she had consented to the marriage of the Queen her daughter with the eldest son of Don Carlos. TURKEY, EGYPT, &c.

he was displaying considerable energy in adding to the strength of his army. Negotiations were still in progress between him and the Pacha of Egypt, and it was doubted whether the pacific relati

the fleet. It was reported that the envoy of the Sultan, while at Alexandria, had inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice at Alexandria, had inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice and inquired of the P Invited to Constantinople, to aid the Sultan with his advice, he would ask his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Sullivan) notwithdie Mehemet Ali might perhaps be called to the Regency of the

and several bazaars were destroyed. Among the latter were imply that they are the fittest judges as to the best system of Government.

The steam-ship British Queen has been sold to the Belgian the goldsmiths', shoemakers', grain merchants' and druggists'. Also a number of mosques, seven synagogues, and more than

10,000 houses. The insurrection in Candia was virtually at an end. insurgents occupied only one small town and a few mountain Many of them had availed themselves of the offer made y the foreign consuls to furnish them a passage to Greece in French and British ships of war. Two of the latter called at Syra on the 28th of July, on their way to Athens, with some

800 of the insurgents on board. The accounts from Syria were that tranquillity was far from

One week's income on the different lines of railway now open, a reported in the Railway Times amounts, within a few pounds, to the enormous sum of £99,000.

ELECTION OF THE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.—On the 6th ult.

RIOT AT ROME.—A horrible tumult with great loss of life, took place at Rome on the 20th of July. Three criminals, of the name of Riteozzi, were executed on that day, being a man and his sister and their nephew. They had got into the house of a rich watchmaker of the Piazza Colonna, and had murdered his wife and daughter, and then robbed the house. The tumult was caused by premeditated design to create a riot, in the midst of which robbers might reap a harvest. An immense concourse of pagent had exampled and at a given simulation concourse of persons had assembled, and at a given signal the tumult commenced. The troops fired upon the rioters. Four persons, (a woman and two children), fell dead on the spot; eight were mortally wounded; forty were wounded with pier own consent.

The Morning Post, which, it would appear, is to be the official organ of the new Ministry, says with regard to the Speakership. (When the place was cleared of the crowd, 479 men's hats including 99 beloging to the speakership. (When the place was cleared of the crowd, 479 men's hats including 99 beloging to the speakership. ecclesiastics, 180 hats or bonnets of women, 585 canes, 29 little abbe mantles, 2 monks' mantles, and ten work bags or purses, were picked up.

EXPEDITION UP THE EUPHRATES. - Some few of our readers may be aware that a vessel belonging to a leading firm in this town was sent to sea under sealed instructions, about eighthis town was sent to sea under sealed instructions, about eighteen months ago, having on board two iron steamboats, and other cargo of a similar unusual description. The destination of the vessel, it now appears, was the Persian Gulf, the steamer having been constructed by order of the East India Company to act as a flotilla for ascertaining the navigability of the river of the construction has been highly suggested. Euphrates. The expedition has been highly successful, having traversed the course of the stream 1100 miles from its mouth an achievement never before accomplished, and fully estab-lishing the superiority of modern skill and science over the ruder resources of the ancients .- Liverpool Times.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continuance of the debate upon Hon. W. Morris's Resolutions.)

The Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE would remind the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that he had not even intimated any objection to the course which that hon, gentleman proposed with respect to the rules and regulations promulgated from King's College in compliance with the Act 2 Vic. cap. 10. What he (Mr. De B.) asked was merely a delay for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain from those with whom the rules and regulations had originated, whether they had any objection to their being rescinded. This was but fair and proper. He (Mr. De B.) had understood that they had been generally much approved of, and although they might require possibly some modification as regarded their application to all de nations, still it might be very injudicious to do away with them altogether, so as to have the Schools without any rules until a of the rules and might not wish to set them aside until others were general and comprehensive plan of education was established as proposed by the hon. gentleman. He (Mr. De B.) would in a faith of the reception of those Rules; and funds appropriated under the Act, that if not allowed to proceed might be producand in the mean time he thought it very desirable that this tive of much inconvenience. He Mr. de B., was more inclined branch of the subject should be separated from the consideration of the resolutions introduced by the hon gentleman. I had requested him to take this course so as to bring them under immediate consideration. He felt obliged to the hon. gentleman for having done so, and he thought the house and the country much indebted to the hon, gentleman for the endeavours he was now making to induce a sound and thorough review of the whole plan of education, preparatory to, and ante-cedent to any attempt at Legislation upon it. The subject was one in which the whole community was deeply interested, the happiness and prosperity of the Province were involved in its issue, nor was it possible to enfer upon it with any prospect of giving general satisfaction, unless due regard was had to its mentary principles being based on religion. He wished not that the distress of the Agriculturist was to be at all con such a consideration implied the forcing upon others that which the duty he had too feebly advocated, if he delayed any longer their habits or doctrines would not, could not even admit. To bringing the subject again before the Council, in the hope of Protestants, as a Class Book, when Roman Catholics were to move. be educated, was worse than useless, it was oppressive, it was dangerous, it must arrest all education, they cannot thus re-ceive them, and Protestants had no right, in claiming the exercise of religious liberty, to tyrannize over the religious scruples of others (hear, hear). Unfortunately many of the Petitions presented to the other branch of the Legislature on this point, presented to the other branch of the beginning on this point, insisted on this being done, and hence, possibly, the very great difficulty which now surrounded the subject in that House. But Protestants of all shades of doctrine did and do require that the unmutilated Scriptures should be placed in the hands of Protestant children, they cannot nor will they ever be brought to consent to any system of education in which this fundamental requisite is wanting, (hear,) this does not mean that the Bill is to be insisted upon as exclusively the Class Book of Protestant Schools, or that it can or ought to be thus made use of, judicious selections suited to the age and capacities of those to be instructed will be needed, but the student is to be enses. generally led to expect that as his understanding unfolds he shall progressively be made partake mmediate truth as revealed in the Word of God. He (Mr. De B.) had been for some time past in communication with the Right Revd. Bishops of Montreal and Toronto, and their Clergy and flocks, upon this all-important subject; he had en-deavoured to make himself acquainted with their sentiments, and he was now prepared to state that they would never consent to recede from this essential requisite in any system of education, national or otherwise. He was charged with the fol-lowing Petitions, which he would have the honour of present-

1. From the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on hehalf of himself and the clergy of the diocese, praying that the education of the children of their own Church be entrusted to their lawful pastors, subject to such regulations as may ensure an uniformity in the secular branches of study, and a proportionate part ascertained to belong to persons concerned.
2. From the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the clergy, and 787

members of the Church of England resident in Quebec, praying the had moreover issued a decree, of which the following is a cognized not only as the class book to be universally used in all Schools in which Protestant children shall receive their education, but that it may be put into the hands of all such Scholars, without any legislative restriction whatever.

3. Clergy and 712 members of the Church of England, resi-

4. Rev. J. Torrance and the resident members of the Church

5. The Seignior and Protestant inhabitants of Riviere du Loup (en bas) and parts adjacent;—to the same effect.

6. Ministers and members of the Church of England resident

lons of the said allocution, and against all that may herefuled be done by the Court of Rome to support its unjust pretensions.

2. All the copies of this allocution printed in Rome or elsewhere, and all other papers of the same category, shall be diligently sought after and secured under the penalties laid down in the law on the subject of the same effect.

8. The Missionary Catechist and numerous members of the in the law on the subject of the same effect.

8. The Missionary Catechist and numerous members of the same effect.

Church of England, residing in New Ireland, Halifax, and

Inverness; -- to the same effect. These Petitions deserved the most serious attention of the Legislature, and he trusted they would receive it. The opinion France, where each religious denomination was taxed for the pur-The advices from Constantinople and Alexandria are to the stated as to the Bible, it was quite hopeless to expect that Protestants and Roman Catholics could be educated together.— But it did not follow that the several denominations of the former, and who constituted the majority of the population of the Upper Province, that this could not be done. The Bill in

On the 4th Sept. Mr. Harrison presented his Excellency's the Upper Province, that this could not be done. relations between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most the character.

