THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

New York, Nov. 10.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning

The loss of the Royal Charter near Bangor, is confirmed, but owing to the prostration of the telegraph, and the damage to railroads, details have not been published. Over 400 passengers on board perished, and only 130 were saved. All the officers perished. The bodies of the dead were plundered. It is supposed the gold on board has been rescued. The effects of the storm were most disastrous in all directions.

The ship England, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore at Holyhead. The Great Eastern rode it out well.

Count Collerado is dead.

Garibaldi had issued a stirring proclamation to the army of Central Italy.

A rising in Naples was imminent.

The French Minister of War has placed ships of war at the disposal of the Spanish Government, and has declared that the Emperor will support the military operations of Spain in the war against Morocco in a similar way to those made to Piedmont during the late war.

Constantinople advices are to the 19th. Four chiefs of the conspiracy had been condemned to death. This consideration had created a ferment among the populace, and direct threats of revenge had mysteriously reached the palace of the Sultan.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Aleppo, and arrests made there.

Madrid, 24th.—Marching orders have been given to the troops which are to join the expeditionary army against Morocco. Marshal O'Donell will start at the end of the week. General enthusiasm prevails among the people.

Hurricanes are now prevalent on the coast of Brescia.

Turin, Oct, 25.—The Austrians have evacuated five cantons of the district Gargnano on the Laggo di Mardi. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants was great.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull, but market generally unchanged.

County Court Judgments.

In the matter of appeal between
JOHN GUNN, Respondent,
and
ARCHIBALD MCGREER, Appellant.
APPEAL.

This was an appeal from a conviction of Edward Shewell, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. The appellant was convicted by him on the 4th day of August, 1859, for having committed an assault on the person of the respondent, and ordered the appellant for the said offence to pay a fine of four dollars and costs, and in default of payment of the same, that his goods and chattels should be distrained for the amount; and in case no goods or chattels should be found, then the appellant should be sent to gaol for one calendar month at hard labor, unless the fine and costs should be sooner paid.'

At the hearing of the appeal at the September sittings of the court, J. A. Henderson of counsel for the appellant, moved to quash the conviction on the ground that the convicting justice had no authority in law to add 'hard labor' to the term of imprisonment in a conviction for assault and battery.

O'Reilly supported the conviction.

J. A. Henderson contra.

Mackenzie Judge, C. C. The appellant was convicted under the 27th section of the 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 27, whereby it is enacted 'that where any person shall unlawfully assault or beat another person, it should be lawful for any justice of the peace to proceed summarily to hear and determine such offence, and the offender upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding with costs the sum of five pounds; and if such fine as shall be awarded by the said justice, together with the costs, shall not be paid within such period the justice shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for him to commit the offender to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two calendar months, unless such fine and costs shall be sooner paid.' There is nothing in the provisions of this statute to authorize a justice to attach 'hard labor' to any period of imprisonment; but it is contended by the respondent that by the 20th section of the 16 Victoria, cap. 178, the convicting justice was well warranted in adding 'hard labor' to the term of imprisonment mentioned in the conviction. By the said 20th section it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace to issue his warrant of commitment, reciting in it the conviction or order, the issuing of the warrant of distress and the return thereto, requiring a constable to convey the defendant to gaol or lock-up house and there to imprison him, or to imprison him and keep him to hard labor, in such manner and for such time as shall have been directed and appointed by the statute on which the conviction or order mentioned in such warrant of distress was founded.' It seems clear that the statute 4 & 5 Victoria, cap. 27 and sec. 27, upon which the conviction under consideration is founded, does not authorize 'hard labor' to be attached to the term of imprisonment mentioned in it. And can it be said that the facilitating statute 16 Vic., cap. 178, authorized it? On looking into the preamble of this latter Act, and its general provisions, it will appear very obvious that it was passed merely to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace with respect to summary convictions and orders founded upon other statutes and laws. It creates no new offence—it modifies no existing one—it inflicts no new punishment—it alters no existing one. Its purpose is to aid and assist the Justices in administering the existing laws, and such other laws as may be thereafter passed in reference to summary convictions and proceedings in a plain and intelligent form. The present conviction is founded on the 4 & 5 Vic., cap. 27 and sec. 27, which authorizes simply imprisonment 'without hard labor.'—The conviction is consequently bad, and must be quashed, as it imposes a more extensive measure of punishment than that authorized by the statute upon which it is founded.

Conviction quashed, without costs.

Meeting of the Liberal Convention of Upper Canada in Toronto.

The following account of the Opposition Convention is gathered from the long report published in the Globe of the 10th.

