British News.

LONDON—Monday, August 7.

Accounts have been received from Hobart Town, stating that by letters received from Port Philip great fear was entertained of open hostilities being commenced between the colonists and natives.—The commandant was accused of keeping the soldiers under his orders at his residence, some distance from the settlement, as it was said to protect himself.

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 30th ult. have been received this morning. The committee appointed to inquire into the best means of putting an end to the civil war presented its first report to the Cortes on the 28th. It states the Queen's forces receiving pay amounted to one hundred and ninety one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine men; whereas, it did not appear that Don Carlos had quite sixty thousand armed supporters. The committee declared itself of opinion that the war was protracted through the mismanagement of the executive, and recommended more prompt and decisive course to the adoption of ministers.

Advices from Lisbon of the 25th ult. assure us, that the government had succeeded in effectually crushing the military insurrection of the 14th, having for its object the restoration of Don Pedro's charter. Despatches received from the Alemtejo, and published on the 24th, details the success with which the constitutionalists everywhere opposed the designs of the rebels, though headed by several popular noblemen and officers of high rank in the army. We have not learned what has become of the principal conspirators, or what course the government will adopt with respect to those who may have fallen into its hands. The better plan would be to banish the more troublesome, and, pardon their less guilty accomplices. To shed blood would serve no purpose dictated by policy or humanity. —*Sun.*

Madrid, July 29.—They are every where occupied with the elections, which are likely to be warmly contested in many places. The moderate party is decided to make every effort to place in the tribune of the Cortes distinguished orators who have been said to be wanting in the last session. Amongst the distinguished men thus marked out by the suffrages of the moderate party is M. Isturiz, who, it is said, will be nominated by the county of Niebla if the government do not succeed in setting aside this nomination. It is in this case that the eagerness with which government contests certain nominations is visible. Agents are sent off by the Minister of the Interior to try to influence the electors. It is at present difficult to say what success these manœuvres may obtain; but what is certain is, that the candidates are numerous, and that there are many aspirants for the title of senator. The generally received opinion is, that the aim of Don Carlos is to avoid a battle which might decide his fate, and to prolong the war by entrenching himself in the Sierras of Abbracinas and Cantaviejah. The Carlist forces united at this point, comprising Cabrera's band, as well as those of Llangostero and Quilez, amount to 13,000 men; these latter will be charged to provision the army by their excursions in the environs.—*Morning Herald.*

The whole of the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday have been received. They contain no news, foreign or domestic, of much importance, with the exception of the following telegraphic despatches from Spain:

"Bayonne, Aug. 3, four o'clock, p. m. The letter announcing the arrival of the French ambassador in good health at Saragossa, on the 29th ult. states that a considerable Carlist corps, and it is added Don Carlos himself, occupied Munieca, at the distance of ten leagues from Saragossa. The expeditionary divisions of Zariateguy and Guergue, and also of Rovesa and General Escalera were taking the direction of Soria."

"Bordeaux, Aug. 3, half-past 6, p.m. The appearance of some bands in the environs of Huesca had led to the conclusion that Don Carlos was taking the direction of Daroca, but, according to a notice published at Saragossa on the 30th, he was still at Cantavieja, Fotunate, and Miranbel on the 28th. Oraa occupied Camerilas and Altaga, while another division was observing the road leading to Beycete."

Extract of a letter of the 31st ult. from Pampeluna, published in the *Constitutionnel*:—"We have received from Saragossa a letter filled with details on the movements of the Carlists round Catavieja. Don Carlos shows a disposition at one moment to march upon the Ebro, at another upon Valencia, but these demonstrations are made merely to deceive Espartero and Oraa, who are closing round Cantavieja, and thus impeding the Pretender's operations. On the 29th the Carlists were marching upon Ineza, and a small column took the road to Soria. The latter point appears to be their principal object, as they wish to join Zariateguy, Guergue, and Elio, and afterwards to find a passage in some direction or other. The Carlist generals are now unable to combine their operations, and must leave every thing to chance, for their position is most difficult in every point of view. The same letter from Saragossa states that Espartero has ordered General Buerens to march with all possible expedition upon Daroca, and to occupy that town. General Escalera has been ordered by the generalissimo to direct his march upon Soria, to prevent the junction of the pretender with the Carlists of Navarre. Old military men are satisfied with these arrangements and think that, in a country like Spain, well-conducted marches are better than engagements without result. Nogueras has dispersed the bands of Quelez at Luigera, and taken 200 prisoners."

From the Morning Herald of Yesterday.

Toulouse, Aug. 3.—Ripoll fell into the hands of the Carlists, on the 26th, by capitulation. The Christino prisoners found means to get into France; part of them have arrived at Err. They found a great quantity of arms and powder, as well as many camp necessaries at Ripoll. This place contains a very considerable manufactory of arms.

