

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 17.—The steamship Asia from Liverpool on the 8th inst. and Queenston on the 9th passed this point at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. The dates are two days later than those already recorded.

The London Globe announces, apparently on authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received, giving an assurance to the statement that the American conscription was a menace to England. It says there is no interruption of the general amity between the two countries.

The Confederate loan on the 7th was quoted at 27 and 25 discount.

Specimens of cotton grown in Java had been received equal to fair middling American.

Several tenders have been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for laying their new cable.

The three Powers, England, France and Austria, have agreed to send a common note to Russia.

Another new iron-clad ram building for Russia in England has been hurried off to Russia incomplete.

The Vienna and Warsaw railway has been seized for the transportation of troops for one week.

The Paris Bourse was again excited. Rentes had declined 3/8 per cent.

It is reported that Prussia declines to meet with the German Kings.

The India mails were forwarded by the Asia.

In London the funds were weaker. The Asia has 116 passengers.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Cotton closed firm and upward. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm. Consols closed at 92 1/2.

American Stocks—Lite 70 to 71; Illinois Central 16 to 15 discount.

The London Morning Star having repeated the statement of the New York Herald, that the Federal conscription is avowedly a menace to England, the Globe announces that no authentic intelligence has been received giving the slightest assurance of probability.

The Globe continues:—Although the American Government expects from our own action interference with the fitting out of war vessels which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two countries, and in the face of the language held towards us in the name of the authorities of Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration menacing us as that set forth.

The Confederate loan rallied on the 6th inst. to 24 and 21 discount, and relapsed on the 7th to 25 discount.

Half the samples of Java cotton received at Rotterdam were grown from New Orleans seed.

The committee of eight appointed by the English Government to investigate the question of a submarine telegraph, had signed a certificate favorable to the laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The London Times says it is said that the three Powers have agreed to send a common despatch to Russia, to be accompanied by separate despatches from each to their respective representatives; and unless Russia makes some sign of yielding a diplomatic rupture will be announced as pending.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from Warsaw states that in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburg a Council of War had been held in that city. At its termination notice was given to the Warsaw and Vienna Railroad to the effect that for the space of one week they should suspend public traffic and prepare all their carriages for the conveyance of troops.

AUSTRIA.

At a Cabinet Council held at Vienna the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although the six points are maintained in both.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse had again been influenced by the energetic efforts of the war party. Rentes declined on the 7th instant 3/8 per cent.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about to review the army of Paris and the national guards.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds weaker, and in sympathy with the Paris Bourse and speculative operations demand for discount was more active, and rates of the bank continued on an increasing scale. There was an influx of gold owing to the rates of exchange.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, August 9.—The advices from America by the Persia are regarded as more favorable to the South, and the protraction of the war is calculated upon.

The Confederate cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24 to 22c discount.

COMMERCIAL.

The weekly cotton market was published in the *Hibernian's* despatch.

Liverpool breadstuffs market generally quiet and steady. Flour quiet and steady at 2 1/2 to 2 1/4.

Provision market generally buoyant.—Beef firm. Pork tending upward.—The inferior qualities improving most. Bacon advancing, and quoted at an advance of 6d to 4s. Lard active, and advanced 6d.

Short dresses are said to be coming into fashion, and next winter nothing else will be seen in the *grands salons* of Paris.—*Count's Journal*.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Negroes used by the rebels as soldiers are to be allowed \$5 for each United States musket, \$25 for each United States horse, \$50 for each United States negro killed or captured by them, and \$50 for each scalp of a United States white officer commanding negro soldiers.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Herald says a circular is going round the city and streets calling for a convention at Rochester during the present month, to express extreme Copperhead sentiments. It announces that the leading men from the border States will be present.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac correspondence says that Lee's infantry are said to be all south of the Rapidan, and his cavalry still scout between that river and the Upper Rappahannock. Polk's division has reinforced him from Bragg's army, and an equal number have left him for Charleston.

On our side there is little sign of an advance. Lee is too strongly posted for an attack by our present force, and the heat is so great that the men are not required to drill, much less to march.

