Gross Reflection on the Queen.

A very gross insult has been passed upon her Majesty, by an officer bearing her Majesty's commission. Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, of the 83d Foot (if we remember right) eldest son of lord Melville (if our memory be not again at fault) has been recently made for his gallant conduct in Canada, C. B and Aid de-Camp to the Queen! This officer was dining some week or two since, over which the Earl of Errol presided, and so far forgot himself, as not merely to attack the Whigs, but also to include, in his scurrious trade, the Queen herself. Colonel Dundas happens to be a Tory; so do we; Lord Errol happens to be a Whig; which thank God we are not; but with all our dislike of their party, we cast aside political feeling, and, in speaking of Lord Errol, we do not hesitate to say, he is as good a fellow as ever lived. Lord Errol very properly took the matter up by observing, "that he did not care a *sous* what the gallant (!) might think proper to allege against the Whigs; but begged to know what he had to say against the Queen? Upon receiving this challenge, Colonel Dundas in no degree abashed ventured to assert how great a difference there was between George the Fourth and the present Sovereign; adding, in language not fit to be put on paper, that the former protected his Aide-de-camp; *and that the latter*——*upon them.*" Leaving out of the case the fact that the case is not a true one, the opportunity *chosen for conveying it and the language* in which it was conveyed, are equally reprehensible. The matter has reached the ears of Her Majesty, and is the subject of present enquiry. It has been alleged that Col. Dundas was in a state of inebriety at the time; and that is a peculiarity, which, as he is very much addicted to it, cannot be in extenuation. There does not appear to us an existing possibility of framing any, even colourable pretext, or rather apology. If a man be addicted to drinking, he should abstain from going into good society; and if he be not, the act in the first place, of passing so gross an insult on a good and virtuous creature, such as is "the fair-haired daughter of the Isles," is unpardonable; but when it is borne in mind that this insult was offered in the presence of Lord Errol, who married the daughter of Her Majesty's uncle, the outrage becomes literally indefensible. We are sorry we feel obliged to have to record such a strong expression of opinion against one who has borne himself well in his profession; *but the honor of the Sovereign is the* pride of the subject; and he is a base and disloyal one, who does not feel it as such.—*As that noble and generous soul* has thought proper to reward Colonel Dundas, by making him a C. B. and one of Her Aides-de-camp! we do most sincerely and anxiously hope, that if Her Majesty should not so heavily punish him as to chop off his spurs of Knighthood, she will not for a moment, hesitate to remove him from the possibility of approaching her person in that particular character of Aid de-Camp, on which he has so shamefully reflected.—*Age*

We have reason to believe that this paragraph in question is, on the whole, a correct version of what took place on the occasion referred to, except that the allusion to our Sovereign was conveyed in language much more offensive than is there attributed to Colonel Dundas, as instead of his saying that there was a great difference between *George IV. and Queen Victoria*, he said that there was great difference between Geo. the IV. *and that woman*, who is now on *the throne, upon which Lord Errol left the* room, saying he would sit at no table, to hear the Queen mentioned in so disrespectful a manner. The *Age* says, it has been alleged that Col. Dundas was in a state of inebriety. This may or may not have been the case; but assuming that he was in a state of inebriety, we may observe, that some men *in such a state, are peculiarly indiscreet* in their language, and allow their thoughts and *feelings to be disclosed in cases where prudence* would prescribe reserve.—*Morning Chronicle.* We have heard that an inquiry *into the affair has been instituted by Lord* Hill, and that the obnoxious statement turns out to be partially correct. His Lordship, we are assured, submitted the result of the inquiry to Her Majesty, with a view of taking *her pleasure as the course to be adopted toward* Colonel Dundas.—*United Service Gazette, July 2d, 1842.*

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The Afghanistan War.