At Alexandria great activity was apparent in the army and the shade of the sovereign and vassal were of the most the sovereign and vassal were of the sovereign and vassal were of the sovereign and vassal were of the most the sovereign and vassal were of the sov

education. He (Mr. De B.) did not think any good could possibly result from the Bill introduced into the other House, wanting as it was in the essential basis upon which all education should rest,—particularly taking into consideration the lateness of the Session, the political subjects which absorbed all others in the minds of members of that hon, house, and which excluded any hope of due attention being paid to that of education in this Session, that it would require the calmness and deliberation of a Session itself to arrive at any result likely to give general satisfaction, and he therefore trusted the bill in question would not be persevered in,—and the proposition of the hon, mover of the resolutions now under consideration appeared to him the most likely means for insuring a full, free, and rigorous preliminary investigation, on which a future Parliament might safely legislate.

The Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said he feared that little good would result from the intended Commission, but he would not oppose We were however, obliged to leave the House, and regret that it is not in our power to give a report of his speech on that

September 1, 1841. The Council was occupied in the consideration of the amendment to the Public Lands Disposition Bill, which was afterwards sent as amended to the Assembly. The Gaspe Fisheries Bill,—Election Provision Bill,—Report of Select Committee on the Journals of the House, and the adoption of Rules for the regulating its intercourse with the Legislative Assembly upon the various proceedings adopted by either House-a very important and necessary arrangement, in order to prevent any collision between the two branches of the Legislature; and which reflects great credit on the Hon. Mr. Macaulay and the co tee, who framed these rules upon the model of the British House of Lords. The Council were also engaged in the further consideration of the Tavern Ordinance partial Repeal Bill, as received from the Legislative Assembly; which had already been reported on to the Council by a Select Committee, and to whom it was again referred, in order to obtain their reasons for recomnding the not proceeding further with that bill. We intend blishing this Report on Wednesday, as affording addition oof if any were requisite, as to the attention of the Council to

e best interests of the community.

The Simcoe Public Buildings Bill, to which we lately alluded,

having been restored to the Order of the day, on special motion was referred to a select committee for investigation.

The Education Law Partial Repeal bill, introduced by Mr. Moras, underwent discussion in a Committee. The object is, we believe, wholly or partially to repeal the Act 2d Vict. cap. 10, which Mr. Morris asserts is found to be oppressive, as it affects the Presbyterians, in subjecting them to rules issued by King's College for the guidance of Grammar Schools under the authority of that act. [Mr. M. denies having said this:]

The Hoo. Mr. Macaulay did not think the bill under conideration expedient in its present shape. It supplied no means for administering funds available under the 2d Vict. cap. 10. and proposed a select committee.

Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere approved of this course. He was instructed to state that the Bishop of Toronto, on the part of King's College, was not opposed to the repeal to the Act, provided the College was not in any way impeded or interfered with. -He, Mr. de P. conceived that the views of the Hon. mover might be accomplished so as to free those of the Presbyterian Church, whose opinions he represented, from any restraint they might now object to arising from the Rules; but without prejudice to others, of the Episcopal Church for instance, who approved established. Teachers might also have been engaged under the to be cautious on these points, as he was very apprehensive from I | the lateness of the Session, that the landable efforts of the Hon. mover as to a Parliamentary Conmission would be in vain—no step he believed, had yet been taken by the other House upon it, and its attention continued almost exclusively engrossed with

A select committee was eventually named. The Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere presented two Petitions on the subject of agricultural distress, and gave notice of his intention to move an Address to Her Majesty on Friday next, founded upon these Petitions. The Hon. Gentleman stated that he was induced to take this course from the lateness of the Session, and finding that nothing had yet been done elsewhere to induce a belief to be misunderstood; he was far, very far from intending that by Parliament, he, the Hon. Mr de B., would ill discharge the duty he had too feebly advocated, if he delayed any longer attempt the introduction of the Holy Scriptures as received by obtaining their sanction to the Address it was his intention to