The rebels are building numerous additional batteries on James Island, and we will have to encounter one hundred more guns than Dupont had. They are also guiding interior lines of defence close to the city. Not less than seven thousand troops have landed on Morris Island last week from the North.

Under date of 5 o'clock, p.m., on the 10th, he says Gen. Gillmore has notified Admiral Dahlgren that he will be in readiness to commence the assault on the 13th.

The navy is all ready, so fighting will commence on that day. The greatest confidence is felt as to the result. The fall of Sumter, Wagner, and Cumming's Point is regarded as a certainty in from two to six hours.

A deserter from Wagner says two-thirds of the rebels have been removed from Sumter and mounted on James Island, and that the fall of Sumter is regarded by the rebels as a certainty, the damage done by the monitors in April rendering the possibility of holding Sumter not to be thought of.

The deserter says Sumter was on the point of surrendering when the monitors withdrew.

We are shelling night and day. Fort Johnson keeps up a brisk fire, and our wooden gunboats go in every day and shell the rebels. At night the rebels shell our land batteries, and we shell them in return.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Despatches are received from Admiral Dahlgren to-day. They are principally of a business character and not, therefore, proper for publication. From the preparations made by himself and Gen. Gillmore, as stated by these officers, the prospect of success in the pending attack on the enemy's fortifications is in the highest degree encouraging.

His representations are of such a character as to admit of but little if any doubt of a triumphant result.

New York, August 14.—By private advices to July 30th, from San Salvador, we learn that General Barrios has gained some advantage over his enemy, Carrera of Guatemala, notwithstanding the conduct of the traitor Gonzalez. The Guatemalan troops, since their conflict with him, had suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and were so much demoralized that about one-third of their force deserted and marched home.

Carrera also found himself deceived by the representations of the would-be president Dueros and the priests. Instead of joining him the people had rallied around Barrios in the capital, who, knowing the condition of Guatemalan, sent out General Catenas to attack them, and he succeeded in driving them back, capturing the cannon lost by the defection of Gonzalez, also some siege guns of Carrero's. General Barrios was at the head of 4,000 men, and was being daily re-inforced, and he had confidence in re-establishing himself in a firmer footing than ever, as also that Carrera would never be able to invade Salvador again, if driven out a second time.

The revolutionary part of Mearaqua, under Chamorro, had been defeated by the forces of President Martigny. Chamorro was taken prisoner and shot.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:—

MILWAUKEE, August 15th.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following despatch from Gen. Sibley, dated Aug. 7th, is just received:—

We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. 46 bodies have been found.

(Signed), H. SIBLEY, Brigadier-General.

Gen. Sully marched from Fort Pierre for the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 30th of July, with 12,000 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux.

Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed, and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

(Signed), JOHN POPE, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Information received here to-night, says there has been no change in the position of the two armies, so far as can at present be known, but there are some vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left.

Rumors have reached our army from the vicinity of Dumfries that a large rebel force is approaching the place, but this is denied at headquarters. However it may be, we are ready for them in that quarter.

New York, Aug. 17.—Affairs remain quiet at the front. Picket firing has ceased entirely, and both armies seem to have settled down into a state of lethargy.

There is no large force of the enemy north of the Rappahannock, though a sort of picket line has been established from United States Ford via Hartwood Church and Stauffer Court House. This line is very good and offers little or no resistance to our scouting parties.

Most of the prisoners captured from the enemy profess a desire to take the oath of allegiance. They all express themselves as being tired of the war and utterly discouraged.

The degree of destitution in the rebel army exceeds that of any previous period. Autumn is looked forward to by them with the most serious apprehensions.

No information has been received yet indicating that Lee has been reinforced to any considerable extent. A few conscripts and convalescents are arriving from time to time, but it is not believed that any portion of the South-western army has joined the forces in Virginia.