The recent successes of the Anglo-Indian troops, in forcing the pass of Khyber and Bolan, relieving General Sale in Jellalabad and conveying store and treasure to General Knot in Candahar, have brought the government and People of England to the puzzling question "what next"? The impolicy of the war in its origin, the probable danger and *certain uselessness of again entering the country* with a view to military possession, and the enormous expense attending large military *movements at so a great a distance, are very* awkward realities which the papers discuss with great earnestness, and which are no doubt sorely perplexing to the ministers of Queen Victoria. It seems to be conceded on all *hands that any hope of advantage in prosecu*ting the war is out of the question; yet the bug bear of a national honor and glory stands in the way of its *abandonment.*

The Spectator shrewdly observes that the parliament and people are now investigating questions which ought to have been examined in 1839, and that the Anglo Indian Govern*ment is now, in 1842, pursuing measures* which will probably come up for discussion in 1843. And such the Spectator says, has always been the blind and irrational policy of the "thinking" English people—to let their *government act in irresponsible secrecy*, and afterward when the act is done and cannot be recalled, to begin inquiring into its motives & *consequences.*

The Times is very severe upon the Chinese and Afghan wars. Of the former its says—alluding especially to the feeble attempts of the Chinese upon Ningpo and Chinhae—

To those who have all along blushed for the cause of quarrel, which has entangled us in a war with China, who feel that neither necessity, *nor justice, nor honor can be pleaded for* what must appear to all nations but ourselves a crusade against the wholesome and reasonable revenue laws of a *distant peaceable and* independent state—to such every fresh account from China must afford but fresh matter for humiliation. It must be confessed that such warfare as that of which our correspondence yesterday gave an account, is of a shocking and barbarous, as well as futile and inefficacious character.

We would not be understood to say or suggest that under the circumstances the officers in command of the British Troops could have acted better or more *humanely than they did;* being attacked it was certainly necessary that *they should defend themselves*; and of course we cannot dissent from the satisfaction expressed by Sir H. Pottinger that no British life was lost in the operation. But still every one must feel that such butchery as this, whether unavoidable or otherwise, is a most *discreditable service for British troops to be* engaged in. We know nothing to compare it to, except the campaign recorded in Gulliver's journey to Lilliput. The *disproportion* between our experienced and well-disciplined *forces, with their artillery & other equipments* and the miserable imbecility of the Celestial soldiers, is certainly not less than that between *the Man-Mountain and the inhabitants of Blefuscu.*

It will be disgraceful to Great Britain if, after having so *thoroughly ascertained the* character of the resistance we have to deal with, we do not summarily and by a decisive effort terminate this murderous warfare. It is impossible now for any man to doubt that by marching 10,000, or even 5,000 men to Pekin with a proper quantity of artillery and stores, we might put an end to the dispute, and dictate our terms to the Emperor on his throne. Such a course would be far more satisfactory, humane and honorable, than to persevere in a system of slaughter at the outports, and build our expectations upon the anarchy and disaffection likely to arise out of the misery inflicted on the inhabitants of the maratime provinces.

As to the Affghanistan war, the Times and Herald, both intimate strongly the opinion that the military operations should be confined to the withdrawal of the troops that have been so long beleaguered in Jellalabad and Candahar, and the rescue of the surviving captives; and the Bombay Times, of May 23d, gives the impression that to these objects the efforts of Lord Ellenborough will be limited. It says:

The strictest secrecy has been maintained as to the policy about to be pursued toward Affghanistan; and it is probable indeed that beyond the resolution to cut the connection as speedily as possible, Lord Ellenborough has resolved nothing as to details, leaving himself to be guided by the chapter of accidents. To one desirous of quiting the country this is probably the wisest, or rather the only really wise course that can be pursued. Our prisoners and hostage must at any rate be recovered; if this can be done without advancing into the country our impression is that no advance will be made.

That no new campaign for 1843 has been resolved upon, may be inferred from the fact that no preparations of any sort are now on foot for this. Lord Ellenborough's proclamations, in reference to the surrender of Ghuznee—the advance on Jellalabad—the victory of Sir Robert Sale, over Akbar Khan, and the future honors which await the garrison, have been received throughout India with one burst of universal admiration. They bode a vigor and decision of purpose essential to a good government in India, and which, conjoined with our knowledge of the character of the Governor General, has excited the most elevated hopes of the auspiciousness of this rule.

