been made at 27s, and the uncertified could be had much under.

Wheat, 6s 6d to 7s; Flour, 27s to 27s 6d; Oatmeal, 20s; Pease, 28s; Pot-Ashes, 29s; Pearl-Ashes, 30s to 30s 6d; Prime-Mess Beef, 32s; Prime Mess Pork, 27s; uncertified, 23s; Butter, 54s; Lard, 39s.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. (From The London Times.) CANADIAN POLITICAL CONVICTS. Mr. ROEBUCK, in rising to bring forward the motion which appeared in his name upon the papers, said he felt the difficulty and the delicacy of the duty he had undertaken. He was aware that he might rouse prejudices rife both in that house and out of it, and that he might appear to be asking something approaching to an interference with the ordinary course of justice, which, however, he would be able to show was not the case; and he felt satisfied that the result of his statements would be, to convince reasonable men that his claim was not courters without the result of his statements would be, to convince reasonable men that his country. He was well aware of the impression produced on the country. those acting under the present government, Canada had been brought into a condition far better than it had been in for some years (hear), and hs was an vious to express his gratitude to the Administration for their just and wise policy in the colony. (Hear) He was most desirous of avoiding gentleman admitted to be of an unusual character, namely, to even the possibility of misconstruction, and the least appear-ance of offence, for sorry would be be thus to prejudice the hands of the House of Commons that grace and favour which, which had let rathe conviction in the mids of the prophetory where they do not have the prophetory of the proposal property of the prophetory of the prophet piety—percaded the colony, without one expression of ill-feeling, one chullition of party spirit on the part of those who shared in the general joy. (Hear.) One illustration of that moment there was no fear of the British population being them? He asked whether, by persons like these, they could possibly do harm by stepping out of the way, and restoring them to their native land? (Hear, hear.) He have reason to complain where was the remembrance of all asked, where would be the impolicy of such a measure? They might tell him, "You are interfering with due punishment."

He did not ask them whether it was due. He would ask if, in the face of day, the leaders of the insurrection were now in their council, how they could possibly deny that these misguided men should now be brought back to their own country?

(Hear, hear.) What did he see? He was not impossible to the inverted and a complaint where was the rememorance of an asked where would ask if, fering very moderate punishment for their crimes should be restored to society, and at once placed on an equal footing with those who had never swerved from their duty. (Hear, hear.) The hon, and learned gentleman said they were mostly French to society. (Hear, hear.) What did he see? He was not impeaching Canadians. M. Lafontaine—he never was a person who could have been impeached (hear, hear); but he was speaking of those who had now returned, and were walking in the streets Montreal, who were actually in the Assembly, and who had led on their peasants to revolt and insurrection. They were entirel under the protection of the law, which had exculpated them; but there they were, and glad he was to see it; but surely it was inconsistent with right that those men should by accident be brought back, and the uninstructed and helpless should be in Van Diemen's Land. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear,") Could there be any impolicy if the leaders he was speaking of—those who had now returned, and were back—and he not heard in the gallery. He then proceeded.) If he were to explain that, he should be telling the noble lord who these originated. (Hear hear.) There could be no meaning of the leaders were, and that was not what he wanted. He knew who they were, and would tell the noble lord privately if he wished it; but he believed, moreover, that in nine cases out of wine applied; and the whole of the hon and learned gentleten those unfortunate men had been sent out by mistake. man's speech was upon that—that it was in favor of the delu-(Hear, hear.) What, then, could be the impolicy of bringing back those men, whilst others, who were their leaders, were of the House. But the hon and learned gentleman would not even in the Assembly? The fact was, that from one end of deny that in speaking of those unhappy deluded men, they had the country to the other, if this compliment of justice and wisited upon them that punishment which ought to be visited the reintroduction into a peacemercy were granted, the people would become our friends for upon their leaders, and he said, "The leaders of these poor deconvicted felons. (Cheers.) mercy were granted, the people would become our friends for ever. It would bind them more strongly to us than by 10,000 bayonets,—they would defend the country again, as cil." they had twice before defended it, against invasion,-they would love us. If, however, it was refused, they would fear But the right honourable gentleman opposite had taken Lord STANLEY—The hon, and learned gentleman ought a better course—(hear, hear)—one that did him honour, and would do us good; for Canada, to be useful to us, must be people to revolt—who had been their leaders in rebellion—did to the praise of having effected a great change in the adminispeaceful, successful, and able to receive our surplus population now occupy places high in authority. and the produce of our labour. A responsible government

and wise policy, he asked them to put the coping stone to the work, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever bind them to us by the strongest ties of love and gratitude. (Hear.) He asked them, how could they deny what in fair ustice to their very helplessness, the extraordinary circumwork, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever bind them to us by the strongest ties of love and gratitude. (Hear.) He asked them, how could they deny what in fair 'ustice to their very helplessness, the extraordinary circumstances of the case, and the extraordinary necessity which compelled the adoption of military law, those unhappy men might well solicit? Under that law they had been expanished. But he hoped that when they had found that that lovel, on the case of those persons his argument, that of his honourable and learned triated. But he hoped that when they had found that that lovel, on the case of those persons his argument, that they had help mighed people—the French to take the merits of each individual case into consideration, he would not advise his hon. friend to press his motion to a division, if by so doing he ran any risk of rendering the government less disposed to conciliate the feelings and accede to the wishes of the people of Canada.