The activity of our cavalry sent in pursuit of Mosby has checked his operations, and the section between Washington and the army is now comparatively free from guerrillas.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 16.—A despatch to the Herald says:—

A contraband deserted from Gen. Lee's army yesterday forenoon, and came within our lines. He reports that on Wednesday morning the whole of Lee's army, with the exception of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, moved from Culpeper Court House by Fredericksburg road. He also confirms the stories of the demoralization of the North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama troops. Those from North Carolina in Hill's corps have openly revolted, and swear they will fight no longer.

The news from the front this morning is cheering, inasmuch as it points to the termination of our term of non-action.

Heavy firing has been distinctly heard since three o'clock this morning in a south-easterly direction, apparently in the neighborhood of Banks' U. S. Ford, or possibly as far as Fredericksburg. Firing is rapid and constant. A battle is evidently going on. Large bodies of troops were moving yesterday, marching by rail, and that our advance has come up with the enemy may safely be inferred from the noise this morning.

New York, Aug. 18.—A Fortress Monroe letter to the Herald says:—

I am assured that Sumter is in a bad plight. Our heavy and long range guns are playing havoc on its walls, and it is stated that the side exposed to our batteries is already breached.

A Washington special to the Herald says: This morning the enemy made a demonstration on the left of our army, and heavy cannonading ensued for some time. No intelligence of the result has reached Washington to-day, but it is believed the movement was nothing more than a reconnaissance in force for the purpose of feeling our position.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Hurst's Shoddy Mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen of the female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows. Some were so terror-stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate, and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below, and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing, fifteen of whom are reported to have been burned to death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It was ascertained to-day on inquiry at the bureau of the Commissary General of prisoners, that it is proposed to exchange 18,000 of the paroled prisoners for the equal number the South has in its possession belonging to our armies. It is not yet known whether the arrangement is perfected.

NEWBURN, N.C., Aug. 13.—A conscript just from Wilmington, N.C., reports that within the last few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the Confederate army, in which are 96,000 English rifles, 16,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready-made uniforms, 23,000 cases of ready-made army shoes, 15 locomotives, six rifle cannon of heavy calibre, five cargoes of railroad iron, and skilful men accompanying them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A despatch was received this morning by the Government, dated the 17th instant, from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga Rebel of the 14th announced that the bombardment of Charleston on the 13th, and that the firing from Gilmore's land batteries on Morris Island, and from the monitors, was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter.

The combined land and naval forces of the Federalists seem to be engaged. The information published in the Rebel was received at Chattanooga by telegraph from Charleston, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday. The officer who communicates to the Government the contents of the Rebel, says the editor, instead of making any boasts about the result of manifesting the just jubilee feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits most positive evidence of gloom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The 'St. Louis' brings, via Acapulco, dates from the City of Mexico to the 22nd of July. General Forey was issuing his decrees daily. The French and Mexican newspapers were urging the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They state that France will recognize the Confederacy. Much jealousy and feeling is provoked against the United States, which has styled Mexico a nation of robbers.

Many hundreds of Welshmen are emigrating to a favored corner of South America, where it is hoped they will be able to preserve their language without Saxon contamination.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, June 8, '63. MOVING NORTH.

Leave Toronto, 6:40 a.m., 3:40 p.m.; Toronto, 7:29 a.m., 4:21 p.m.; Richmond Hill, 7:42 a.m., 4:33 p.m.; King, 7:55 a.m., 4:46 p.m.; Aurora, 8:15 a.m., 5:03 p.m.; Newmarket, 8:29 a.m., 5:21 p.m.; Holland Landing, 8:43 a.m., 5:32 p.m.; Bradford, 8:55 a.m., 5:43 p.m. MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Collingwood, 3:40 p.m., 6:00 a.m.; Bradford, 7:08 p.m., 5:53 a.m.; Holland Landing, 7:20 p.m., 5:05 a.m.; Newmarket, 7:32 p.m., 5:17 a.m.; Aurora, 7:43 p.m., 5:23 a.m.; King, 7:55 p.m., 5:35 a.m.; Richmond Hill, 8:13 p.m., 5:54 a.m.; Toronto, 8:23 p.m., 6:04 a.m. Arrive at Toronto, 9:00 p.m., 10:55 a.m.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