Yesterday, the streets of Toronto, in the neighborhood of the St. Lawrence Hall and the principal hotels, were crowded with gentlemen who had arrived by the trains on Tuesday, and by those of Wednesday morning, from all parts of the country, to take part in the proceedings of the important body which was about to assemble. About noon the meeting was called to order, and the Hon. Adam Fergusson was unanimously requested to take the chair, and Mr. John Scoble to act as secretary.

The Hon. Adam Fergusson then addressed the meeting. He thanked them for the honour they had done him by placing him in the chair. He would not make a speech, as that was neither in accordance with his position nor with his wishes. He was delighted to see so large a gathering upon so important an occasion. He was delighted to see so many Scotchmen around him, who reminded him of a national motto; which, however, were appropriate to an Englishman, an honest fellow, or to a Irishman—Nemo me impune lacessit. No man will out permit of injury be-

tempt and detestation for his conduct as Governor General. There had been statements that the objects of this meeting were disloyal and illegal, but if the time came when Britons could not meet to complain of their injuries, he thought the whole affairs of the world would be changed. He believed that in respect to the grievances the country complained of, there would be no great difference of opinion. Of course, there would be some as to the appropriate remedies. He was the last man to desire any one to sacrifice his conscientious opinions, but though there could not be perfect unanimity, he thought that it was only right, so far as could be done, to sacrifice any differences on minor points, in order to secure united action in the party. Much had been committed to the members of the Convention. He hoped and believed that their deliberations would be conducted in a spirit of calmness, patriotism, legality, and loyalty.

A committee was then appointed to select committees on Credentials, on Procedure, on Resolutions, on Organization of Party, and on Finance, after which the convention adjourned for an hour. On reassembling at two o'clock, p.m., the names of delegates appointed to the several committees were read over, and the report of the committee adopted, and the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock.

On business being resumed by the Convention at seven o'clock, the Committee on Procedure presented a report recommending the appointment of Hon. Adam Ferguson as President; Messrs. D. Christie and D. A. McDonald, Vice-presidents; Messrs. John Scoble and McKinnon, Secretaries; and Mr. James Lesslie as Treasurer.

The Committee on Finance also presented a report, which, among other statements, contains the following:

'From the information before your Committee they estimate that a subscription of one dollar from each member would provide the necessary amount, and they would respectfully request that members will pay their subscription on entering the Hall tomorrow to Mr. William Henderson, the treasurer of the Committee, who will be in attendance at the door for that purpose.'

On behalf of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. W. H. Oliver stated that there was nothing on which the committee had found it necessary to present a report.

The Secretary (Mr. Scoble) stated that at 4 o'clock the number of delegates who had reported themselves was 465. Since that hour a number of other delegates had reported themselves.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron then addressed the Convention at great length. In the course of his remarks he said:

I was an advocate for the Union from the time I entered Parliament. I felt the serious difficulties which formerly existed. I saw our trade shackled, that we were not likely to rise to power, influence, or credit; that we were unable to compete with the neighboring republic; that we had no credit in England; that we were at constant war year after year with Lower Canada on the subject of the Tariff, that from year to year we had to send Commissioners to Quebec to remain there for several months trying to determine what share of the customs was theirs and what ours. As a lumberer I had occasion to have this matter brought home to me. We had a Custom House at Coteau du Lac, where all logs sent down had to be examined, and a dollar a crib had to be paid to a Mr. Simpson for the trouble of counting them. All these restrictions convinced me that there was a better way, and that if the two Provinces were united we should be a stronger people. I therefore supported the Union, and did so liberally and with the Liberal party. I was not one of those who desired to put shackles on Lower Canada, or to limit its people to having an equal number of representatives with ourselves. For I always held the broad principle that Representation by Population was a matter of such simple justice, that it ought under no circumstances to be refused. But it was refused to Lower Canada at that time, and some of us have a right to suffer for our share in the sin. We are here to consider now what is our position, and what is the best course for us to take, in seeking a remedy for the evils under which we labour, having still an eye to fair and equal justice to both Lower and Upper Canada. The Union was effected with a great deal of difficulty. It was effected in a time of commotion after the troubles in both Upper and Lower Canada. It was effected when there were many prejudices on the subject in England. But I am still prepared to say that the Union has worked great good, that to that Union we owe our vast improvements, our great credit, and a great deal of our population. To the Union we were indebted for calling out a great deal of the talent of the country, and a great many difficult questions were got rid of and settled, and a great deal of sociability and kindly feeling for a long time existed between Upper and Lower Canada, exhibited by the election of the Lower Canadians to represent constituencies in Upper Canada, and Upper Canadians to represent constituencies in Lower Canada. Great unanimity prevailed between the Reformers of both sections, and this with prudence and foresight might, perhaps, have continued a little longer, although there were, doubtless, difficulties in the system, differences in the feelings and prejudices of the two peoples, which, under any management, would have led to some difficulty, but which, under such management as we have had, have brought about such a state of things, that I believe it to be impossible any longer to work out present system. (Cheers.)