Urbistondo immediately besieged St. Jean de las Abadissas, which would probably capitulate on the 30th or 31st July. Campradon, Massanet will be attacked afterwards, and Seu d'Urgel and Penjverde will be equally forced to yield; the whole of Upper Catalonia, which joins the frontier of France, will thus be in the power of the Carlists. Osorio arrived on the 31st, at Barcelona. The Baron de Meer is still at Mantesa; his intention appears to be to maintain himself in a defensive line, which he will establish from Lerida to Barcelona.

Don Carlos was, on the 21st, at Cantavieja. Oraa was beaten, on the 19th, by the troops of Cabrera. Borso has also been beaten by Esperanza and Tailada; he has taken refuge in Valencia, where the population evince their sentiments in favour of Don Carlos. The cannon placed at the gates of St. Catherine and St. Joseph, at Valencia, were found spiked. Two officers and twenty-five artillerymen have been arrested for this affair.

[From the London Evening Times, Aug. 9.]

The Consol market drops, but without any obvious cause. The mere jobbers evidently do not hold stock with confidence, the demand for it as well as for money ceasing at once, and its changing hands in their bargains with each other is the more likely cause of the depression, so far as it has gone. Consols closed at 91 1-2 to 5-8 for money, and 91 5-8 for the account; Exchequer bills, which are also somewhat lower, at 50s. to 52s. premium.

The foreign exchanges, which have been in a perfectly safe position for some weeks past, are again beginning to attract some attention. From the earliest symptoms of a redundance of unemployed capital, our practical men here now turn with a sort of instinct to a review of the exchanges. This is essential as a sort of clue to the policy of the bank parlor, the avowed principle of the directors being this—that they do not commence any action on the circulation until the foreign exchanges have first given way. The highest price that the Paris exchanges reached during the late forced contraction was 25, 60 to 65; it is now 25, 50 to 55. This is still a protection against any export of the precious metals, if it does not go further; and the price of gold keeps low in Paris, which is another good sign. Those transactions are just in a state to require looking after.

Tea Too.—We are now acquainted with the fate of upwards of 100 seats for English counties, and it is needless to deny that in this quarter Ministers have lost considerably. According to the *Globe* of Friday, out of 96 knights of shires returned, 30 only are Ministerialists, and 66 Conservatives. In the last Parliament a considerable majority of the county members belonged to the opposition side of the House, but it is no less certain that the present general election has increased the number by about ten—in other words has decreased the Ministerial majority by about twenty votes. One of the most remarkable changes effected, is the substitution of Mr. Wood for Mr. Hume, one of the members for Middlesex.—*Greenock Advertiser, August 7.*

TRADE—MANUFACTURES.

Trade of Leeds, Aug. 5.—From the bustle consequent upon the election, very little business has been done in our cloth market during the past week: the same cause has had the effect of keeping the buyers from the town, and business has been nearly at a stand in the warehouses.

Huddersfield Market, Aug. 1.—There has been great inactivity in the market here to-day, and the extent of business transacted has been very limited, at former prices.

Bradford Market, Aug. 3.—In the Piece market there has been no business done to-day worth mentioning. The excitement of the election has completely absorbed all parties, and rendered them indisposed for business. We cannot report any alteration in the yarn market, prices are stationary. We cannot report any improvement in the wool market. There is a trifling demand for low and middle combing wools, and, although there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of an abundant supply here, yet the wools most in request, viz., fine long matchings and superhogs, are disposed of as they arrive, under the impression that an advance will not be long maintained. Should matters remain in this state for any length of time without an improved demand for goods, it is obvious that English combing wool must either be brought into this market at a lower rate, or the staplers decline purchasing altogether until the matter corrects itself.

Halifax market, Aug. 5.—We have had another flat market here to day, there have been but few buyers and very little business done; prices are extremely low, and the manufacturers complain very much on account of not being able to make their own by what they are doing, and many of them are disposed to do less, except a change soon takes place. Some are of opinion things will be better as soon as the elections are over.

State of the Leicester trade.—The demand for goods continues to improve; several large buyers have been in the market the last ten days or fortnight, who are purchasing, convinced that goods are at the lowest. The hosiers are very generally setting on their workmen, and we expect that every useful hand in the wrought hose branch will be able to obtain employment in another week or two. The wool market continues in much the same state as we last reported; the farmers are unwilling sellers at present prices, and little or nothing can be bought from them. Various opinions are held amongst dealers, respecting the prospects of the wool trade: some expect to be able to purchase more freely and on better terms from the farmer, in another month or two, when the growers have become accustomed to present prices: and also, because they believe it impossible that any advance can take place in the present depressed condition of the Yorkshire trade. The greater part of the mills are still running short, and goods are selling as low as ever they did, whilst others on the contrary maintain, that the farmers hold so firmly, that a sufficient supply will not be obtained, even for the present limited demand, without giving an advance.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

York Wool market, Aug. 3.—This market has witnessed another great show of wool, and though the early part of the market was unfavourable on account of the rain, yet a good (many sales were effected. The prices continue stationary.