Perhaps the indisposition of the Anglo Indian Government to prolong the war may be strengthened by the appearance of a new and fearful enemy; *the cholera, of whose ravages* in various portions of India the most distressing accounts are given.

At Calcutta, Bombay, and in the *Deccan this pestilence was* raging fearfully; and we have before us, in one of the Irish papers, a letter from an officer of the 22d *regiment, stationed at Camp* Kurrachee, which says that in the course of one month there were buried, from that *regiment alone, the band-master*, sergeant major, three sergeants, a hundred and twenty men, twelve women and twenty children. "To bury nine men a day he says, was our allowance; sometimes three in one grave.—One hundred and sixty recruits from England having joined, it whipped them off very fast."

The alarm or rather terror, excited through India by the disasters at Cabool, and Ghuznee, is shown by the extravagant laudations of the Anglo-Indian press upon Sir Robert Sale, *for his maintenance of his position at* Jellalabad, and General Pollock, for making his way through the Khyber pass to the res*cue of Sir Robert. One of the Calcutta jour*nals declare that for Sir Robert a Dukedom would not be a reward too great; nor for Ge*neral Pollock an Earldom with a pension for* ten generations.

83d Regiment.

We Copy below the Address of the inhabitants of London to Lt. Col. Trydell, on the *departure of the 83d Regiment from their* town. This gallant corps is now part of the Garrison of Toronto, *and we are sure will earn from our citizens as full a meed* of approbation as from the inhabitants of London:

To Lieutenant Colonel Trydell, Major commanding Her Majesty's Eighty Third Regiment of Foot.

SIR, *We the undersigned* inhabitants of the Town of London and its vicinity cannot suffer the departure of the Regiment under your *Command without the assurance of our deep* regret at its leaving us, and the expression of our admiration of the high character which it has so deservedly obtained.

We contribute our testimony to, and duly *appreciate the Gentlemanly and urbane con*duct of yourself and your officers towards us all, and the soldierlike and excellent behavior *of the Non-Commissioned Officers and* men under your Command during the sojourn of the Regiment in our Town.

The short period *intervening* between the drafting of this address and your departure, will render it impossible for many of the inhabitants to sign it, but we are convinced that we are only expressing the feelings of every heart *in our town, and neighbourhood in saying* that one & all regret the departure of the gallant Eighty Third: one and all as they leave *will inwardly pray God speed them.*

Wishing you Sir, as well as the Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Privates under your command, all success health and happiness.

We are,
Your very faithful,
Sincere Servants.

Here followed the signatures of 92 Principal Inhabitants.

London, C. W. July 5th, 1842.

London, Canada West, July 6th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg you will accept my *most sincere thanks for the flattering and* handsome address with which you and the *Inhabitants of London have honored me*, and the Regiment under my command on the occurrence of its departure from London, and *conveying to them the acknowledgement of* the pleasure and gratification offered by the testimony of so highly respectable a body as *to the conduct and demeanour of the Regi*ment, during a sojourn of upwards of two years, for which period we have enjoyed the attention and civility of all classes, and wit*nessed the industry of the inhabitants*, and *improvements of the Town.*—we shall ever rejoice in its welfare, and I, as well as on the behalf of the Officers, Non commissioned *Officers, and Privates, beg to offer our ex*pression of warmest regard and esteem, and to wish you gentlemen and inhabitants, and your respective families, all future happiness, peace, and prosperity.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
B. TRYDELL,
Lt. Col. commanding 83rd. Regiment.

Extract of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable C. *Poulett Thomson* to Lord *John Russell*, dated Government House, Montreal, 26th May, 1842.

In my despatch, No. 53, I transmitted the different addresses from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and stated that I should *take an opportunity of referring more particu*larly to their contents.