MAILS TO AND FROM RICHMOND HILL, RAILWAY STATION. TO TORONTO, Morning, closed at 7:00 a.m. evening, 5:30 p.m. COLLINGWOOD, BRADFORD, & VIA BRADFORD, way going north, closed at 6:45 a.m. Add on Tuesdays and Fridays. To Almira, tp. of Markham, closed at 10:00 a.m. Cash, 10:00 a.m. Georgetown, 10:00 a.m. Honefield, 10:00 a.m. Victoria Square, 10:00 a.m. From Toronto, morning, delivered at 10:00 a.m. evening, 8:00 p.m. Railway P.O. with mails from north, 8:00 p.m. May, 1862. M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 21, 1863.

Parliamentary Summary.

The proceedings in parliament are too preliminary yet for much interest to be felt in them; but a crisis is daily approaching which will draw the attention of the country to its affairs. It is undoubtedly impossible for the present Ministry to stand many days, so completely has it lost the confidence of the country.

The new Speaker has proved to be a very judicious hit, and his calm dignity and presence of mind in trying circumstances lend a stability to the government, which mainly keeps it floating. The Speaker thoughtlessly got himself into a rather embarrassing fix the other day. It seems he considered it part of his official duties to read the speech to the House which His Excellency had delivered from the Throne. Custom requires that the members stand when messages from the Governor General are delivered. The presence was so long that cries of 'dispense' arose, and afterwards cries of 'En Francaise.' This he was now bound to do, but conscious of his inability to do justice to the 'La Langue Universelle' an awkward silence ensued, and he presented a thought suggested the 'Clerk,' to whom the paper was handed, and was read in beautiful French.

We print in another column the amendment to the address, the necessity for which is called for by the gross unconstitutionality of the act by which the Premier has reconstructed the House, after an explicit vote of condemnation had been carried.

The Ministerial organs, from the brightest prospect, have subsided to gloomy despair. With all their attempts to mislead opinions, they cannot avoid showing their own belief in the complete failure of the Government. It has had no real success, though it has trumpeted the election of its Speaker as conclusive evidence of its strength; but many voted from respect to the personal character of Mr. Wallbridge, and not at all in support of the Ministry. These votes will swell in the Opposition side when the proper time arrives.

Mr. Powell has undertaken to investigate the 'Glenagarry Road Job,'—the full particulars of which will prove the present Government more corrupt than any for the last twenty-seven years. Our readers will recollect that the Premier's brother received a contract to cut a road for \$11,000, when a private party offered to perform the same for \$1,900.

An explanation of the Mount Forest Job is also demanded. Steps are to be taken to enquire whether the Government has been careful of the interests of the country in the recent transfer of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

After the eloquent speech of Mr. McGee, it was impossible the Government could be sustained in their determination to seat Mr. Rankin without going into committee. Accordingly, on a division on amendment they were defeated by one vote. Yeas, 59. Nays, 60. This state of things speaks for itself.

Marriage of the Rev. T. A. Ferguson.

It is with much pleasure we record the marriage of the Rev. T. A. Ferguson, late superintendent of the W. M. Church on Yonge St. North Circuit, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Wilkinson, at her mother's residence at Eglinton on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant.

The "Corruptionists."

A WEEK has passed away and nothing of any importance has been done in Parliament. Time is precious at this peculiarly trying period, and every exertion should be made to get a proper defence for the country organized. His Excellency the Governor General has called particular attention to this subject, and exhorted immediate alterations in the Militia law, so as to adapt it to the wants of the country; but still the matter rests as it was. The fact is, there will be no work of any moment done so long as the present Government is in power. Its existence is dependent on a thread, and it is afraid to act lest it destroys itself. But after the new members have got themselves delivered of their harangues all must go into action, and it will then be seen whether the Ministry have the confidence of the country. It is pretty evident they have not, for on the debate on returning Mr. Rankin for Essex, on division, only a majority of one, the casting vote of the Speaker sustained the Clear Grit. It is to be noticed that at present, and for some time yet to come, the Ministerial supporters will be goaded into punctual attendance; whereas the Opposition has many friends yet to arrive, which will give them such an overwhelming majority that a division on almost the most frivolous subject will be the death of the Government.