Mr. C. BULLER had never seen any notice of motion with deeper regret than that of his honourable and learned friend, because, though the entirely concurred with him in the tend to draw from the case of those persons his argument. loyal, quiet, brave, and high-minded people-the French Canadians, were about now to become their carnest supporters in that colony, the prayer he was about to make would not be enied, but that they would make one step in advance, and would grant the motion with which he now concluded, namely,

Lord STANLEY said he regretted that he felt it to be his claim was not contrary either to wisdom, justice, or policy. The was well aware of the impression produced on the house by the forcible and temperate manner in which the hon. and learned gentleman who had opened this question had emphatically stated, that unless Canada could be held by the affections of its papels it had better be religiously advertised as the country. The was well aware of the impression produced on the house by the forcible and temperate manner in which the hon. and learned gentleman who had opened this question had appealed to their feelings on the behalf of those who were now affections of its people, it had better be relinquished entirely. suffering under a sentence imposed upon them under extraor-(Hear, hear.) He was happy to say, that by the conduct of dinary circumstances [hear, hear]; but he must not shrink

ance of offence, for sorry would he be thus to prejudice the case he advocated, the case of unfortunate exiles—hundreds, he might say, who had been sent from their homes to a distant clime, as convicts, not under the ordinary course of law, but under the most illegal proceedings ever known in any country. After the departure of Lord Durham from Canada, when no amnesty had been granted, a second rebellion broke out, it would be recollected, in the colony, and an ordinance was passed by which it was virtually put under martial law. The common tribunals of the country were silenced; people were no longer tried by their peers, but by court martial. Let the house, then, understand that they were not called upon to interfere in the common course of justice, but simply to ask interfere in the common course of justice, but simply to ask the crown to exercise its peculiar prerogative of mercy, in behalf of those who had been expatriated under extraordinary this country, and that with the Administration as now formproceedings in extraordinary times. To understand and to ed in Canada the French Canadians-of whom the hon, and appreciate the causes which led to this rebellion, it must be learned gentlemen appeared exclusively to have spoken in the Appreciate the causes which led to this rebellion, it must be known what was the condition of the public mind in the colony. In some way or other (correctly or incorrectly, he would not say) there had arisen in the popular mind a feeling that the bulk of the Canadian popularion were regarded with irreconcileable hatred by the government—that there was a settled design (to use a cant phrase current there) to autifully a considered it, which Her Majesty had feeling as if their country had never existed, as if their country had never existed. Canadians, as if their country had never existed, as if their the motion of the hon, and learned gentleman, should recur to ancestors had never been linked to the colony by the dearest topics of differences and dissension, should revive the subject ancestors had never been linked to the colony by the dearest and closest of ties—as if, in fact, the colony had ever been English, and only English, in every thing. The time might scome when a description would be necessary of the acts which had led to this conviction in the minds of the people—when they would be held up to the reproach, reprobation, and ignominy they deserved; and the audacity and folly which add dictated them would be fully understood. Suffice it, however, for the present, to state, that the conviction had arisen, and that it created in the minds of the French population and that it created in the minds of the French population the deepest depression and despondency, so much so, that they felt that their only alternative, if they wished to escape with the British—a struggle, not of arms but of law—or otherwise to submit to be reckoned a servile race, and to

overhead by the dominant race interposed between themselves and the sea and communication with the mother country. Seventy years of sge, and once a member of the Council, had been arrested on suspicion. (Hear, hear, from Mr. C. Buller.)