#### House of Assembly-30th August. DEBATE ABOUT THE REBELS.

Sir Allan Macnab acquitted himself nobly in the debate.-What I said the gallant Knight, with atrocities and sufferings that can never be too frequently execrated, nor too deeply deplored, yet reeking in our recollections, are we now called upon to extend the hand of fellowship to those who were the reckless and unprincipled authors of them? Was but so short a period only elapsed before our sympathies are appealed to in behalf of men, who, though they have not the power, have however all the health of the power of plunciper. the inclination, unweakened by the lapse of time, of plunging us again into those scenes of crime and bloodshed which raised them into notoriety? Talk not of sympathy, said the gallant Knight, of sympathy with the midnight assassin, the plunderer and the incendiary!!—Where, where is the sympathy to be found, in the hearts of those who advocate their cause, for the widows and orphans left desolate by their murderous hands? No man, said the hon, member, is more alive than myself to the warm feelings that animate our nature, but when, amidst the struggles of Canadian life, I reflect upon the sanguinary and atrocious conduct of those who would have desolated the land, and delivered us over to the mercies of a savage horde of neighbouring enemies, can I, a Canadian by birth, bound by every tie to the soil, and by every bond of human affection that can stimulate a loyal heart to stand forward in defence of it-can I, reckless of the past, and indifferent to the future, coolly sanction a measure that is to let loose upon the country those restless and unhappy spirits, that are only impotent because they are exiled—only penitent because they are punished—are only harmless because they are disarmed? No, Sir, the same feeling that animated me to expose myself to the rigours of climate and to the perils of open or midnight attacks, from those men, who, aided by a crew of ruffians from the States, were seeking every opportunity to destroy us, the same feeling now impels me to oppose that extension of mercy to them which their callous hearts denied to the appeals of others. In expressing these sentiments, Sir, I stand forward fearlessly at the bar of public opinion, being fully assured, that although they may not be approved of by all, they will nevertheless respond to the feelings of those, who, with interests to protect and with sympathies kindred to my own, will warmly support them as the emanation of true patriotism, without which no man can be a lover of his country a supporter of its laws, a friend to its institutions, or an example of loyalty and fidelity to his fellow-subjects. Mr. Buchenan was decidedly opposed to a general amnesty. The hon member's objections were that it would give encouragemert to those who were actually organizing invasion. On a future occasion should his services be similarly required to what they had been during the late rebellion, he declared he would only give them to shoot every villain in arms against the coun-With these views, thinking that a general return would only expose many to destruction, he most determinedly opposed all efforts for a general amnesty. A great many others sentiments are not given, spoke on different sides during the debate, but to repeat the sayings of all, would engross the entire sheet of a newspaper, without adding to the stock either of public edification or amusement. A great deal of confusion took place with respect to an amendment made by Dr. Dunlop and wish of the Bishop of Toronto was that the funds for -(Mr. Johnston's having been negatived) which after having education should be divided amongst the several denominations been carried and botched up by Mr. Neilson, was again referred of Christians in proportion to their numbers,—there was nothing unfair or unjust in this, it was a plan acted on, for instance, in very judiciously restricting the address in favour of those only very judiciously restricting the address in favour of those only to whom mercy might be extended consistent with the safety pose of educating its own members, as the funds raised by of the colony, and its security to the British Crown; -and it is general assessment were divided according the relative numbers to be hoped, that notwithstanding the burst of mawkish sensiby the Minister of Education, each educating these of their own persuasion,—but this system had its objections in a treachery, robbery, and incendiarism, the government will fearthinly peopled country such as Canada, scattered over a wide extent of territory, and where it would be found difficult to collect into the dangerous experiment of affording another den for a children in sufficient numbers to support a school, although the | Mackenzie or a Lett. The division of concurrence on Dr. plan might be very feasible in cities or towns.—I; was, how- Dunlop's amendment, gave Yeas 44—Nays 22. Mr. Johnston, ever, quite clear that with conflicting opinions such as have been in a praiseworthy attempt to throw aside a document so little complimentary to the sufferings of the orphan or the widow, left desolate by the acts and deeds of Mr. Neilson's protegees, stood in a minority of five, a credit both to his independence

answer to the address about the rebels: it is this:

In reply to their address of the 30th August, the Governor in the exercise of the Prerogative of the Crown, while that would comply with the invitation, and that his answer was favourable. It was thought by some that if the Sultan should
die Mah.