It is most amusing but also most disgusting, to notice the fickleness of the Globe. On the 24th March, on the question of Separate Schools, it had a long tirade of accusation and invective against the Macdonald-Sicotte ministry for acting under the influence of the 'Hierarchy' and declared that 'the ministry in order to keep office, have bent their necks to the papal yoke, and even outbid their predecessors. Now when the 'corruptionists' are certain to return to power, it makes a loud blast of the same hue and cry,—but this time in connection with the so called 'corrupter.' We had thought there were always two sides to a question, but, according to the Globe, both sides of this one are identical,—only this difference is logically deducted; that whereas M. Sicotte was, and J. S. Macdonald was and still is the leaders of the Reform party, they outbid the 'corrupters,' therefore the Clear Grits are the greatest 'corruptionists,' and perhaps the Globe is worse than either, for having seen the evil it still supports them, which it would not do if it were not as subject to be corrupted as the ministry.

European Probabilities.

The ultimatum—Peace or War—is still in the balance, opinion not being very decided to which side the beam will ultimately incline. Yet notwithstanding the influence Mr. Clay has undoubtedly exerted over the Russian Government, it seems peace will be maintained, and Poland liberated from that thralldom under which she has so long groaned. That Russia would willingly go to war is obviously manifest, but as she has tried, and failed, to separate the joint action of the three great Powers, she cannot hazard a war which would virtually be against united Europe. Austria has stood firm to her allies, and retains her position unflinchingly in spite of menace or promise.—There is no further light on American diplomacy in Russia; but the probability is that the American Government is heartily ashamed of the unauthorized meddling of Cassius Clay in the affair, and considers silence the best argument to turn away attention from the disagreeable subject. Not even in the wars of the first Napoleon was union so perfect as it is at the present time in Europe. Henceforth, every one should know that France, England and Austria, will remain united in the Polish question, whatever steps may be taken to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Death of Mr. R. Nicholls.

By the mail on Wednesday night, came the melancholy tidings of the death of Mr. Nicholls. We had hoped to have seen him back again amongst us. The restoration of his health after his arrival in England encouraged this hope; but it was only the flicker before the final expiration. He died at his uncle's residence, near Malton, Yorkshire, on the 2nd inst., aged 39 years.

QUARTERS.—1st prize, John Jellett; 2nd prize, T. Whitten.

FOOT BALL.—Hanton's party won the game.

Bonny Hop, Step and Jump—1st prize, John Downs; 2nd prize, J. Robe.

STANDING HOOP, Step and Jump—1st prize, John Downs; 2nd prize, W. Callum.

Running Jump—1st prize, J. Robe; 2nd prize, P. Castelle.

Running High Jump—1st prize, J. Powers; 2nd prize, J. Robe.

Hurdle Race—1st prize, J. Robe; 2nd prize, J. Powers.

Flat Race—200 yards—1st prize, J. Powers; 2nd prize, T. Hanton.

Flat Race—150 yards—1st prize, J. Powers; 2nd prize, T. Hanton.

Boys' Flat Race—100 yards—1st prize, O. McKenny; 2nd prize, R. Douglas.

Boys' Flat Race—300 yards—1st prize, A. Todd; 2nd prize, J. Robe; 3rd prize, M. Marvin.

Boys' Sack Race—100 yards—1st prize, J. Walker; 2nd prize, W. Jones.

The Austrian Exhibition will take place in 1865.

Accounts from Southern Russia respecting the grain crops state that they have suffered from heat and drought.

In Britain the average of life exceeds that of France by eleven years, notwithstanding the superior French climate.

Amendment to the Address.

The following amendment shows very emphatically that there are men competent to watch that no infringement of our constitution will be permitted, without a formal and strong protest against the usurpation. We direct special attention to it, for the insinuating manner in which J. S. Macdonald dissolved the late Parliament, and the subsequent steps which he and his colleagues have taken since, are too like tendencies towards Democracy to pass unnoticed.