Liverpool Cotton market, Aug. 3.—There has been a good demand for cotton this week, and prices have a tendancy upwards, they are fully 1-4d. per pound higher than on this day week. The sales on Tuesday were 5000 bales; on Wednesday, 5000: and to-day, 4000.

Doncaster Wool market, July 29.—This being the last market before our great annual wool fair, (which takes place on Saturday next,) it was, as is usual, thinly attended by buyers and sellers: the quantity of wool offering was small, but all was sold up at the prices quoted.—Hog 16s; hog and ewe 14s 6d; ewe 13s. per stone; locks 6d per pound.

Summary.

The Queen's Household.—The Sovereign, it must never be forgotten, is not the Sovereign of one party, but of *all*, who expects to see at his or her court the various shades of political opinion testifying one common sentiment of respect for the station, and affection for the persons, of the Monarch. But this intercourse and interchange of courtesy and duty can never be as free and impartial as it ought to be if the constant and inevitable attendants on the court are to be hot, and therefore offensive, *partisans*. We know to what unhappy and scandalous scenes a departure from this wholesome understanding gave rise in former reigns, and we trust there is no danger of their being repeated; but we must say that the appointment of the wives and daughters of Cabinet Ministers to household offices, is, on these as well as on other grounds, highly objectionable. The first in rank of these attendants is the daughter of one, and the sister of another, Cabinet Minister; the second is the wife of the Lord President of the Council; a third and fourth, and we believe half a dozen more, are daughters of the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their political colleagues. It is impossible to make the slightest objection to the personal character of any one of these ladies; but we do say that the accumulation of political and household offices in the same family is liable to serious inconvenience. It is neither constitutional principle, nor convenient or becoming in practice, that the Sovereign should be enclosed within the circumvallation of any particular set, however respectable—that in the hours of business or amusement, in public or in private, she should see only a repetition of the same family faces, and hear no sound but different modulations of the same family voices, and that the private comfort of the Queen's interior life should be, as it inevitably must, additionally exposed to the fluctuations of political change, or what is still worse, that political changes should be either produced or prevented by private favours or personal attachments. The Sovereign should not be reduced to such a state of unconstitutional dilemma as not to be able to change the Ministry, without also changing the Mistress of the Robes or the Maids of Honour; or, *vice versa*, the Mistress of the Robes or Maids of Honour, without also changing her ministry.—*Quarterly Review.*

Expeditious Travelling.—An architect of Clifton has invented an "Aeronaut" upon a novel principle having the advantage of *horizontal propulsion*, when gives a velocity of 50 or 60 miles per hour! The invention has been submitted to government for military purposes, and might be eminently useful for many other objects. Its form is simple and imposing, the dimensions rather exceeding the great Nassau Balloon. The appearance altogether is grand and beautiful—the estimated cost about £1,200.—*Bristol Mirror.*

The Queen and her Ministers.—At a time which so profligate a use is made of the Queen's name to aid the supporters of her present advisers; when avowed republicans and declared dissenters from our church dare to claim the suffrages of the electors of the kingdom, on the ground of their adhesion to those whom they are pleased to call the ministers of her choice, it may not be unsatisfactory to our friends to repeat an anecdote which has been reported to us on unquestionable authority, and which will at least satisfy their anxiety that it will not be her fault if the future government of this country be not conducted on the same glorious principles as those which placed her family on the throne of England. It is said, that a measure of some political importance was suggested to her as very "expedient" at the present moment. "Tell me," said her Majesty with some feeling of indignation, "tell me whether it is right or wrong: if right, I will do it; if wrong, I will not; but never let me hear the word *expedient*."—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

The Salique Law.—The number of female sovereigns upon the thrones of Europe at this day, occasions a good deal of speculation as to the origin and wisdom of the law which so vigorously excludes them in some countries; now very little is known with any certainty of this so-called *Salique* law. It is said to have come from the Franks; but it is written in Latin, and it is a certain fact that the Franks could neither read nor write Latin. The law in its present shape was written in the time of Charlemagne; but even at that time it passed as a law of the highest antiquity, and the preamble of this law mentions the anterior collections of Theodoric, Childebert, and Dagobert. It was addressed to the people subjected to the Merovingians; and those who ascribe its origin to the ancient Alamans and Bavarians know really but little about the matter. As to its propriety and wisdom, as one-half of Europe approves while the other rejects, it leaves the question unsettled.