"Hear, hear," cried the learned member for Liskeard, who, when he had the power of liberating the unfortunate gentleman had not done it. (A laugh, and "No, no," from Mr. Buller.) The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended—the suspension was removed; it was again suspended, when that anspension was thrown out. (Hear.) M. Viger was kept eighteen months in prison,—a long Canadian winter was part of that period. At the end of eighteen months, as he was brought in without any inquiry, so was he turned out without any explanation. He asked for a trial; it was refused: he asked for an explanation; none was given; he was in prison, he was fold to get out as he could. He was afterwards elected things it might be worth while to advert overwhelmed by the dominant race interposed between themhe was told to get out as he could. He was afterwards elected the province; but in admitting that principle he hoped the a member of the House of Assembly: and this man was hon, and learned gentleman would not be so unjust to the great placed in circumstances most likely to create a rancorous feel- body of French Canadians as to think that because they were placed in circumstances most likely to create a rancorous feeling in the mind of any human being: & change was made by Sir C. Bagot, and no man, from one end of the country to the other, was so eager as M. Viger to hush all exhibition of triumph, to repress all contumelious expressions, and to induce all men to forbear from every feeling, except that of being thankful for the change. He was the first to sid, and do all the received in carrying out the provided in carrying out the provided in carrying out the provided with the human learned and the received in the sould in carrying out the provided in carrying out the provided with the human learned contents. He he could in carrying out the new scheme; and then this old man, looking to the few days he had to live, and the joy now come to his countrymen, did that—and a touching triumph it was to the old man—and said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy are the countrymen, did that—and a four time to the countrymen, did that—and a touching triumph it was to the old man—and said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy are the countryment of the country new joined with the hon, and learned gentleman in the commendation had been evinced to the fairness—moderation—and temperature to the country new joined with the hon, and learned gentleman in the commendation had been evinced to the fairness—moderation—and temperature to the fairness—moderation and temperature to the fairness—moderation and temperature to the fairness and the fairness are the fairness and the fairness are the fairness and the fairness and the fairness are servant depart in peace." He was just the man of all others amongst them a most cautious abstinence from everything to show himself a leader of the people—calm, contented, and that would excite an angry feeling, and he did cordially expect thankful for the benefit of that change which had been granted that universal harmony would hereafter take the place of disto them for their piety, their gentleness, and loyalty. But to cord, and that the colony would increase in wealth and happiness. But if the doctrine of the hon. and learned gentleman to them, something still was wanting. In the midst of those were now to be adopted that because the French population had disturbances, many unhappy men were condemned to suffer been admitted to a share of the administration, that therefore ious punishments; almost all had been transported from those, whether French, British, or citizens of the United States, Canada to Van Diemen's Land: he did not ask by what who are now suffering the sentence of the law for an aggravated means: he was not blaming any one for that; but he was asking of the house, and of the government opposite, whether Majesty's free pardon and the benefit of a full amnesty and obthey thought they could by any possibility do any injury livion—he did say that those who in both Provinces had stood amongst the people he had described by bringing back these few loyally by the Crown (hear, hear)—those who boldly repelled the and unhappy men,—few, as regarded the population generally; HORDES of PLUNDERERS from the neighbouring States numerous, as regarded their friends, their wives, children, who entered Canada and burnt and destroyed the property, and hers, and sisters, whom they had left behind sacrificed the lives of many of Her Mujesty's Subjects-those

> Mr. ROEBUCK-I said they were mostly peasants. Lord STANLEY-Well, then, if they were not mostly of French Canadians, where was the argument of the hon. and learned gentleman who complained that the pressure upon them ntirely led to this state of disaffection?
> Mr. ROEBUCK was sure the noble lord did not intend to

why they entered into a state of rebellion.

Lord STANLEY certainly thought that every hon, gentle-man who had just heard what the learned gentleman had said would have thought he was speaking in favor of the of—those who had now returned, and were back—and he could put his finger upon them, he could name them—if they were now in Montreal— (The honourable member was here interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom the properties of the pressure upon them. interrupted by an observation from Lord Stanley, which was injury, this offence, which the hon, and learned gentleman could not at the same time assent to a motion which had for its object the interposition of an undiscriminating mercy, and the reintroduction into a peaceful country of a body of those

Mr. ROEBUCK-I never said one word of the kind. the right honourable baronet had given; not in name, but in fact: he had adopted no stratagem, no means to keep them down, or to corrupt them; but he had said, at least the "those whose leaders are now in our councils" (hear, hear); his hon. friend was quite right in including all those persons Queen's representative had said, "We have a majority in and then the hon, and learned gentleman qualified it by the ex- in his motion. It was the opinion of many of the best in-Queen's representative had said, we have a majority in and then the house, but unless we choose to govern you by 14,000 ception of M. Lafontaine, and said, "but when I make use of formed men in Lower Canada, that it would be wise for the bayonets, the French people of Canada, by their leaders, must this expression, I do not mean to include M. Lafontaine, against Government thus to put the finishing stroke to the policy they

tend to draw from the case of those persons his argument, that while the Government seized upon the inferior victims they allowed to pass with impunity those who from their superior station ought to have been also executed (hear:) and, whatever all traces of the late disturbances in Canada,—still he could all traces of the late disturbances in Canada,—still he could fault the hon, gentleman might have had to find with the ad- not but think that his honourable and learned friend has would grant the motion with which he now concluded, namely, "That her Majesty might humbly be addressed, to extend to that unfortunate fragment of the community to which he had alluded that mercy which was the brightest ornament of her prerogative, and that they might be restored to their friends and families in their own country." (Hear.)

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord STANLEY said he regretted that he felt it to be his that her would naving been suppressed in a short time by Sir object to the motion of the present or of former Governments in Canada, to say that there was any great severity in the punishments, or that the penalties inflicted were, under the circumstances, disproportionate. The rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in the world naving been suppressed in a short time by Sir object to the motion of his honourable and learned triend nad taken a course by no means calculated to attain the object he head in view. It was, of course, with the greatest reluctance were, under the circumstances, disproportionate. The rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in view. It was, of course, with the referred to any of the circumstances connected with the rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in view. It was, of course, with the greatest reluctance were, under the circumstances, disproportionate. The rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in view. It was, of course, with the referred to a course by no means calculated to attain the object he would navie be vested to the world in view. It was, of course, with the referred to a course by no means calculated to attain the object he would navie a course by no means calculated to attain the object he would navie a course by no means calculated to attain the object he he would navie a course by no means calculated to attain the object he world navie and in view. It was, of course, with the referred to a course by no means calculated to at rebellion no persons were put upon their trial. In June, 1838, the rebellion having been suppressed in a short time by Sir John Colborne, now Lord Scaton, Lord Durham thought it advisable to take the most merciful view of the case, and passed a general amnesty as regards all persons who had taken part in the rebellion in Lower Canada, with the exception of the eight persons to whom the hon, member referred, and also of 16 others, who having fled from justice, were called on by proclamation to take their trial, and failing to do so, became subject to the penalty of outlawry and attainder. These were all the penalties that resulted to individuals on account of the Lower Canadian rebellion of 1837 and 1838. In 1839 the rebellion in Upper Canada took place, and there were two executions in consequence of it. The parties executed were named Lount