Would comply with the invitation, and that his answer was fadie Mah.

Would comply with the invitation, and that his answer was fato of the Prerogative to the Prer with the late unhappy disturbances with the utmost indulgen Turkish empire. What a glorious lift that would be for the There was a great fire at Smyrna on the 25th of July. One third of the Turkish quarter, the whole of the Hebrew quarter, and several because a several becau

The heinous crime of rebellion, including murder and arson, s called by Lord Sydenham "unhappy disturbances." What it this but an attempt to extenuate the guilt of Mackenzie? But indeed to be a disaffected person, is now-a-days almost a recommendation to the Provincial Government.]

Thursday, 2d September.

To day in Committee of the whole the House was engaged in the discussion of Mr. Merritt's amendment, appropriating £500,000 to the improvement of the St. Lawrence. It was strenuously opposed by the ministry, who, having their ways and means curtailed by the failure of the Bank of Issue, were disposed to expend the amount at their disposal, or £1,000,000 | Eastern... so as to extend over the whole estimate, and continue the works commenced. Mr. Merritt having obtained £450,000 for the Welland Canal, left a balance of £550,000, and of this amount he wished to obtain £500,000 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence in order to open up the high way from the Lakes to the ocean as contemplated by the Imperial Government. The resolution offered by Mr. Harrison provided the sum of £59,000. After a lengthy and somewhat angry discussion Mr. Harrison's resolution was rejected by a majority of one. Mr. Merritt's amendment was put, but lost by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Durand, -Mr. Buchanan having entered and voted with the ministry. Mr. Merritt then moved, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the sum of £313,-570 be granted, the object of which is stated in the following

Resolved, That according to the estimate in the Report of the President of the Board of Works, it will require, to complete the canal from the Long Sault to Coteau du Lac,

Thence to Lachine 67 miles,

Making in all the sum of Which was carried, as Mr. Buchanan had seconded the motion; and consequently left those whom he had supported on the former division. There is some error in the above estimate, which was stated to be £313,070. Thus the sum of £763,070 has already been disposed of—provided the House adopt the resolve of the committee—leaving £236,930 for the remaining works, which according to the estimate, require £394,000. A deficiency of £157,070 must therefore be provided for, and this the House scenes determined to do.—Kingston Vens. the House seems determined to do .- Kingston News.

ACCIDENT TO LORD SYDENHAM .- We regret to state that His Excellency the Governor-General met with a serious accident last Saturday evening. On his return homeward from town, on horseback, the horse fell forward, and when his Excellency was in the act of dismounting, fell upon his Excellency's leg and broke the large bone just above the ankle. We are happy to learn that his Lordship is doing as well as can be expected .- Kingston Herald.

### (Condensed from the Colonist.)

ALTHOUGH the papers received by the Britannia, do not notice the fact, we are enabled to state on the authority of private letters; that the Queen has been pleased to confer on His Excellency Lord Sydenham, the distinguished Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

"The weather in England," says a correspondent, "has been miserably bad, and the duty on Canadian Wheat and Flour, would be at the lowest point, 6d. per quarter, the day after the Britannia sailed. Sweet Flour was selling at 39s. @ 40s., and Wheat at 70s. @ 72s. per. quarter. Gloom pervades the mercantile community, and which nothing but fine weather will

We understand no leave of absence will now be given to any Officer in the Army in British North America, and if any blow is forced on us by the United States, the operation will be of

the most extensive and dashing description.

Among the passengers to Halifax we observe the names of Sir John Harvey, Lord Stopford, Colonel Maxwell, Major Blackburn, Major J. Kelly, Capt. Lewis, and Capt. Magnay; and among those for Boston are, Peter Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow, of the House of Isaac Buchanan & Co, Toronto, and Mrs. Capt. Douglas, Lady of Capt. Douglas 14th Regiment, now station

The bill to abolish the Usury Laws has been thrown out; and a resolution has passed adopting the principle of imposing a duty on the issues of paper by Banks—1 per cent being the amount agreed to. A bill for this purpose will in all probability pass the house.