Her Majesty at the Levee.—We do not hazard any extravagance of description, when we say that of the vast numbers who were presented on Wednesday and Thursday last at St. James', there was not one who did not retire from the presence deeply impressed with the gentle condescension and intellectual graces of the Sovereign. Many years have passed away since a scene so striking, and, in the highest degree magnificent, took place in the royal chambers of that ancient palace. The assembly was more numerous than upon any occasion for perhaps half a century—the variety of costumes that gave such an extraordinary vivacity to the *tableau*, including clerical, legal, and civic functionaries, military and naval officers, civilians and members of all the learned professions, foreigners of distinction from all the courts of Europe, from America and the East, and from all the remotest dependencies of the British crown, the most illustrious persons of the realm, and the *élite* of the nobility—and the universal enthusiasm that inspired the whole with a feeling of joyousness that awakened even more thrilling emotions than the unwonted gorgeousness that was almost blinding in its excess—created an effect that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Every incident in the succession of the ceremonies was memorable. There stood the young Queen, giving confidence to the timid by the sweetness of her manner, which surprised every body into admiration, and repressed the involuntary awe which Majesty, under all circumstances, produces. Royal pomp lost its severity in the gentle dignity and natural beauty of her motions; and when she extended her hand to each individual who approached, her eyes, lighted up by a smile of the most gracious encouragement, seemed to go along with it. Immediately behind her majesty on one side rose the voluptuous figure of the Duchess of Sutherland, and on the other stood the Duchess of Kent, whose look of maternal pride shed a domestic interest on the scene that was more touching than its grandeur. Many beside, remarkable for a tone of habitual power, crowded in the back-ground, and in the distance appeared the commanding features of the Duke of Sussex, who, in consequence of recent indisposition, wore a close black silk cap that enhanced the pictorial attributes of the whole. Her majesty's ministers, in their robes of state, filled up the extremities of the fore-ground; and the general effect of the grouping immediately round the person of the sovereign, the tumultuous splendour of which was subdued and softened by the sombre tone which the mourning dresses cast upon it, was exceedingly picturesque and impressive. The occasional awkwardness that sprang from the embarrassments of persons who were not accustomed to the forms of the court, carried off the absorbing reflections into which the mind of the spectator might otherwise have been betrayed, and assisted in keeping the attention constantly on the alert. Some flurried and confused, passed on after their obeisance omitting to kiss the hand of the Queen, when they were reminded of their unconscious neglect, and hastened back, amidst the good-natured smiles of the throng to make their grateful reparation. Others snatched hastily at the extended hand, and in the impatience and excess of their delight, hardly knew how to avail themselves of the gentle favour with becoming moderation. And that fair small hand! what toils it underwent in bestowing so much happiness upon the clamouring multitude of the noble born who pressed forward to place their lips reverentially upon it! The fatigue which her majesty bore with unexampled patience must have been almost to great for a frame so delicate and so untried in these laborious forms. There were not less than two thousand persons presented on Wednesday, and to each of them, in regular succession, her majesty performed the same act of recognition and condescension. The mere passive weariness of her position, and the repeated inclinations of her head and arm, were sufficient to exhaust her strength. Yet she seemed to endure it to the last with untiring kindness, and to look with lingering pleasure upon the departing crowd, as if she thought that she had not done enough to satisfy her own feelings towards her devoted people. Well may that people cry from the depths of their hearts, "God bless Queen Victoria!"—*Atlas.*

Colonial.

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. McKenzie's warm reception in Albion.

(Communication in the Toronto Patriot.)

Sir,—Mr. McKenzie entered this loyal Township according to his appointment, on Monday last, about ten o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a cavalcade of 40 persons to proclaim King Papineau, O'Connell and himself, with the Eagle and Stars for their rallying point. The loyal boys of Albion, however shewed no disposition to swear allegiance to such a government, but on the contrary, disgusted and enraged beyond all endurance at the impudence of those who had "*dared to invade the borders of their realm*" to preach sedition against our gracious Queen and glorious Constitution, adopted a very summary mode of ridding themselves of the whole gang. No sooner had little McKenzie mounted the *fatal* cart with his chairman and secretary, than in the twinkling of a bed post, with the well known shout of "*Fangh a Ballagh*," (anglice "*clear the way!*") the whole concern was shoved into the Humber, and the rebel array was made to feel the power of an Irish Shillelagh. It was impossible to restrain the fury of our people, and the consequence was that many of their enemies were left weltering in their blood. Poor McKenzie begged his life—Lloyd of Lloydstown lost his *eye* tooth, and *Squire* Lount his hat, and a little of his Yankee blood. We picked up, as the spoil of the war, *thirty-two hats* after the action was over, and I take it for granted that the heads that wore them may have required a little plastering to fit them for new ones if they can be obtained. The cavalry cleared off without the sound of a trumpet, or waiting to put the bridles in the mouths of their chargers, and you may rest assured Sir, that Jack Lawless, the aid-de-camp of O'Connell never met a warmer reception in Ballyhay, than did W. L. McKenzie in Albion on Monday last. I hope all the Counties in his route of rebellion will follow the example of our loyal Township, and with good Irish play send sly Reynard to the earth, with full permission to put out his nose and yelp at our glorious Irish boys, who, he well knows, are a terror to the treasonable and seditious.