others among the convicted persons, whose cases were more were almost inaudible, owing to the noise occasioned by memstrong than those of the persons to whom he had referred; but bers leaving the house. We understood him to contend that what he did complain of was, that the honorable gentleman made no distinction between the ignorant peasant of Lower Canada, struggling, under mistaken views, for relief from unknown grievances, and those persons who, consulting nothing but their rown treasonable dispositions, their lawless wishes, and their thirst for blood and plunder, did, without any palliand their thirst for blood and plunder their thirst for blood and plunder their thirst for blood and plunder their thirst for ting cause, invade a peaceful province, and deluge a whole country with blood. As a responsible adviser of the Crown, he [Lord Stanley] could not advise her Majesty to take the knowledged that the noble Lord had pointed out one error in case of those persons into consideration. An address of the Legislature of Canada strongly recommended her Majesty to extend an set of amnesty to all parties concerned in the late as the noble Lord designated them, to be dealt with on separate rebellion. But as the hon gentleman stopped short of this, he should have gone further still. Why did he ask for an amnesty towards those alone who, having given offence, were now suffering the penalty of their offences? Why did he not extend his demand on behalf of those who, from fear of the possible consequences of their actions, suffered a voluntary of the consequences of the exile, and had never appeared at all to take their trial? Why did he limit it to one class, and that the most guilty of all? The Canadian Legislature recommended an amnesty to all, as be had said; but the death of Lord Sydenham prevented that

from Sir Charles Bagot. On its receipt he wrote to Sir Charles Bagot, pointing out the number of persons who were compromised in different degrees in the late rebellion,-those who were under attainder and outlawry for not coming in to take their trial,—those who were excepted from the amnesty, though not convicted of any crime, -many also in the province, against whom no steps had been taken, but in favor of whom it also in favor of whom the honorable member's motion was now made, without any distinction of their degrees of guilt. Some of these had been transported for seven years, some for fourteen, and some for the period of their natural lives. The sentences of some had been commuted, although their offences were of the most aggravated kind—such as warranted the Crown in on behalf of these different persons, to interfere with the prerogative of mercy, and ask the Crown to grant pardon to all, without inquiry, and without any discrimination of their different degrees of guilt. [Hear.] He hoped he had not said any thing that could imply a doubt on his part of the truth of that effusion of loyal feeling on the part of the population of Lower Canada, to which recent events had given rise. He did not approving of the course which circumstances had rendered it necessary for Sir Charles Bagot to pursue; but, at the same time, he was loath, at the very moment when we were taking such steps-when we were giving to the Canadians the practical benefits of a free constitution, that we should couple with it an act which would amount to a triumph of sedition and treasonwhich would bring back those persons, whether they were Canadians or British or those who had been Americans, who had justly subjected themselves to the penalty of the law and with regard to whom her Majesty would not, be left to form a judgment of nderstand him; but he never uttered one syllable to show they entered into a state of rebellion.

The stand him; but he never uttered one syllable to show they entered into a state of rebellion.

The standard of the nature and degree of their several offences and the punishment they had already undergone. He did hope and trust that the House of Commons would not, in regard to such persons, attempt to take the function and prerogative of mercy out of the hands of the Crown, and, by interfering in cases where gradations of offences and punishment existed, and no unjust punishments had been inflicted, at the same time compromise political affairs in Canada. (Hear, hear.) For these teasons he did hope the house would not agree to the motion of the hon gentleman, while her Majesty was prepared to receive representations in each individual case (hear, hear), and to act with the utmost leniency towards these persons who were in the colonies: and here he might add, that out of those who were convicted those who were not imprisoned had tickets of leave, which amounted to comparative freedom.

Mr. HUME said, Sir Charles Bagot had expressed a hope Mr. ROEBUCK—I said the leaders of the people, not of the Hume) thought it was a fair interpretation of that sentiment that Sir Charles Bagot thought there ought to be a general amnesty. The individuals convicted had been the victims of tration of the colony. The noble lord objected to this motion, that there were different classes of crimes. Of course there

While this was the view taken by her Majesty's advisers he

must increase. Considerable sales of prime mess pork have be in my councils." That language had not been used before; whom all the world knows there was not sufficient evidence to had commenced there. The only fault he would find with the be in my councils." That language had not been used before; but the French Canadians had now been admitted, by their leaders, into the council, and in carrying out that great benefit and wise policy, he asked them to put the coping stone to the work, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever work, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever work in my councils." The only fault he would had with the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the French Canadians had now been admitted, by their bring forward a charge, or even the shadow of a suspicion."—

Then the hon, gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the more world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the Standard of the original forward a charge, or even the shadow of a suspicion."—

Then the hon, gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the more world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the same time government would be if they hesitated to carry out completely the work they had commenced there. If he ofly fault he would had with the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the same time government would be if they hesitated to carry out completely the work they had commenced there. The only fault he would had with the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the sumch that the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the sumch that the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the sumch the sumch that the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to be a suspicion."—