The full amount of the estimates for improvements has been agreed to, including £500,000 for the St. Lawrence Canal. Besides the Government Resolutions, the House has agreed to some additions,-among others to form a plank road from Hailton to Port Dover.

But the most important business of the week, for the agri-cultural interests of the country, is the resolution agreed to, after a hard struggle upon motion of Col. Prince, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and upon which a bill has been introduced, to impose a duty on produce and live stock, brought from the United States into the province, for consumption

We understand the Common School Bill will be postponed The prorogation of Parliament it is supposed will take place about the 15th instant, but a correspondent writes us, that

from the amount of indispensable business on the order of the day, it cannot be so soon. It is believed that the Governor General was to leave for England, on the 22d instant, and arrangements were in gress by Sir Richard Jackson, to remove to Kingston, to admiister the Government. Colonel Prince, M. P., and Mr. Boswell, M. P., have been

# appointed Queen's Counsel.

The Hon. W. Morris's bill for repealing the Act under which the Council of King's College issued their Regulations for the District Schools has, if we read the Kingston Chronicle correctly, passed the Legislative Council. We should be glad hough we do not expect, to see it defeated, in the Assem Mr. Morris, we think, is misinformed when he states that "the Trustees of several District Schools, who belong to the Church f England, find fault with the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Council of King's College."

Lord Sydenham is going on favourably after his accident.—
An address of condolence to him, a most proper mark of respect for his office, was carried in the Assembly on Wednesday,—
Messrs. Viger, Barthe, Neilson, and R. Baldwin, refusing to

Mr. Dunscombe's Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, re-Specting the voluntary commutation of Feudal burthens and Seignorial rights, has been carried by a large majority. The prayer of the Address is that His Excellency would appoint a ommission of Enquiry, for the purpose of laying before the house, at another session, the means of framing a bill for the certain and speedy extinction of the Feudal Tenure, and of

substituting one more suited to the present times in its place.

The Legislative Council have passed a bill respecting Usury, which was read for the first time in the Assembly on Tuesday It enacts that it "shall and may be lawful to contract for, pay or receive for the use and forbearance of Money, lent or fo borne, after the passing of this Act, any rate of Interest which shall be agreed upon by parties to the contract, not exceeding the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and each and every law inconsistent with this enactment is hereby repealed: Provideo dways that this shall not extend, nor be construed to extend to any chartered or incorporated Bank, nor to any other copartnership or association carrying on the Banking business, who shall continue to be governed by the existing law: Provided also that in every case where Interest shall be payable on Money lent or forborne before the passing of this Act, and where no rate or no less rate than the present legal rate shall have been agreed upon by the parties, the rate to be paid shall be that now fixed by law: And provided also that nothing hereincontained shall prevent or change the effect of any law with regard to any thing done before the day of the passing of this Act, or shall render legal or valid any contract made after the said day which would otherwise be illegal or invalid from any cause except Usury, or to withdraw from the operation of the laws against Usury any such contracts in which a higher rate of Interest than eight per cent, per annum shall have been

The Toronto Herald states that a committee of the House of Assembly have reported in favour of the Parliament being held alternately at Quebec and Toronto, and that the report will be considered in committee of the whole house. The same paper says, that in addition to the tax of one per cent. upon Bank issues, it is proposed to tax all sales by auction one cent.—the present tax in U. Canada will then be reduced, and in L. Caanada, where no auction duty is levied, an equalized tax will be collected; the revenue from this tax is estimated at from six to ten thousand pounds per annum. It is also proposed to lay a tax upon distilleries in Lower, similar to that now levied in Upper Canada,

Governor Seward, the Kingston Chronicle says, has offered a reward of 900 dollars for the arrest of the notorious Lett.