M. Sicotte, seconded by Mr. Foley, will move the following amendment to the twelfth paragraph of the Address:—

But that we regret to be compelled to represent to His Excellency that the essential change in the Administration after the vote of the Commons and after a dissolution had been granted by the Crown, on the advice of the Ministry as it was then constituted, involving as that change did, the withdrawal of two-thirds of the members of the Government, and the formation of an entirely new Ministry for Lower Canada, has prevented the people from exercising, in the manner intended by the constitution, the important right of giving their final decision between their representatives and the responsible advisers of the Crown, and has deprived the people of that just control over both which is essential to the working of a free Government. That this House feel it their duty to represent to His Excellency that in their opinion the Administration was organized in a manner contrary to the spirit of the constitution and usages which have so long and so beneficially prevailed in Canada; subversive of the barony which must exist between the two sections of the Province, and that the course of the advisers of His Excellency was highly prejudicial to the conduct of public affairs and to the welfare of the people.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13, 1863. At 3 o'clock His Excellency the Governor General, opened the first session of the eighth Parliament of United Canada. As he ascended the Throne the Legislative Assembly was summoned to attend His Excellency.

The Clerk then said that His Excellency would state his reasons for summoning Parliament after the two Houses had elected their Speakers.

The members of the Lower House then returned, and His Excellency took his departure.

Hon. Mr. DeLafayette then moved, and Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE seconded, that Hon. Mr. TESSIER take the chair as Speaker of the House.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The House met at 3 o'clock to-day, and on the return of the members from the member of the Legislative Council, they were called to order by the Clerk.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD then moved that Hon. Lewis Wallbridge do take the chair as Speaker of the House.

Hon. Mr. DONION seconded the motion.

The House divided—

Yeas.—Ault, Bell, (Tanack) Dugas, Bouvassa, Bunn, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Cartwright, Chambers, Conger, Cospal, Cowan, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Ergon, Dorian, Alex. Dufresne, Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffroy, Holton, Houde, Howland, Hout, Huntington, Joly, Labreche-Viger, Lajoie, D. A. Macdonald, John Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, Alex. MacKenzie, Hope MacKenzie, McConkey, McDougall, McFarlane, McGiverin, McIntyre, McKellar, Movat, Munro, Notman, Paquet, Parker, Perreault, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, Walter Ross, Lymal, Scatcherd, Seolie, A. M. Smith, J. Sutter Smith, Somerville, Straton, Sylvain, Thibodeau, Thompson, T. C. Wallbridge, Wells, White, Wood, and Amos Wright—66.

Nays.—Abbott, Alley, Arclambault, Beaubien, Bell, (Russell), Bellerose, Blanchet, Brousseau, Cameron, Carling, Carlier, Canehon, Chapais, Cormier, Currier, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Joseph Dufresne, Dumkin, Duquette, Estanturel, G. M. Ferguson, William Ferguson, Galt, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, LeBoutillier, J. A. Macdonald, McGee, Morris, O'Halloran, Pisonneault, Pope, Poulin, Poupore, Powell, Robitaille, Ross, J. J. Ross, J. Sylvestre, Ross, Shanly, Sicotte, Simpson, Street, Tascheran, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, and Alouxa Wright—58.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE was then introduced by the mover and seconder, and took the Chair. He thanked the House for the honour conferred on him, and pledged himself to do all that in him lay to fulfil faithfully, firmly, and impartially, the duties of his high position.

The House adjourned at a quarter past nine.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor-General at three o'clock proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the Throne, the Hon. Ulric Tessier informed His Excellency that the choice of the Legislative Council had fallen upon him to be their Speaker. His Excellency then commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.—

The members of that body entered, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, who informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and prayed for the members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges; after which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH: Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—

I have called you together at this unusual season because I desired, as soon as was practicable after the dissolution of the last Parliament, to obtain your advice and assistance in reference to the public affairs of the Province, although the period of year in which you

FIRE AND LOSS