Then the hon, gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to the sumch that the would be in the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to the standard to the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to the world knows there was not sumcted to the world knows the world knows the

> Upper Canada took place, and there were two executions in consequence of it. The parties executed were named Lount and Matthews—persons who were taken in open rebellion under the most aggravated circumstances.
>
> Mr. ROEBUCK—No, no.
>
> Lord STANLEY (not noticing the interruption.)—In June, 1838, just at the time Lord Durham was proclaiming the ammers y in Lower Canada, there came another irruption from the United States; and in course of the summer, there were two other irruptions of Patriots and Sympathizers, as they ealled themselves. A considerable number of persons were taken in arms against the Crown, and a number of persons were marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity one person, and only one was executed on account of them. Four others there were who were taken in arms under most aggravated circumstances and were governors had done, in unwere taken in arms under most aggravated circumstances and supposed in a strong the two provinces. On the contrary, he was bound there publicly to give his strongest approving testimony to the policy which had recently been pursued in Canada. He was a fixed he should only do it harm in the eyes of a majority of that House, if he were to say that he claimed a portion of the credit for others; but he regarded it as the natural consequence of the union of the two provinces,—["Hear, hear," from Lord Stanley],—thus settling those unhappy questions of nationality that had given rise to the disturbances in one of those provinces, and adding strength to the local Legislature. This it was, which had recently been pursued in Canada. He was afraid he should only do it harm in the eyes of a majority of that House, if he were to say that he claimed a portion of the credit for others; but he regarded it as the natural consequence of the union of the two provinces,—["Hear, hear," from Lord Stanley],—thus settling those unhappy questions of nationality that had given rise to say that he claimed a portion of the event of say that he claimed a portion of the event of say that he cyes of should meet the new necessities imposed upon him,—whether he was to conduct affairs as former governors had done, in unavailing and mischievous opposition to the will and power of that their sentence should be commuted to transportation for life. Those persons were four of those ior whom the hon, member asked for an undiscriminating act of amnesty on the part of the Crown. A general amnesty was afterwards passed in October, 1838, with the exception, as in the case of Lower Canada, of 61 persons who did not come in to take their trials. Those several acts of amnesty were passed, the one in the month of June, and the other in the month of October, 1838; and certainly at that period no man could have said that there had been any great severity of punishment on the part of the Crown.—Yet what followed? Why, on the 3d of November in the same year, there broke forth simultaneously an irruption into Lower year, there broke forth simultaneously an irruption into Lower Canada and a rebellion within the province, and an invasion of Upper Canada by persons from the United States. (Hear, hear.)
>
> Not a fortnight elapsed before the whole country was again in a flame; and before the winter the colony was made a scene of could be found in the country for so arduous an office—he saw in the same and pointment which her Majestry's Ministers had lately made—an appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had lately made—in the resulting from a wise selection of the very fittest person that could be found in the country for so arduous an office—he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the fitter administration of the analysis the province; and he looked to the followed:
>
> The wint followed? Why, on the 3d of November in the same years and helpoked to the fitter administration of the analysis the province; and helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had helpoked to the future with equal security her appointment which her Majestry's Ministers ha horrors at the thought of which the mind recoiled, and which he (Lord Stanley) would not disgust and weary the house by describing. (Hear.) But even under these aggravated cirthe house engaged in a morderous, predatory, and odecaneering warfare. Such were the persons on whose behalf the house would never again be called upon to interfere with the subject. Under these circumstances, he did hope this criminately the prerogative of mercy—(Hear, hear, hear)—He (Lord Stanley) did not mean to say that there were not Mr. ROEBUCK made some observations in reply, which

Mrs. Southey (formerly so well known as Caroline Bowles) to Mrs. Sigourney, gives a lamentable picture of the present state of this distinguished man, the Poet Laureate of England: You desire to be remembered to him who sang of Thalaba the wild and wondrous tale.' Alas! my friend, the dull cold address from reaching this country, and it was only in November of the last year that he (Lord Stanley) received a copy of ear of death is not more insensible than his, my dearest husband's, to all communications from the world without. Scarcely can I keep hold of the last poor comfort of believing that he still knows me. The almost complete unconsciousness has not been of more than six months' standing, though more than two years have elapsed since he has written even his name. After the death of his first wife, 'Edith,' of his first against whom no steps had been taken, but in favor of whom it was desirable to extend the elemency of the Crown, and those shaken. Yet for the greater part of a year that he spent with me in Hampshire, my former home, it seemed perfectly re-established; and he used to say, 'it had surely pleased God that the last years of his life should be happy.' But the Almighty's will was otherwise. The little cloud soon appeared, which was in no long time to overshadow all. In the blackness of its shadow we still live, and shall pass from under inflicting the severest penalty of the law; yet it was proposed on behalf of these different persons, to interfere with the preroof my life is, that which I verily believe keeps the life in me,

Civil Intelligence.

the guardianship of my dear, helpless, unconscious husband."-

GENERAL SUMMARY. Sir Charles Bagot, we fear, remains without any material

We have inserted the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion entire. Lord Stanley's speech will be read with interest: it does not ommend Sir Charles Bagot's policy very heartily, but yet it sanctions it in the main.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. Palmer's new house, adjoining that occupied by the Receiver General, has been fitted up for His Excellency's tem-Meetings have been held in various parts of the Province

to present addresses to Sir Charles Bagot and to Sir Charles Metcalfe: the results of these proceedings we will group together, and present at one view, next week. Suffice it to say, for the ent, that the ministerialists have generally failed. In this city, an Address, got up at a private meeting, has been handed round for signature. It has emanated from the Radicals, and is carried about by that party. It expresses gratitude to Sir Charles Bagot, -a feeling shared n by very few who assisted in putting down the rebellion

of 1837. It is absurd to call this the voice of the citizens of The Mirror has expressed regret for the article, of which we quoted a part last week.