# ASSIZES.

Western	Mr. Justic	E JONES.	Monday,	Sept.	13
London	London		. Wednesday	y , 66	22
Brock	Woodstock		Thursday,	66	30
	Mr. JUSTICE				
Wellington	Gueloh	MACACA	Thursday,	66	9
Talbot	Simcoe		Tuesday,	60	-14
Gore	Hamilton		Monday,	44	. 20

Mr. JUSTICE HAGERMAN. .....Niagara......Tuesday, Oct. 19 Niagara . .. Belleville ...... Tuesday, THE CHIEF JUSTICE. Monday, Sept. 13 Prince Edward ...... Picton ...... Monday, Midland ... .. Brockville ...... Monday, Oct. 4 Mr. JUSTICE MCLEAN. Perth. Monday, Sept. 20
L'Orignal Wednesday, 29 Ottawa ... .....Cornwall .............Monday, Oct. 11 Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY. 11 11 .. Toronto ...... Monday

TORONTO MARKETS, Sept. 8.—Fine Flour, & barrel, is from 25s: @ 27s. 6d.; Wheat, per bushel, 5s. @ 5s. 10d.; Hay, # ton, 65s. @ 0s.; Straw, per ton, 30s. @ 35s.; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 1d. @

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

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, 9th September, 1841.

### DENTAL SURGERY.

A V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to ambunce the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services.

Porcelan Term inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from scheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for file.

ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles.

Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

### DR. PRIMEOSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

MUSIC. MRS. GILKISON, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Singing, and the Guirak, has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Hamilton, Newgate Street, near to Bishop's Buildings.

Toronto, September 2, 1841.

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## SQUARE PIANO FORTE,

BY STODART & SON, LONDON: Cash Price £45, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toront SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

N THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added et of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on mtal Arithmetic, Federal Money, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, and and Foreign it Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. G. & J. GOUNLOCK, lately British teachers, of long experience textensive practice. This is the first of ā series, which they and to publish for the use of Schools in British America. They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz :—1. A ADING BOOK FOR BROINNERS, containing progressive lessons from Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural simple manner.

nd simple manner.

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

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

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

nickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

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

Terms moderate, 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, at

Boardors.

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

Toronto, 21st August, 1841. SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to announce, that their will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September. Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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

The Kingston Chronicle and Monircal Gazette will please give bove six insertions, and send their accounts to this office.

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

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

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

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

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
7-6in

Hamilton, 11th August, 1841. AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

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

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

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.
Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.
Te B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, Buchanan Harris & Co., who hold equally large and attractive essertments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and

On the 4th inst., the lady of Alexander Murray, Esq., of a laughter.
On the 4th inst., at Kingston, the lady of the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, of a son. MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Sandwich, on the 3rd September, by the Rev. William H. Hobson, of Chatham, W. D., the Rev. Alexander Pyne, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin, of the Township of Moore, W. D., to Emma Amelia, youngest daughter of John Sparke Esq., retired pay, Royal Sappers and Miners, and sister to Brevet Major Sparke, 2d I. Militia.

At St. James's Church, Hull, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. S. S. Strong, the Rev. Parsons J. Maning, Missionary at St. Sylvester, to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Farmer, Esq., Gatineau Falls, late of Sutton Maddock, Shropshire, England.

At Chippawa, on 1st September, by the Rev. W. Leeming,

Rector of Chippawa, John Forbes Esq., Assistant Surgeon, R. N., Knight of the Royal Spanish order of "Isabel la Catolica," to Anne, youngest daughter of Gilbert McMicking, Esq. DIED.

Near the mouth of the Columbia River, on the 8th of January last, Samuel Black Esquire, a chief Factor in the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company. The deceased was shot by an Indian of one of the tribes inhabiting that country, as an atonement, it is supposed, for the death of a Chief who fell a victim to a disease which baffled the skill of their "medicinemen," and was consequently ascribed by them to the "evil spirit of the whites."—Mr. Black went to the Indian country in 1802, in the service of Sir Alexander McKenzie & Co., and joined the North West Company's Service at the Coalition in 1805; was an active and intelligent man; and was on the eve of retirement from the Indian country when the savage and unprovoked act which caused his death, was committed

Drowned in the Bay, on the 1st inst., Montagu, youngest son of Mrs. Kelly, of this city. In the Township of Niagara, on the 1st inst., Cortland Secord Esq., aged 49.

Letters received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 10: Lord Bishop of Montreal; A. Bethune Jr. Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, add. sub.; D. H. Gesner Esq. P. M., rem.; J. Ruthven Esq., add. sub.; Rev. S. S. Woode