After referring at length to the policy of the present Ministry, the inconsistency of the last session, the Seignorial Tenure Act, he went on to say:

It is for the interests of Lower Canada, as well as those of Upper Canada, that we should now lay down some scheme that will be good for all parties. I think that this will be effected by the cutting up of the Province into three or four Provinces. Such an arrangement will give Quebec to its own people, who could legislate for themselves in their own way. They were much afraid of taxation, while we are not. I believe that if the whole of this section of the Province could be polled, there would be a majority even for direct taxation. (Cheers.) I know it would be cheaper, that the money would not be voted so extravagantly as at present, and that its expenditure would be better looked after. Lower Canada is not prepared, however, for dire[illegible]

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to ask the Lower Provinces, and we got the cold shoulder. The ministry in England, however, to whom an application has been made on the same subject, has given a hint on which, I think, we may act. The Colonial Minister, while stating that there was no great intercourse between Canada and the Lower Provinces, suggested that Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island might properly be united together.—Now, I think that the same reasons which make it proper for the Lower Provinces to be united, make a federal union between our Provinces in the West also proper. In the western valleys of the Saskatchewan and other rivers, there is land enough for several provinces as large as these; but there are no people, and if the people of Western Canada, now alive, are to have their due influence in the legislation of the country, we must take care that their voices are not out-weighed by too great a preponderance of influence brought in from the East. All that we have to do is to lay down a platform, on which, as in the United States, other territories may come into the confederation, and we shall then have the nucleus of an empire extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I believe that the resolutions now before the Convention will meet the views of the people of the country, and that, if carried out, they will lead to a cheap, safe and satisfactory management of the public affairs of the country. (Cheers.)

Of those attending the Convention from Kingston and this neighborhood, we give the following names:—Robert Matthews, Kingston; R. M. Rose, do.; John Creighton, Coburg; John McCarty, do.; Michael Cunningham, Port Hope; D. Cleghorn, do.; C. Quinlan, do.; A. Porter, do., Dr. Gillespie, Picton; Thos. Donnelly, do.; David Wylie, Brockville; T. McNaughton, Coburg; C. L. Coleman, Belleville; E. W. Alton, do.; Dr. Hope, do.; A. Diamond, do.; Dr. Bird, Brighton; P. P. Pomeroy, Brockville; T. Parke, jr., Kingston.

The following members of parliament recorded their names:—M. Cameron, Sarnia; J. White, Halton; J. C. Aikins, County Peel; O. Mowat, South Ontario; W. Notman, N. Wentworth; Dr. Connor, S. Oxford; T. Short, Peterboro'; H. Finlayson, E. Brant; J. W. Cook, County Dundas; J. R. Clark, E. Northumberland; L. Burwell, Port Burwell; W. P. Howland, W. York; J. Rymal, S. Wentworth; Hon. Dr. Smith, Barton, Hon. D. Macdonald, Toronto; Hon. D. Christie, Paris; D. Stirton, Puslinch; D. A. Macdonald, Glengarry; Geo. Brown, Toronto. W. Lyon Mackenzie also attended the Convention.

The Hon. H. Smith, Speaker Legislative Assembly, has received the formal resignation of Mr. E. B. Lyon Fellowes, the late Member for the County of Russell.—While we deplore the circumstances in which the late member placed himself by his fraudulent participation in altering the poll-books at the last election, and foisting himself upon the constituency of the County of Russell, we cannot but approve of the course which he has now taken, and which shows that he bows to the decision of a jury of his country, and no longer attempts to hold a position which they by their verdict have stamped with fraud. The Government have shewn in this, as in all other cases where the Elective Franchise has been tampered with, a determination to punish the guilty parties.

The following remarks from Judge Hagarty at the Coburg Assizes are just as applicable to the whole of the Province, as to the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland:—

There was a class of cases which would require much circumspection and caution in their investigation, namely, those which were brought under their notice directly without having undergone any examination before a magistrate. The investigation made by Grand Juries were one-sided, and consequently when none other had taken place the greatest caution was necessary, as a large number of charges were the result of private malice. In England a change in the law had taken place in reference to cases brought before the consideration of Grand Juries, prohibiting certain classes from getting before a Grand Jury for investigation in the first instance. The charge of Perjury was one of these. It often happened that parties against whom an adverse legal decision had been made, smarting from a sense of injury, sought to avenge themselves by maliciously bringing the charge of perjury against those who had been opposed to them, and it was desirable that such cases should be fairly examined before being submitted to a Grand Jury. There were other cases to which the same law applied. He mentioned this change in the laws of England to show the necessity of extreme caution and the closest attention on their part in the investigation of similar cases. No such desirable change in the law having taken place in this country, it was necessary to use the greatest circumspection.