I have already addressed a despatch to your lordship upon the subject of the importation of tea, to which one of these addresses refers.

The House of Assembly have transmitted another address, praying for the introduction of Canada corn into Great Britain, free of duty; and they farther pray that the local Legislature may be empowered hereafter to alter the trade regulations of the colony, in those cases in which they may be effected by the Imperial *laws relating to colonial trade generally*; subject, however, to the restrictions that such laws shall not receive the assent of the Crown until they have been laid before both houses of Parliament, and shall have been suffered to pass *without address from either.*

Upon the first of these objects it is needless for me to offer any remark; the question can only properly be considered with reference to the whole subject of the Corn laws; and I cer*tainly do not think that, looking at the average* price of corn in ordinary years in Great Britain, the colonies have any right to complain of the footing on which they now stand.

The second point is an extremely important one. I am undoubtedly of opinion that the regulation of the principles on which colonial trade is to be conducted ought to be reserved entirely to the Imperial Parliament. The power of regulating it, is one of the principle advantages resulting from colonial possessions, and, if justly exercised affords one of the main compensations for the expenditure which the mother country is compelled to incur for the defence and protection of the colony.

But whilst I admit this to its fullest extent, I have at the same time been obliged to observe the great inconvenience, and even loss, which results to the colony from the necessity which now exists for all changes in this respect originating in Britain. There are a vast number of small points seriously affecting the interests of colonial trade, and not at all disturbing the general principle or objects sought to be established by Imperial Legislation, in which a change is frequently found to be desirable. Great difficulty exists in the first place, in explaining these points at home, and next in proving that they are of sufficient importance to demand legislation there; but even if this be done, I know myself from experience in that department, how much difficulty and delay unavoidably arise in carrying such measures through Parliament. I am, therefore, very much disposed in favour of the middle course now suggested by the Assembly. If the local Legislature be permitted to originate measures of this description, I entertain no doubt that they would be able to introduce many improvements *very beneficial* to the trade of the colony, and not at all injurious to Imperial interests.—These, when sent home, could receive the assent of the Crown, and Parliament, whilst, if they meddled improperly with matters affecting the general interests of trade, their work would be without effect, and be open to immediate rejection. If your lordship shall concur in this view of the case, and shall be inclined to grant this extension of power to the colony, subject to the restriction I have stated, it would be better, perhaps, to pass an act specially for the purpose, than to incorporate it in the Union bill.

Correspondence N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

The Negotiation.

This important matter has at length reached a definitive point. Maine, the state most deeply interested, has agreed to a convention, pro*vided the Senate of the United States shall con*firm it.

The items of the convention are, in substance, as follows:

Maine and Massachusetts relinquish nearly all the territory North of the St John's. That which they do not relinquish is a segment between that river and the St. Francis.

The free navigation of the St. John's river is ceded by Great Britain to the United States.

In consideration of such relinquishments on the part of the two states, the sum of $300,000, to be equally divided between them, is paid by Great Britain, which government also stipulates to pay the expenses to which Maine has *been put, in defence of the disputed territory.* This will amount to some $200,000 more.

A liberal arrangement of the Northern boundary line, on the New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York frontiers, has been acquiesced in by *Great Britain.*

These are the main features of the convention. A short time will enable me to give you the details exactly as they are.

The *precis* of the *convention, given to us* by our correspondent, varies somewhat from those furnished to others of the city papers—which indeed are also considerably varient among themselves, scarcely any two of them being *precisely similar.* The Journal of Commerce, for example, says that the navigation of the St. John's conceded to the United States, is so far limited and valueless that we have no access to the river except above the great falls; and it says nothing about the indemnification in money.