I am, Sir, in haste,
Your most obedient Servant,
Erin go Bragh.

Albion, 8th August, 1837.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Glengarry, held at Williamstown, on the third day of September, 1837, Donald M'Donell, Esquire, M. P. for the County, and Sheriff of the District, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Donald M'Nichol was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, and read several documents connected with the state of public affairs in Lower Canada, in which the interests of the Province are deeply involved, the following Resolution was moved by John M'Gillivray, Esq. seconded by Col. A. Fraser, of Fraserfield.

1st. Resolved,—That as faithful subjects of Her Majesty, our most gracious Queen, and bound alike by duty and inclination to maintain Her Government in and over this portion of Her dominions; we cannot but view, with extreme concern and regret, various proceedings, prompted principally by persons connected with the Legislature in our sister Province, intended by their movers, and avowed to be so intended, to bring about a revolution in these Provinces, and, if possible, a separation from the Mother Country.

Moved by Mr. James Macdonald, of the Glen, seconded by John M'Gillivray, Esq.

2nd. Resolved,—That while we disclaim any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of our sister Province, we cannot be insensible that the interests of Upper and Lower Canada are inseparably connected, and that any violent political struggle or convulsion in the one, must necessarily extend to and involve the other, and that it, therefore, becomes not only a matter of prudence but of duty on the part of all loyal subjects in this Province; plainly to declare, as the County of Glengary now unequivocally does, that every effort on their part will be used, at all times and under all circumstances, to discountenance all seditious and treasonable practices, and to put down any attempt at revolution, wherever the same may originate.

Moved by Col. A. Fraser, of Fraserfield, seconded by Mr. Alexander M'Gruer.

3rd. Resolved,—That the recent proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and the claims and pretensions set forth in the answer of that body to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, at the opening of the late Session, cannot leave room to doubt if any doubt previously existed, that it is the determination of the leading members of the Assembly, to accept of nothing less than an absolute surrender of all control on the part of the Government of the Mother Country, and an abandonment of the principles on which monarchical institutions are founded.

Moved by Hugh M'Gillis, Esq., seconded by Mr. Donald M'Nicol.

4th. Resolved,—That while we anxiously desire that the blessings of good government should be enjoyed by all classes of our fellow subjects, and to that end would rejoice at the removal of any well grounded cause of complaint, we can perceive but little reason to hope that any change for the better can proceed from, or be brought about by men, who, professing the strongest attachment to the interest of the people at large, too plainly exhibit in the two Provinces, that they are influenced by considerations wholly apart from the public welfare, and who, disregarding the solemn obligations of an oath of allegiance, strive, by every means within their reach, to create discontent and disloyalty, and to overturn the Government to which they have sworn to be faithful.

Moved by Alexander M'Martin, Esq. seconded by Mr. James Dingwall.

5th. Resolved,—That whatever evils may exist in the Government of these Provinces, and we have yet to learn that any form of government is exempt from some evils, we are firmly persuaded that it is the anxious desire of the Imperial Government, to adopt towards these Colonies such a course as shall be best calculated to promote the peace, welfare and good government of their inhabitants, and that we are too sensible of the advantages which we now enjoy, under the fostering care of one of the greatest and freest nations of the earth, to desire or seek a change in our political condition.

Moved by Mr. John M'Bain, Junior, of Lancaster, seconded by Mr. A. Macdougall, of the same place.

6th. Resolved,—That this meeting express in their own name, and that of all the loyal inhabitants of the County, their utter disgust at the insolent disregard of the respect, due to his station, exhibited to His Excellency the Earl of Gosford by persons within his government, and especially by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, from whose high station a more discreet and decent line of conduct might reasonably be expected.

Moved by Mr. Thomas M'Caw, seconded by Mr. M'Intyre.

7th. Resolved,—That an address, founded on these Resolutions, be presented to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, respectfully praying him to communicate the same to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with an expression of the determination of the loyal inhabitants of Glengary, to stand firm by the Throne and the Altar, and cordially co-operate with him in maintaining unsevered the connexion so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

Resolved unanimously,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draft the proposed Address, namely—messrs. M'Gillivray, Fraser, M'Donald, M'Gillis, M'Caw, M'Martin and M'Bain, and to obtain signatures thereto.

Resolved, on the motion of Dr. M'Intyre, seconded by John M'Gillivray, Esquire.

That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, and also to the Editor of the *Cornwall Observer*, requesting them to give the same an insertion in their papers.

Donald M'Donald, Esq., M. P. and Sheriff of the District, having left the Chair, it was occupied by John M'Gillivray, Esq. who proposed that it be unanimously Resolved.