It was usual with him on occasions of this kind to refer to any changes which had been made in the criminal law. The last session of Parliament had been fruitful in changes of this nature, but there were at least two that required mention.

1. The Act making it a misdemeanor to carry deadly weapons on the person, in which there is an unaccountable omission of any mention of fire-arms, but which makes it a penal offence to carry such weapons, as Iron Knuckles, Skull-crackers, &c., weapons which no man would be likely to carry about for any lawful purpose. The very act of carrying a weapon has a tendency to lead a man to engage in a row which otherwise he would have kept clear of; and all such cases should be severely dealt with. The law was a sufficient protection to all peaceably disposed persons, and he hoped that no false mercy would be shown to any infractions of this law. The very carrying of such weapons is sure to lead to their being used.

2. The Act which provides a remedy against the obtaining signatures to any negotiable instrument by fraudulent means. Formerly there was no remedy for this, but the Act referred to enacts that if any person obtains signatures by any false pretence to any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other similar instrument, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The learned Judge then referred to the establishment of two Criminal Reformatories, one in each section of the Province, and stating a suitable place of de-

To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.

AMHERST ISLAND, Nov. 10, 1859.

SIR,—I see it stated in you paper of last week that you understand that a good deal of dissatisfaction is felt by the inhabitants of Amherst Island in consequence of the Post Office, being placed so remote from the centre of the Island. As you appear to have been misinformed in the matter, I beg to state for your information that the dissatisfaction you speak of is felt only by some of the inhabitants, and although the Post-office is not in the centre of the Island, yet it is as much in the centre as ever it was, as a reference to the map will prove. And your statement in regard to the distance—the traders at Howard's Landing having to travel nearly 5 miles to post a letter or receive a newspaper—is not correct. The distance between that Landing and the Post-office is only 3 miles, which is no more hardship for them to do than the traders at McGinness' Landing, where as much business is done as at the lower Landing. Turn about is fair play, and I think the people on the East end of the Island have had the first turn long enough. The accommodation of the people on the West end of the Island has been neglected much longer in the past than they intend it shall be in the future. Moreover, the Post-office is at present kept in a proper and obliging manner.

Yours, &c., J. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the Times.]

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Aug. 4.

In my last letter I reported the outrage recently committed by the armed occupation by American forces of the island of San Juan, close to Vancouver's Island, claimed by Great Britain and long occupied by British subjects.

So much of my letter was taken up with a review of the water boundary question, as yet unsettled between Great Britain and the United States, and which has given a pretence for this occupation, that I had not space to describe the proceedings of the military authorities. I will now do so.

The force first landed on the island was only 66 men and a few officers, two field-pieces, ammunition, and stores. This force was soon increased. Guns and gun-carriages, ammunition, mules, &c., were added, and quantities of provisions; lumber for buildings, and all the material required for a permanent military occupation in a hostile country were brought in United States Government steamers, and in hired vessels, and landed. The camp was shifted to a situation further inland and more eligible for defence than its first site near the shore was considered, and arrangements were made for the reception of a larger body of troops.

From time to time within the past fortnight bodies of soldiers and additional quantities of ammunitions of war and of stores have been brought to the island from Oregon and Washington territory, which have raised the force to 400 men besides a 'Colonel and his Aids,' four captains, three or more lieutenants, with a battery of eight 32-pounder guns six fieldpieces, great quantities of powder and shot and of stores, and a body of laborers to assist in erecting barracks.

These forces are now fortifying themselves in a strong position on elevated ground which commands the harbor on the east side of the island, called Grilling Bay, six of the 32-pounders being so placed as to 'command the anchorage, and the other two turned westward, and commanding the waters in front of the United States' troops.'

The orders of the American General who started this expedition are, to resist all opposition, and to keep possession of the island at all hazards.

The confidence inspired by the completeness of these military arrangements seem to have encouraged private enterprise into a bit of keen and prompt speculation. On American authority we are informed that the place already presents quite an active business-like appearance. A beautiful site has been selected for a town, and several buildings are being erected.'

Land is to be had for the taking, by squatters, encouraged to occupy the island by the military authorities; and it is supposed that all the available land is already taken up.' This is part of the programme. Covering the island with a squatter population is expected to increase the difficulty of retaking it—a view which is presented to the peace-loving politicians of England. This is quite a miscalculation. If Great Britain be firm in asserting her rights and in resenting this unprovoked indignity to her honour, the squatters will soon evacuate—'absquatulate,' as they themselves term the restoration of stolen lands. A disputed title is unfavourable to profitable land speculation. It won't pay. At sight of resistance the squatters will fly like chaff before the wind.