We are taken to task for condemning the bestowal of £100, by the Niagara District Council, upon Mr. Thorburn, and represented as having done so because that gentleman is a Radical. This is a mistake; we object to paying Wardens in toto. To give a salary to the Warden is, in our opinion,

to lead to the office becoming elective; and when the office is

once elective, political bias, and not character and fitness, will

be the main recommendations in a candidate. A man fit to be Warden or Member ought to be in no need of pecuniary

assistance from the public purse, towards defraying the duties THE NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Magara Clerical Association.

The Members of this Association are hereby reminded, that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th days of April next. The Brethren, with their Church wardens, are also requested to meet at the Church of St. John's, Stamford, on Tuesday the 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to attend the Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary N. C. A.

Richmond, 25th Feb, 1843.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of April, at the residence of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Toronto.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary H. D. C. A.

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Monday, the 3rd DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

JOHN KENT, Secretary Toronto, March 30, 1843.

London, Brock, Calbot & Muron Church Society. THE Managing Committee of this Association will meet on Tue the 4th April, at St. Paul's Church, London. 21st March, 1843.

PUBLIC NOTICE I S hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Office, in Kings on, until Monday, the Tenth day of April, now next ensuing, from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting for the erection of a

Protestant Episcopal Church, At the INDIAN SETTLEMENT, in the Township of TYENDE.

At the INDIAN SETTLEMENT, in the Township of TYENDI NAGA, near to the Parsonage House and site of the old Church, conformity to certain plans and specifications, which may be seen a any time, on application at the Indian Office, between the house of teo 'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P.M., or at the office of J. G. Howard Esq., Architect, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due performance of the work. ne work.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,

Chief Supermendent Indian Affa
Indian Office, Kingston, 21st March, 1843.

269 FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PEW No. S3, situate in the Nave of St. James's Church, this City. Apply to— WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

Toronto, 23rd March, 1843.

GREGORIAN CHANTS.

American Edition,—Price 3s. 3d.

JUST RECEIVELS, and for sale at the Depository of the Church
Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 141 King Street, and by
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King street.

SCHOOL BOOKS. & W. ROWSELL have constantly on hand a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS of the LATES and most approved ENGLISH EDITIONS, including all those in use at UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Batin and Greek.

Latin.

Horace (Anthon's), Howard's Select Latin Phrases, Howard's Introductory Latin Exercises, Lempricre's Classical Diction-ary (abridged by Park), London Vocabulary, Latin and English. Adams' Lationes Selectæ, Barker's Cicero, Cato Major, licero de Officiis (by Housinger) English, Ovid's Metamorphoses(Bradley) Ovid's Metamorphoses(Bradley)
Ovid's Epistles,
Phoédrus (by Bradley),
Plautus (Valpy),
Saliust (Mattaire's),
Saliust (Mattaire's),
Saliust (Anthon's),
Scriptores Romani,
Sclections from Virgil,
Steps to Sense Verses,
Terence's Adrian (Valpy),
Valpy's Elegantice Latinæ,
Valpy's Latin Delectus,
Valpy's Virgil,
Westminster Latin Grammar,
Westminster Latin Accidence,
Pitman's Excerptae Foetis. Dymock's Latin Dictionary, Dymock's Cæsar, Ellis' Latin Exercises,

Toronto, March 29, 1843.

(Eton), Exempla Minora,

Greek. Boss Greek Ellipses (by Seager Burgess Initia Homerica, Clarke's Homer, 2 vols. Euripides Medea, Howard's Greek Exercises, Howard's Greek Vocabulary, Major's Euripides (Hepula) Greek Testament by Dakin. Dawson's Greek Lexicon to New velii Greek Lexicon, Wright's Greek Lexicon (pocket Major's Euripides (Hecuba) Nelson's Greek Exercises, Valpy's Homer, Viger's Greek Idioms,

Collectanea Græca Majora, v. 1. Analecta Græca Minora, Valpy's Greek Delectus, "Exercises, Brasse's Edipus Rex, Dr. McCaul's Greek Metres. Bloomfield's Matthiæ's Greek

In 2 vols., imp. 8vo., closely printed, price £1 10s. THE VOICE OF THE CHURCE. This work con tains a large and varied collection of Treatises, Tracts, Sermons, by the older Divines; tra-slations from the Fathers; Biography urch History; interspersed with Poetry, Anecdotes, and short Theo tian Sacrifice.—Waterland on Regeneration.—Sufferings of the Cler during the Great Rebellion, from Walker.—Spelman on Church with a History of the Fate of Sacrilege.—Stanley's Faith and Practiof a Church-of-England Man:—Correspondence between Charles and Henderson.—Bishop Morton's Confession of Faith.—Beverlige Scriptural Rule for the Government of the Church.—Characters for Fuller's "Holy State,"—Patrick on the Christian Priesthood—Kerley Church (1998). Joly on Baptism.—Bingham on Divine Worship in the Ancien Chârce,—Patrick on Tradition—Jones (of `ayland) on the Church—Life of Rev. J. Bold.—Original Translations from St. Bernard Chrysostom, Theodoret, Irenæus, Athanasius, Gregory, &c.; togethe with a large collection of Theological Extracts, Ancedotes, and Poetry London J. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square.