That the thanks of the meeting are most justly due to our worthy Sheriff, for his able and meritorious conduct in the Chair. Three cheers were then given for our Most Gracious Queen, with enthusiastic ardour; three cheers for our Lieut. Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, and three more cheers for all loyal hearts in both Provinces; after which the meeting dispersed.

Kingston, Sept. 2nd.—Our readers will peruse with high gratification the Resolutions and proceedings of the meeting of the Protestant inhabitants, held at the Court House yesterday, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence and indignation against the perpetrators of the disgraceful and disgusting sacrilegious acts committed in the Roman Catholic Church in this town, on Tuesday night last, and of entering into a subscription for a reward for the discovery of the fiends in human shape, who thus to their eternal infamy, grossly polluted the Alter and House of the Almighty. The sentiments expressed in these resolutions pervade the breasts of the whole community, whatever their religious denomination; and our Catholic brethren, deeply as they must feel the insult offered to their holy religion and their venerable and reverend Prelate, must derive some consolation from the universal sympathy it has excited amongst their fellow Christians.

We regret that at present there is no clew to the discovery of the wretches, but from the liberal subscription now contributing as a reward for that purpose, we hope the miscreants will yet be brought to the bar of justice, and receive a punishment adequate to the enormity of their offence.

At 12 o'clock this day John B. Marks, Esq. M. P. P. chairman of the meeting, and Richard Bullock, Esq. High Sheriff, attended by a numerous train of the most respectable inhabitants of the Protestant denominations, waited on the Right Rev. Bishop M'Donnell, and the chairman presented his Lordship with the resolutions, which will be found in another column, and expressed the public opinion on the occasion, conformable to the 6th resolution, when his Lordship, after perusing the resolutions, made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen:—I have perused the resolutions of the Protestant inhabitants of Kingston, who met yesterday at the court house, for the purpose of taking proper steps to discover the perpetrators of the sacrilegious outrage committed on Tuesday night last, in the catholic church of this town, and beg leave to assure you and the other gentlemen who composed that meeting, that the whole of those resolutions met my entire approbation.

"I am at a loss for language to express my grateful sense of the warm interests the Protestant inhabitants of this town have taken on this occasion in the cause of religion, by their exertions to bring to punishment the authors of so flagrant an insult offered to a house dedicated to the service of the Almighty, and by their liberal subscription held out as a reward for information that may lead to detection.

"This, however, is but in unison with the general tenor of their conduct, and of the kindness which I have invariably experienced from them since I had the good fortune to be resident among them.

"I beg leave, in conclusion, to assure you and the public, that my suspicion does not attach to any individual person, or body of persons, but suppose the disgraceful outrage to have been committed by some worthless characters in a state of intoxication."

We cannot peruse this answer of his Lordship, breathing the pure spirit of christian charity and benevolence, and acquitting all other denominations of christians, without contrasting it with the editorial remarks of a contemporary Journalist, who attempts to affix the stigma of this unprecedented outrage upon Orangemen. We verily believe that the Orangemen of Kingston feel as high a regard and respect for the venerable head of the catholic church in this town, as even the catholics themselves, and would no more be guilty of an act to wound his feelings or insult his church, than the most devoted of his flock.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor:—Our new governor, is be-praised almost as much as our new and justly beloved Queen, Time and events I hope and really believe will justify the confidence so strongly and generally expressed in his favour; but the grounds of that confidence, I also believe, will rest on a surer basis, than that *exclusive* one, upon which our "Reformers" are inviting him to stand. Like Sir Francis B. Head he will, I doubt not, show himself to be Governor of the Province and the supporter of its constitutional interests and privileges; not the Patron of an arrogant party, affecting to assume to themselves an exclusive merit, which, when examined, will be found to be indeed matter of assumption, and of *mere* assumption.

Sir John Harvey has, on a conspicuous occasion, recommended to them the cultivation of harmony; such a disposition as would be worthy of a generous, a magnanimous forbearance; but how do they meet his invitation? In two prominent addresses from this party, presented at Fredericton, and published in the last Courier, His Excellency is hailed with applause, for the adoption of an act, described by them as a strong party measure, and stigmatized the late majority of His council, *as pursuing a course that embarrassed his government.* This is following his Excellency's recommendation with a vengeance. As to the assertion about causing embarrassment to His Excellency's government, it is notoriously as *false* as it is *foolish*. The honest and truly respectable portion of the people, will not believe that Sir John Harvey can be gratified by such a style of address: no—his good sense, good taste, and good principles assuredly must be offended by it; and it may be hoped, that the signers of addresses, will not hereafter allow themselves, to be thus duped by the designing management of the few bold partizans who often *get up* these public instruments. Thus far, His Excellency will be excused, considering the difficulties of the period, for passing unnoticed, such very exceptionable matter; but no one who respects him, will believe he can be pleased with it: and the party, perhaps, will do well not to urge his forbearance too far, and not to provoke him, in justice to his own sense of truth and manliness of feeling, to repel a manner of addressing him, which savors so strongly of *slander*.