The Tribune, Courier and Express speaks of the assent given to the convention by the Maine commissioners as absolute; while in other journals their assent is said to be only that the convention shall be laid before the Senate, thus conveying the idea that even after ratification by the Senate objection may be *raised on the part of Maine.*

The intelligencer speaks in general terms, but conveys the idea that all the parties to the negotiation have assented positively to the terms proposed. It says—

To what was stated in yesterday's daily paper of the agreement of the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States, and of the commissioners of Massachusetts, for an adjustment of the long and warmly contested question of the northeastern boundary, we have now the happiness to add that the commissioners of the sate of Maine have also come into the arrangement, and that every requisite to a satisfactory adjustment of that question is now secured.

The following letter *is from the same source* with that which we published on Saturday—a source that is undoubtedly authentic.

July 22d, 1842.

It is understood that the negociations in so far as the N. E. boundary is concerned, have been closed and that the commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts have accepted Lord Ashburton's proposition.

"Uniting the circumstances," as the Celestials say, we take it that the negociation may be looked upon as consummated; and most *heartily do we congratulate our readers and the* country thereupon. The consent of the Senate, we presume, cannot be questionable for a moment. If Maine is satisfied there cannot be a voice raised in opposition; and apart from *this consideration, we hold that the terms of* the convention are such as to leave not an inch of ground for discontent.

The point of right is the only one on which we have from the first sustained the resistance of Maine and of the Federal Government to the claim set up by Great Britain; and this point *is conceded in the offer by Great Britain of an* equivalent. As to the territory itself, it is of no earthly value to Maine or the United States, not even as a timber country; and therefore almost any thing in the shape or name of an *equivalent, carrying as it does a concession of* the right, ought to be accepted as satisfactory. If the equivalent specified by our correspondent is the true one, we think that Mr. Webster has made for Maine and Massachusetts a very good bargain: not a hard or unjust one, but a bargain with which they have every reason to be satisfied. As for the United States, they would have reason to rejoice in any compact by which the dispute was brought to an amicable issue.

H. M. Steamer "Minos" and the Steamer "Kent"

We received, on Saturday last, a letter dated the 12th inst., acquainting us with a circumstance connected with these two vessels, which we conceive it our duty to lay before the public.

It appears that the Steamer Kent, which *many of our readers know is owned by a* few enterprising individuals in Chatham, and which has been for some time running between Port Stanley and Buffalo, on the 3rd instant accidentally broke her engine, and became unmanageable. Captain Van Allen, who commands her, with perfect confidence, applied to the Commander of Her Majesty's Steamer Minos, then lying idle at Port Colborne, for assistance, which was positively REFUSED.

The following extract from Captain Van-Allen's letter to one of the owners of the Kent, will place the selfish and ungenerous conduct of the gold-laced Captain of the Minos, in a most unenviable light:

"Had we been afforded the assistance which we very naturally expected in a case of distress, from the government steamer "Minos," then lying at Port Colborne, about two miles, off, the time lost, and expense incurred would have been very trifling. They however positively refused to tow us in, although at the time they had nothing to do; and obliged me, at the imminent risk of the boat, to travel twenty-two miles through the mud to Buffalo, and employ an American steamer to take us down, and enable us to get our damage repaired! Treatment such as as this I think is unprecedented and justly merits the censure of the public as well as of the government which they profess to serve. Who are we to look to, for assistance in case of accident, but to our own vessels? Not, certainly to foreigners; and particularly when our government vessels are kept in service for the avowed purpose of affording succour to, and protecting our little commerce. I assure you, I was never more surprised than when they refused us the assistance required especially as the time necessary for performing the service would have occupied not more than five hours. I shall not for get to report this matter in the proper quarter; and in the mean time, shall not fail to let owners and masters of vessels know what they have to expect from Her Majesty's steamer 'Minos,' in case they should be as unfortunately situated as myself."

We fully concur with Captain Van Allen, in his just observations on such strange conduct, from a quarter, too, whence he had every right to expect a ready compliance with his request. Where we repeat with Captain Vanallen, are our distressed lake-mariners to look for help and succour, if not to the pampered, too well paid ostensible servants of the Crown and people? Must they for these also as for almost every other available good, look to our despised neighbors? Truly, they would not look in vain! For all the good the Minos has ever yet done, or gives promise of doing she might as well never have been built. And as for Captain Fowell, who commands her, he might be far more profitable and efficiently employed than he seems to be at present.—*Sandwich Herald.*

LONDON INQUIRER.