But to resume my detail of the famous military operations:

From Oregon, the Washington papers, and other American sources we learn that soldiers are on the way and about to be despatched, which will swell the force on the island of San Juan to 2,000 men; that General Harney, the American Commander-in-Chief, is also on his way to the same destination; that he is speeding the 'fiery cross' before him, in having given orders to call on the Governor of Washington territory for volunteers;' that an overland express has been despatched to California for still more troops and for two men-of-war, 'where' (in California) it is significantly added 'there are five regiments;' and, finally, and to crown the preparations, that 'Captain Woodruff's company at Semiahmoo, in British Columbia, will probably be sent to San Juan. This is the Land Boundary force acting under the commission described in my last letter, which one would suppose only a very pressing emergency would recall from its peaceful labours.

We are also furnished at this conjuncture for our edification and comfort with a list of the American squadron in the Pacific—viz., one steam frigate and four sloops of war, carrying together 114 guns, and 1,193 men, and 95 officers. If the new steamer Merrimac, which was lately at Callao, in Peru, and which it was conjectured might have been ordered home, be still on the station, she will add 40 guns, 482 men, and 38 officers to the present force of the squadron, and which is just about to be reinforced by the steam frigate Lancaster, the Roanoake, and another vessel, which have been ordered to this coast.

The American navy can hardly be said to be represented at all in this neighborhood at present. There are the three steamers Massachusetts, Active, and Shubrick, it is true, but the first is an old ship converted into a sloop of war and quite harmless, the second a small surveying vessel, the chief merit of which is that she carries a gentlemanly and gallant commander, and

These military posts are always kept supplied with soldiers, and within the last year they have been reinforced. They were included in the same command as California till very lately. The American Government considered them of sufficient importance to assign them a separate commander-in-chief, the redoubtable General Harney, whose late exploit in the neighbourhood I have been criticizing with so much indulgence.

ANECDOTES FROM BALMORAL.

[Collected, with the permission of Mr. Macfinnkey, from the Scotch papers.]

Any incident in the Highland life of our Sovereign will be interesting to all her subjects, and we are happy to be able to give one which we have obtained from a favourite domestic in the Royal household. Going out for a drive, the other day, Her Majesty, as she graciously ascended the carriage, was observed to look in the mists that were curling around the majestic brow of the opposite mountain, Ben Cuttypipe.

The Queen pointed them out to Princess Beatrice, and said, 'Is it not like smoke?' We have ourselves frequently inspected the scenery, and can bear testimony to the accuracy of Her Majesty's comparison.—[Peebles Parasite.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, was walking on Saturday in the beautiful road from Glenbrimstone to Clattoddy, when an old Highlander, named James Macturk, who has just accomplished his hundred and seventy-second year, but is as hale as a man of sixty, met the distinguished couple. He was not aware, from the unpretending appearance of the Royal pair, that he was in presence of such illustrious personages; and his cheerful salutation as he passed had more of cordiality than of reverence. Her Majesty smilingly responded 'Good morning.' When, told of his mistake, the old man nothing daunted said, 'Weel she's a bonny leddy.'—[Fifeshire Fawner.

Truly gratifying it is to know that the Prince of Wales, who inherits no small part of the wit and humour of his illustrious parents, is also exceedingly well read in the history of Scotland. We are informed that His Royal Highness was amusing himself, on a recent occasion, by an amicable engagement with the foils, in the hall at Balmoral, his honoured antagonist being the youthful Lord Macduff. In the course of the graceful exercise the Prince, perhaps thinking his foe somewhat slack to lunge, exclaimed, with an excellent imitation of a distinguished tragedian, 'Lay on, Macduff!' It is equally to the honour of a Prince who has been most carefully brought up, that he abstained from completing the somewhat irreverent lines of the great Scottish dramatist.—[Listener of the Lothians.

Her Majesty it is well known, is very fearless about weather, when she is in the Highlands, and sometimes is pleased, good-naturedly, to rally her attendants upon their fear of catching cold. Overtaken by a shower, one day last week, in the neighbourhood of Loch Jabber, the Royal party paused for a few moments, and Lady Hermione Normanten, the lady-in-waiting, suggested that they should take refuge in the nearest cottage. Her Majesty assented, and the shelter was gained, when, turning with a smile to the fair and distinguished hydrophobian, the Queen said, 'Now, Lady Hermione, I hope that you are happier.'—[Elgin Eavesdropper.

A revered Sovereign, as is well known, sets an admirable example of attendance to religious duties. Being in her pew on Sunday week, in the little church of Banchorister, the Sovereign paid marked attention to the worthy minister, the Reverend Andrew Fairservice, as he gave out the text. The Queen was then seen to lay her Royal hand upon a book, and the intense curiosity of the whole congregation was excited to discover what their Monarch was about to do. They all rose, and either stood on the seats or leaned over the gallery to observe the Queen's movements. What was their delight to behold their Queen open the Sacred Volume, turn with apparent ease to the text, show it for a moment to Princess Alice, and lay the book down again to listen, attentively, to the excellent minister.—[Clackmannan Chatterer.