The general impression, which the party shews itself anxious to enforce, *that the majority of the Executive Council opposed* the principle of the Civil List Bill, is a false impression: that majority always *decidedly supported the great leading principles* of the measure; its opposition was only to some of the details; and even to the chief of these, it was not the *substance* against which their cautionary voices were raised, but the crude manner in which Lord Glenelg and the deputation, had in their haste concocted a measure of this extremely high importance. *Nothing is more easy to be shown than all this*; and no doubt, there will be, ere long, some condensed statement of the substance of the public papers, which came out during the last half year, making the same apparent.

In the meantime, the party, blister forth loads of swelling and empty assertion, which answer to deceive the unwary public, who have not had time to watch and trace the facts as the arose. Yes, these swelling assertions, are quite sufficient for their purpose with the unsuspecting people, whose confidence they have deceived, and are still *most impudently attempting to deceive*. The day, however, we hope, and trust, will soon recur, when Republicanism, *with however high an individual amongst our rulers* it may raise its head, will be discountenanced, and British constitutionalists here, as well as in the region of Papineau's influence, no longer be afraid, nor ashamed, to assert their sentiments. The republican influence, it is gratifying to observe, was *barely* able to place its individual favorite, respectably on the poll at the recent election for this county; and it is to be hoped, he may, from this hint, as well as from the new duties which will rest upon him, learn, that a less open profession of democracy will more become him, than the principles he has heretofore so decidedly avowed.

My object is not to veil the truth, or mislead the people, and should I Mr. Editor, send any future matter for your paper, my honest purpose, I assure you is strictly to adhere to truth, as the only course that I feel to be a respectable one, and as evincing that I am *really*, and not with false pretences

The People's Friend.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 22, 1837.

By the Western Mail we have received London dates to the 15th of August. The elections in England had closed with a gain to the conservatives, the returns from Ireland would have some additional members in favour of the ministers, but the majority in the whole, will be much less than in the last Parliament.

Messrs. Hume and Ewart, late English members, have (through the interest of Mr. O'Connell,) been returned for Kilkenny in Ireland.

Spain.—It is stated that the Carlist army had advanced to Segovia, within 42 miles of Madrid: and that preparations were made for removing the Queen and royal family out of reach of danger from the Carlists.

Portugal.—Accounts are gloomy, and the whole Kingdom appears in a state of political excitement.

London, Aug. 12.—There has not yet been any disposition manifested on the part of the Directors of the Bank of England to comply with the wishes of many of the mercantile interests, by reducing the interest of money from the high rate now demanded by the corporation for accommodations. The private bankers, however, are doing business upon good securities at 1 to 1 1-2 per cent. cheaper, but even at this reduction they do not find employment but for a very small portion of the balances they have now in their hands. This must continue to be the case until there is an increase in the transactions in the more important branches of the manufactures of the United Kingdom. We are glad to find, by the accounts from Lancashire, that more business was doing in the principal manufacturing districts.

U. States Bank post notes are quoted, in London, on 12th, at 95 1-2.

London, August 12.—An immense steamer, now building at Limehouse, for the American steam Navagation company, surpasses any thing of the kind hitherto made. She is to be named after our Queen Victoria, will cost from £80,000 to £100,000, has about 150 men now employed daily on her, and is expected to be finished in November next. The extreme length is about 253 feet, but she is 237 feet between the perpendiculars, 40½ feet beam between the paddle-boxes, and 27 feet 7 inch deep, from the floor to the under side of the spar deck. The engines are two of 250 horse power each, with six feet 4 inch cylinders, and seven feet stroke. They are to be fitted with Hall's patent condensers, in addition to the common ones. She displays at 16 feet deep, 2740 tons of water; her computed tonnage is 1,800. At the water line every additional inch displaces 18¼ tons. The average speed is expected to be 200 nautical miles per day, and consumption of coal 30 tons. The best Welch coal is to be used. It is calculated that she will make the outward voyage to New York in 18 days, and homeward in 12, consuming 540 tons of coal out, and 300 home. Expectation is on tiptoe for the first voyage of this gigantic steamer, along side of which others look like little fishing boats."

Quebec, Sept. 6.

We understand the Bank of British North America is drawing on London at present a 20 pr. cent.

We understand that letters have been received from Sherbrooke which lead to the belief that the Court of K. B. had continued its sittings after the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, proroguing the Session of the Provincial Parliament had been received. The Judges present were, the Hon. Justices Bowen, Fletcher and Vallier. If so, it amounts to a Judicial decision, that the late meeting of the Legislature, no act having been passed therein, did not constitute a Session. —*Mercury.*

We also learn that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has referred the question to the Law Officers of the Crown.

Boston, Sept. 15.