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL,
March 16, 1843. 163, King Street, Toronto.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES,

IN ONE VOLUME, OCTAVO, CONSISTING OF-Watson's Apology for Christianity. Watson's Apology for the Bible.

Paley's Evidences of Christianity.

Paley's Hora Pauling.

Jenus's View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion.

le's Short and Easy Method with Jews.

didler's Plain Reasons for heing a Christian.

ellow's Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul.

pbell's Dissertations on Miracles.

block's Trial of the Witnesses, with the Sequel to the Trial.

t, on the Resurrection. With Prefatory Memoirs, by the Rev. J. S. MEMES, L.LD.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. JUST PUBLISHED, CURIM CANADENSES,

THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS. BEING A POEM,

DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copious notes explanatory and historical, and an Appendix of much useful Itur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum

Procumbunt pieee: sonat icta securibus ilex, Fraxineæque trabes: cuneis et fissile robur Scinditur: advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.—Virgil. BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS. Price 6s. 3d. bound in cloth.
H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, March 29, 1843.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyand Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL,

W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. NOMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for e guidance of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with ne notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full nd copy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig. Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamil-ton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald. Toronto, 30 h March, 1843 THE EVERY BOY'S BOOK,

BRITISH CONSTITUTION,

JOHN GEORGE BRIDGES. PRICE, 2s. 6d. The above Work is now ready, and the Subscribers to it are respec fully informed that it can be had, on application at the Store of M. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 163, King Street.

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR, OR CABINET. A NEW YEAR'S NUT TO CRACK. BY JUNIUS JUVENAL, JUNIOR.

All Demagogues are tyrants when in place, When out—the willest of the serpent-race; Those—like McKenzie—raised to Great Lord Mayor, These—Satan whispering bland—for Eve's despair!—J. J. J. Hamilton: Printed for the Proprietor—and sold by all Booksellers. 1843. Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence. 287

Information Wanted. OF EDWARD McGENNIS, who sailed from Cork last Spring, to Canada West. Please direct to the Subscriber, at Napanee Post-Office.

ROBERT McGENNIS.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. S. S. WOOD, A. M., Rector of Three Rivers, Eastern Canada, is disposed to undertake the education of a limited number of Boys together with his own Sons.

WANTS A SITUATION,

A PRACTICAL FARMER, from Dorsetshire, (England), either to manage a Farm for a Gentleman, or in a Mill or Store where Grain and Pork are purchased, the Advertiser having a thorough knowledge of both. Salary not so much an object, as permanent employment.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, King Street, Toronto.

MR. BEAUMONT, SURGEON, TELLOW of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London-Member of the Royal College of Surgeons—late Surgeon to the Islington and Farringdon Dispensaries (of London), AT HOME DAILY FOR CONSULTATIONS FROM TEN TILL TWELVE, LOT STREET, NEAR SPADINA AVENUE.

Toronto, February 22, 1843.

LONDON MUSTARD.

The Subscribers have for Sale at their Stores, S Cases, I ib Bottles, Double Superfine
6 Do. & B Bottles, MUSTARD.
8 Do. I ib Bottles... Second quality do., from the House of
Messrs, J. & J. COLMAN, of London, and are engaged to be perfectly
fresh and good.
To close Sale of the lot before the Spring importations, they are
determined to sell them at very reduced prices.

Market Buildings, 17th March, 1843. WILLIAM GAMBLE & Co.

400 BOXES Superior Country made YOUNG HYSON, for Toronto, 2nd March, 1843.

T. CLARKSON & Co. 297-Im

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM STOCK AND OTHER EFFECTS.

AND OTHER EFFECTS.

THERE will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Farm on Queenston I Heights on TUESDAY the 28th of April next, and the following days, the whole Farm Stock, Farming Implements, and a quantity of Household Furniture, the Property of Dr. Hamitrox, of Queenston Heights, consisting of 6 powerin! Work Horses: 1 do. do. Filly: 1 Sadale or Harness Horse: 1 Pony Marc and her Filly: 14 very superior Cows, and 30 Young Cattle, composed chiefly of thorough-bred Short-horned Durhams, with correct Herd-book Pedigrees, and imported Ayrshires. well worthy of attention; Berkshire Pigs: a small nock of good Sheep, principally South Downs; Wag ons, Carts, Sleighs, Iron Ploughs (Scorch), Harrows, Roller, Household Furniture, and whatever else may appear.

Also one thorough-bred Horse and one thorough-bred Mare (the Mare imported by Mr. Simmonds of Ancaster), the property of W. H. Dickson, Esq.

Dickson, Esq.
The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock, and liberal credit will be given on approved security.