Queen Victoria takes a wifely interest in the field-sports of her illustrious husband, and rarely fails to come down-stairs on His Royal Highness's return from deer-stalking, and look at the spoils of the chace. An unusually fine stag fell a victim to the Prince's great skill last Wednesday, and on its being submitted to Her Majesty for examination, the Queen regarded it with mingled admiration and compassion, and remarked to the Prince of Wales, 'Really, Papa out to be in the Rifles,'—[Glasgow Gobemouch.

It has, we believe, been remarked that after a certain period of enjoyment of a delightful scene, human nature becomes less keen in its enjoyment, and satiety ensues. The observation is founded on a good general knowledge of mankind. But that there are exceptions to the rule we are able to testify, and one of them is in the case of the illustrious offspring of our beloved Sovereign. On their coming out upon the lawn at Balmoral, on the morning after their arrival, the Princess Louisa exclaimed, that she believed the scenery grew more and more beautiful every year, to which remark her brothers and sisters assented.—Need we add that the indulgent smiles of their royal parents showed that even if the scene had not improved (and it would be difficult to improve it), they were not displeased at the ethusiasm of their amiable children.—[Dundee Dunderhead.

N.B. Mr. Punch, his Sovereign's most devoted admirer and champion, solemnly declares that he will publish a great many more of these things (with their exact pedigrees,) if the Scottish pennygruba do not abstain from persecuting that Royal lady and her family with the twaddling effusions of unmitigated flunkeydom. Nemo se impune lacessit.

It is said that when the massive walls of the citadel of Quebec were in process of erection, so great was the drain on the treasury of France that the Queen asked if they were building it of gold! This frowning fortress stands 400 feet above the river, and has been appropriately called the 'Gibraltar of America.' It includes about 40 acres on the summit of Cape Diamond. This mount is composed chiefly of dark slate rock, with veins of quartz crystals, sparkling like diamonds; hence the name. In its deep vaults are deposited fifty-seven thousand tons of powder. Four Martello towers, forty feet in height, stand upon the plains about half a mile in advance of the other fortifications. This old walled city has a dark, dingy and forbidding appearance, and one feels on entering its low and massive gates, as if he were going into prison. —[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

GREAT RUN OF THE 'HUNGARIAN.'

The Hungarian made St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday on her eighth day out from Liverpool, after stopping too to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel. She brings news (a telegraphic summary of which will be found elsewhere,) five days later than that by the City of Baltimore, and which will entirely supersede the advices to be brought by the Asia, now due.

MR. MOFFAT'S ACADEMY.

During the Autumn Term of the Kingston Academy, which ended yesterday, the following pupils obtained prizes:—

LATIN.
Master Wm. Barker.

GEOGRAPHY.
Master Ellswood Chaffey,
" George Chaffey,
" John Drummond,
" Joseph Scobell.

ARITHMETIC.
Master George Gunn,—2 Prizes.
" Thos. Gibb,
" John Drummond,—2 Prizes.

COMPOSITION.
Master George Chaffey,
" James Mckay.

DILIGENCE.
Master Fred. Scobell.

YOUNG LADIES' CLASS.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.
Miss Annie Thompson,
" Caroline Barker,
" Matilda Orr.

COMPOSITION.
Miss Annie Thompson,
" Mary Richardson,
" Kate McCammon.

D. J. MOFFAT,
Principal.

Kingston, Nov. 12th, 1859.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

St. John's (N. F.,) Nov. 10.

The Hungarian from Liverpool on the 22nd, put in at this port this morning to land 42 persons who were saved from a wreck off Newfoundland, in a vessel from Labrador. They were rescued at a great hazard, and great praise is due to the officers and crew of the Hungarian. She brings 64 passengers. She proceeded on her voyage to Portland shortly after landing the rescued persons. She passed the Indian on the 3rd off Fory, also the Cunard steamship Canada. The steamship Canada arrived out on the 30th. The ship Charles Homes, from Liverpool for Mobile, has been wrecked, the crew were all lost.

The Emperor Napoleon has written a note to the King of Sardinia urging him to assist in carrying out the agreements of Villa Franca.

No further particulars of importance in relation to the wreck of the Royal Charter since the sailing of the City of Baltimore. The prospects of recovering the treasure on board that vessel at the time of the disaster are less encouraging.

The Zurich Conference had again assembled, Count Karolta representing Austria. All the treaties, it was expected, would be signed by the Plenipotentiaries in a few days. It was asserted that the European congress will take place with the adhesion of England. It was expected that Spain would commence offensive operations against Morocco about the 8th inst.