Military Review.—Yesterday the Boston Brigade of Light Infantry, the battalion of Artillery, and the National Lancers, were reviewed and inspected on the Common in this city, and the whole made a very splendid appearance.

We are sorry to say that there were some disgraceful scenes enacted during the day, the particulars of which, as near as we can learn are these:—The new company of Montgomery Guards, composed of Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen, has been attached to the Regiment of Light Infantry under the command of Col. Smith, and has caused considerable dissatisfaction, for reasons which will probably be obvious to every one. Some of the other companies composing the regiment are very much incensed at this supposed attempt to enrol foreigners with them, and about nine o'clock, yesterday morning, when the Montgomery Guards took their place in the line, all the privates of the City Guards immediately marched off the ground. The Washington Light Infantry, the Fusiliers, Lafayette Guards, and a portion of the Mecanic Riflemen also left the ground, with the exception of their officers, who, it is said, disapprove of the conduct of their men.

In connection with this affair there was also a most disgraceful mob during most of the afternoon and evening, in which some people were very much injured. After the line was dismissed, the Montgomery Guards were mobbed and followed to their armory by a mob, who stoned them, and committed many other outrages, destroying property, &c. &c

We are glad to hear from all counts of the state of the crops. do much to relieve the distress country, and the beautiful weath enced for the last two weeks, part of a bountiful Providence, sufficiency of "food for the sow eater." We never remember t continuance of the true harvest now enjoy in Nova Scotia.—*Ha*

The accounts from the Coun ing. The Crops promise to b There are, on this Peninsula, excellent Wheat, nearly ready fo have much pleasure in announc large an appropriation of land in to the culture of so valuable a never took place before, and we the conclusion that if Wheat ca raised on this Peninsula, there being easily cultivated in most p We hope the example of the H have a good effect upon those we may become every year less upon foreign sources for our s *Halifax Royal Gazette.*

We are happy to learn, that all ing to Liverpool, employed in th have returned with full cargoes.

Large Cucumber.—We w shown a cucumber, from the gar at Dartmouth, which measured and 10 inches round.—*Journal.*

Bank of British North A seen, by an advertisement in an the branch of this Institution, co commences business on Wedn cash account, as conducted in S of the system. These are for the £500, which is not to be consider but an amount to be operated on of business. Two bondsmen a terest is made up half yearly, a that the account runs for an lo long as the bank is satisfied wi *Nova Scotian.*

Specie Payments.—The Off of the City of New York, have a to the principal Banks throughou view to ascertain at what time specie tion should be held to a time ments shall be resumed. They end of October as the time for m time between January and Marc notes in specie. Notwithstandin of specie and of cotton from the S England ranged from 18 to 21 p

Horrible Circumstance.—A isville Journal, dated August 23 ved this morning, informs us tha a shooting match in St. Francis a rencounter took place betwe John Crothers. A son of the latt seeing Rachels about to shoot fi fired at him with a rifle, but mi his own father! Young Carothers doubly infuriated, and Rachels a his escape, but C. wrenched a of a by-stander and shot him thr of the body, inflicting, it was s wound. He then surrendered h authorities.—*American paper.*

Masters of vessels do not app aware that by the provisions of men's Act, as it is called, now in that the ship's Articles should be as well as by the *seamen*. If the to sign the articles, not only a against the sailor, in case of disp the conclusion that if Wheat ca is subject to a penalty of ten p each and every seaman he takes wanting this necessary voucher, ly been tried in the Court of Vic city, in which, under such circ decided the seamen could not be they had severally signed, but had omitted to place his signatu

War Office, Aug. 4.—24th R G. Ruxton to be Major, by d deceased; Lieut. J. H. Mathe purchase, vice Ruxton; Ensig Lieut. by purchase, vice Mathe ford to be Adjutant, V. Matthew

Office of Ordnance, July 31.—R lery.—Second Lieut. E. Maber vice Marlay, deceased.

Markets at Demerara, A 2 a 2 1-2st; W. P. Lumber $30 21.—Dry Fish $4 3-8ex $5; H are 16 1-2; Salmon $16 1-2; Sa Dry Fish $4 1-2 a 5; pickled do Lumber 30 a $35. Antigua, A $4 1-4; pickled do $6; Lumber

BY AUTHORI
Head Quarters,
18th Sep
MILITIA GENERAL

It having been reported to the H or and Commander-in-Chief, tha of the 2d Battalion St. John C Captain Partelow's, Captain C Captain M'Cannon's, have not spection for some years past. Company districts from the R Lomond, being beyond that l Excellency has been pleased t Companies be inspected in a ra the Sands near Saint John, on October next.

PROMOTIONS,
3rd Battalion York (Lig
TO BE CAPTA
Lieutenant Isaac W. Jouett, f dated 18th September, 1837.
Lieutenant Charles Nevers, f John Stephens, Gent: 29th de
TO BE LIEU