The Farm (Two Hundred Acres under cultivation) is to be Let for a term of years.

No letters on this subject will be replied to, unless free of postage.

Queenston Heights, 6th March, 1843.

298-5i

BANK STOCK. \mathbf{F}^{OR} SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America. Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842. LAND SCRIP. A NY persons having Land Scrip to dispose of, will find a purchaser, by applying to the subscribers,

STRACHAN & CAMERON.
Barristers, King Street, Toronto.

BUILDING LOTS.

LEVEN splendid BULDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a rulle from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price externals low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

ALSO To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with 0 acros of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. 277-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842 FORWARDING FOR 1843.

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Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from the tibeve places.

MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montread, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S .- All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. & December 23, 1842, 285-6m TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, HOME DISTRICT.

In Adjourned General Quarter Sessions, ORDERED—That the Magistrates of the Home District (County of York) be specially summuned to attend on the first day of the next General Quarter Sessions (4th April), at the hour of 10, A. Magfor the purpose of remodelling and increasing the Divisions of the District, under the Division Court Act, and for the purpose of ap-

Extracted from the Journals. GEO. GURNETT, Clerk Peace, H. D. Toronto, 7th March, 1843.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. H. & W. ROWSELL.

HAVE this day opened for their Business the STORE lately occupied by MESS S. BRYCE, McMURRICH, & Co., No. 163, King Street,

next door to Mr. T. Rigney, where they have a large and well-assorted Stock of-BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Book-binding in all its branches; Copperplate Engraving and Printing, Book and Job Printing, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Toronto, 2nd March, 1843. TO LET. The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings.

KING STREET TORONTO,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL,

No. 163, KING STREET. THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given as early as may be desired.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the ToHowing days, viz:

Via Halifax, on Monday, the 17th April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Via Boston, on Sunday, the 23rd April, at 6 o'clo k. P. M.

CHAS. BERCZY, P. M.

Post Office, Toronto, February 27, 1843.

BIRTHS. At the Parsonage, Fencion Falls, on the 11th instant, the Lady of the Rev. T. Fidler, of a daughter.

At the Carrying Place, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Mockridge (Divnity Student), of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd Instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Francis Smith, Brassfounder, to Miss Hannah Rose, second and youngest daughter of Mr. John Rose, Belthanger, all of this city.

At Niagara, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. T. Creen, Mr. David Petrie, to Isabella R., widow of the late Mr. Francis Proctor, both of MARRIED.

Petrie, to Isabella R., widow of the late Mr. Francis Proctor, both of Niagara.

On the 15th instant, at Emily Church, Cavada West, by the Rev. William Maw Shaw, Hugh Grey Hamilton, Esq., of Cobourg, fourth surviving son of the late Thomas Hamilton, Esq., of Black Rock, County of Leitrim, Itelaud, to Mary Jane, only child of Robert Dickson, Esq., of Dicksonville, Canada, and formerly of Castle Cool, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

At Peterboro, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Mr. William Curry, merchant, to Susanna Louisa, second daughter of Mr. Charles Hale, of Cavan.

On the 23rd instant, at Vaudreuil, by the Rev. Janes Pyke, John G. M. Tavish, Esq., Hudson's Bay Company, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cameron, Esq., Ballenlish, N.B.

DIED.

of Alexander Cameron, Esq., Ballenlish, N.B.

DIED.

At his residence in the Township of Thurlow, on the 21st of February, last, John Canniff, at the advanced age of 86 years and 29 days. The deceased was born in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, State of New York, on the 21st of February, 1755; from which place he removed with his father's family to Fishkill, in the same State, where the whole of the family resided till the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1776. His father, who was strongly attached to the Monarchy, suffered much persecution, and was, in consequence thereof, compelled to take refuge under the protection of the British, by removing to Long, Island, where the deceased remained till the peace between the two countries was proclaimed. After which he removed to Nova Scotia, but soon after returned to Long Island, and 25cm thence to Canada, where he remained till the time of his death. He was among the earliest settlers of this coun ry, and shared in the har iships and privations necessarily falling to the lot of those who settle in a new country, but by his industry and perseverance, he acquired a large share of this world's treasure. He lived to see a large and numerous offspring even to the third generation. What has been said of the father, may be justly sa'd of the deceased, that he was strongly attached to, and a warm and consistent supporter of the British cause in this Province; and proved himself to be so, by a long and continued course of consistent and uniform conduct. His last onte recorded in favour o' the Conservative cause at the last contest at the Hastings Election, The deceased was brought up in, and was strongly attached to, and a warm and devoted supporter of the Church, and was initiated into its holy membership by baptism, at an early age, and retained his love for it unshaken and unabating till the time of his death. His only hope and confined were placed on the meritorious death and intercession of his blessed Redeemer, His remains were followed to the g ave by a large

LETTERS rec ived during the week ending Thursday, March 36th :-Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.; P. M. North Port, rem.; Rev. J. Deacon, rem.; A. Davidson, Esq. rem.; Mrs. Cochrane, rem. in full, Vol. 5; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub., [many thanks; we get the l. E. J.]; P. M. Montreal; Rev. W. Brethour, rem.; Rev. E. Denroche; P. M. Peterboro; P. M. Norval; F. Griffin, Esq.