In a letter from Napoleon to the King of Sardinia, France demands that the Duchess of Parma be called to Modena; that Parma be united to Piedmont, Tuscany augmented in territory, and restored to the Grand Duke, and that the projected confederation and moderate reforms be carried out. France disclaims the idea of aiding in the expedition against Morocco.

Garibaldi had arrived at Turin for the purpose of holding an interview with the King of Sardinia. He was enthusiastically received along the route by the people. Padua had retired from the French ministry of the interior, and Barnault is announced as his successor.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs generally quiet, except corn, which is slightly improved on lower qualities. Richardson Spence & Co., report flour dull but steady at 22s 6d to 27s. Wheat dul and steady; red western American 9s. 3d to 9s. 6d.; white 11s.. Provisions generally dull; transactions unimportant. Lard quiet and steady. Ashes steady; pots 27s 9d.; Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 31st at 96 to 96¼ for money and 96¼ for account.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Toronto, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The convention met yesterday morning at the appointed hour, nine o'clock, and continued the general discussion of the previous evening. Mr. Mowat opened in a short speech, pointed, straightforward, and solid. He received a very hearty greeting from the Convention. Mr. Geo. S. Wilkes, of Brantford, spoke in favour of federation as the policy which commended itself to the friends of Canadian nationality. After a few words from Mr. Robitson, Mr. Bodwell, of Dereham, spoke of the evils existing, and the remedy he desired—federation of the Canadas. Mr. Farewell, of Oshawa, followed, expressing similar views, and making a very good and effective speech. Mr. Geo. Esson, of Otonabee, dwelt upon the disabilities under which Upper Canada lay, and Mr. Choate of Hope Township made a capital speech, full of amusing hits which kept his audience in excellent humour with themselves and with him. He supported federation, as did Mr. Donnelly of Picton, a good speaker and well informed man. Mr. Hopkins, of Lindsay, lately of the Bank of Upper Canada there, made a fiery speech against the existing state of things. The intense feeling of indignation displayed by these gentlemen, and, indeed, by those who succeeded them, against the domination of Lower Canada, and the corruption and extravagance which have resulted from it, cannot be described. People who talk and write glibly about Upper Canadians being in different to existing evils, received ample contradictions yesterday in St. Lawrence Hall. Equally noticeable was the feeling displayed against Sir Edmund Head. Every reference to his perfidious conduct to the Brown Dorion Government, to the double shuffle, and other enormities, was received with shouts of applause. Even his name appeared to be execrated by the mass of the delegates.

Throughout the discussion has been of a general nature, and chiefly in favour of Federation. Mr. George Sheppard, however, brought up a new name by a speech against the 5th resolution of the series, and advocating a dissolution of the Union, pointed out the evils under which Upper Canada laboured, and the remedy for them, in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and a general government charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

To this Mr. Sheppard moved in amendment, 'That this Convention considers early and unqualified Dissolution of the Union the simplest and most efficacious remedy for the evils under which Upper Canada suffers.' On resuming, Mr. Sheppard spoke again, and was still better received than in the morning.

Donald Macdonald delivered a speech of some length in support of federation, and then Mr. William McDougall, M.P.P., took the floor. He viewed with a good deal of favor the proposal simply to dissolve the Union, but after considering the whole circumstances with the greatest care, he was inclined to adopt the original resolution with the alteration of two words, omitting 'general government,' and substituting 'some joint authority' instead. This would have the effect of defining as the desire of the Convention, the very simplest machinery, whereby the general affairs of the provinces could be arranged. This amendment was received by the Convention with a great deal of favor. Mr. David Wylie, of the Brockville Recorder, made a very effective speech against dissolution pure and simple, from a 'Central Canada' point of view. Mr. Pomeroy, also of Brockville, followed on the same side. Mr. Nixon, of Newmarket, seconded Mr. McDougall's amendment with a short speech. Mr. Hope Mackenzie, of Sarnia, spoke strongly for federation, and Mr. John Smith, of Mornington, as strongly for dissolution. The Hon. David Christie, one of the Vice-Presidents, came next with a very energetic, powerful speech for federation, which lasted till the six o'clock adjournment.

At seven o'clock, the delegates were promptly in attendance, and Mr Jones, of the Iroquois Chief, and Mr. Dugald McDougall of the Berlin Telegraph, spoke briefly in support of federation. Mr. Morse, of Grimsby, was in favour of Mr. McDougall's amendment; and then came Dr. Conner, who was very cordially welcomed by the Convention, and made an excellent, effective speech. He took broad ground against dissolution and for federation. Mr. James Lesslie, late of the Examiner, and now of Young-street, York township, made a good speech, reviewing at length the political history of the country. He expressed his preference for dissolution, pure and simple. Mr. John Scobie, one of the Secretaries, spoke in favor of Mr. McDougall's amendment, in his usual ready and eloquent manner.

Mr. D. A Macdonald, member for Glengary delighted everybody with a manly, frank, and cordial address, which went directly to the points at issue, and made them clear to the fullest comprehension. He supported federation and opposed dissolution. Mr. Mellain of Glengary spoke to the same effect, as did Mr. Nickerson of Port Dover in a very effective way. Mr. Climie, of the Bowmanville Statesman argued for dissolution, and Mr. Bengough of Whitby, Mr. Hurd of Prince Albert, and Mr. Rose of the County of Dundas for federation. It was remarked that not one person advocated dissolution who represented a district east of Bowmanville—all were for federation.

During the previous hour, there had been frequent calls for Mr. George Brown to make a final speech before taking the vote. He came forward at last, and proceeded to review the debate. He entered into a comparison of the respective merits of the two remedies proposed, and urged federation strongly as the best and most easily obtained. He readily adopted Mr. McDougall's amendment, and suggested that all might accept it as common ground on which to stand. The meeting evidently going with this proposal, at the suggestion of Mr. Leslie and other gentlemen who had supported the dissolution amendment, Mr. Sheppard offered to withdraw it, if not objected to by his friends throughout the meeting. No one dissenting from that course, the first amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution as amended was carried, with only a few dissenting voices. The result was received with great cheering and clapping of hands, which lasted for some time. Joy was pictured on every countenance at witnessing so much harmony and good feeling where wide divisions were very generally expected.

The sixth resolution was carried as follows:—

6. Resolved,—That while the ill effects of the changes proposed in the last resolution are a necessary subject for future arrangements, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no general government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is modelled on the principle of Representation by Population.

Immediately afterwards the Convention adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

[illegible] 6 p.m.

coast of Africa. For the last eight days San Sebastian has had with walls or in its immediate neighbourhood some 5,000 or 6,000 troops, waiting ships to convey them to Cadiz and to Morocco. Private letters from [illegible] of the 16th mention that on the [illegible] men of the regiment of Savoya had [illegible] port for Cadiz in the Spanish war-steamer Marques de la Victoria. This ship has, I believe, just been bought from the Cunard Company, and is one of the large number of vessels built and purchased [illegible] Spanish Government in England. A [illegible] tation of the regiment of Almanza, and another of the regiment of Toleos, quartered at Burgos, were expected at Santander in a few days, also bound for Morocco, and some sensation was created during the embarkation of the Savoya battalion by the French Consul displaying his flag in honor of the event. On the 19th instant about 900 rank and file, composing the first battalion and part of the second of the regiment of Almanza just alluded to, also arrived at Santander, and are, as at San Sebastian, billeted on the inhabitants, until embarked for Africa. This is a much finer corps than the one that left on the 11th. They [illegible] excellent armes de precision, and [illegible] in light white felt shakos, loose chocolate coloured frock coats with [illegible] tresses, and black gaiters to the [illegible] The men seem eager enough for the [illegible] tion or a crusade against the infidel, but do not by any means relish the [illegible] of having to traverse the sea to get at them.

The correspondent of the London Morning Advertiser says:—The declaration of war with Morocco will be promulgated on the arrival of the Spanish Consul at Tangiers from Tangiers. This little expedition of bluster would be taken, under ordinary circumstances, at the value put by [illegible] on 'the fig of Spain;' but we have it on excellent authority that Lord Palmerston has declared his intention to oppose by force the departure of the Spanish expedition from Algesiras. Had Napoleon succeeded in transforming the Mediterranean into a French lake, as he had intended, the British Government might have experienced some additional inconvenience in thus preventing the extension of the Spanish territory opposite to Gibraltar; but far more for England, her cruisers yet swept the Tyrrhene sea, and she may yet be enabled to carry on her menace without much trouble, and, let us hope, without being under the necessity of firing a single broadside, but the unlooked-for incident may possibly cause a serious embranglement. The French Government appears disposed to throw its protecting aegis over Spain in this quarrel. Our reasons for venturing on this supposition are various, but they chiefly repose on the presence of the Empress at the Cabinet Council held at St. Cloud yesterday. The Emperor, as is his wont, presided in person, and by his side sat his consort. The magnitude of the interests likely to be affected by the decision of the Council upon her Majesty's native land may have caused this remarkable departure from established usage. Immediately after the breaking up of Council, orders were transmitted by telegraph to Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, at Brest, and the Admiral in command of the squadron at Cherbourg, to be in readiness to start for Algesiras at a moment's notice. These are matters of serious import.' Negotiations are being actively carried on between the French and English Governments to avoid a collision, which would be a source of regret to all parties, but as yet no amicable arrangement has