Friday, August 5, 1842.

The present number completes the 3rd, Volume of the INQUIRER, and while we express our gratitude at the increased circulation, and ready pay afforded by a large number of our subscribers, we cannot but regret that there is still a very numerous list who contribute little or nothing towards our exertions. We trust that the enlarged size of our paper and the efforts we have made, and will continue to make, in affording a valuable medium of intelligence and communication for the public benefit,—will secure as a proper return in future, for there is both much labour and expense in the task we have undertaken. We have endeavoured to make our paper a fair organ of opinion—and we are determined independently and impartially to continue it as such—but without a fair compensation it cannot be done—We hope therefore our subscribers will see the necessity of meeting our demands.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL meets again upon Tuesday next, when we may expect something definite will be determined upon in reference to those matters they have hitherto either postponed, or left undecided. We shall keep our eye upon their proceedings, and expect to publish the address of the Warden, who will probably give some new light on the financial powers of the Council seeing that it has been submitted to the microscopic, logical and legal glance of the learned of our Land, who seem to differ in opinion.

We publish in an another column the address of the Inhabitants of London, to Col. Trydell, on his leaving our town, and his reply to the same; both of which indicate a spirit of cordiality, and good feeling, highly to be approved as between military and civilians. We are sorry we were not furnished with a copy of these at the time they were exchanged here, but we insert them now, and feel sure it will gratify our readers, who will all cheerfully co-operate in the sentiments of the address, and be pleased with the reply.

Correspondence of the London Inquirer.

During the last few days, I have paid a visit to my friends in the county of Oxford, embracing the townships of Deerham, Norwich, Nissouria, Zorra, Burford and Blandford; and I am most happy to have it in my power to state that the crops of grain were never more abundant, the clover of the grass land sustained some injury by the frost, and the hay will be under an average crop. I heard one complaint, and only one, of an appearance of red rust; but in that case the farmer stated that he believed the grain was too fully formed to be much injured. I saw two or three fields of wheat already cut, and a great number of others ready for the Scythe—I could not help wishing as I passed through this beautiful and fertile part of the Province, and more especially that of Norwich, that I could have been accompanied by some of those ultra loyal spirits, who have delighted in decrying this part of the country as rebellious and disloyal; it is true enough that I heard complaints that they have been most shamefully overlooked and neglected, and from not a few that they had been cruelly persecuted by those who formerly held "their little brief authority," but all is now forgiven, if not forgotten; discontent, dissatisfaction, and suspicion have given place to content, satisfaction and confidence, and which has been confirmed by the appointment of Mr. Hincks, to a place in the Council, and to the addition of Mr. Goodhue as a legislative councillor. In discussing with a respectable old Quaker, he remarked, tell them, [I use his own words,] that we were never rebels to the British government—we never wished to be disunited from it—if we rebelled it was against a government that the English people would not have lived under for a week; it was a dishonest, partial and wicked compact, which neither knew or valued real liberty—we feel that now we are placed on a footing of equal justice with our fellow subjects, and so long as this continues the government of Great Britain will find us as loyal and devoted subjects, and far more so than she ever found or ever will find the late Compact to be. I heartily wished that Mr. Harrison and his coadjutors, not excepting Mr Sherwood could have been present on several occasions, and I feel assured it would not only have afforded them the highest gratification, but have confirmed them in their determination to proceed fearlessly onward with the same liberal measures which have lately marked their progress, and have proved to them beyond all question that they will be ably and amply sustained by a vast majority of the population.

Diary of a Traveller.

I had often heard of London. I had heard of it as a rising, thriving, bustling, military sort of a town, where there were two regiments, good society, good trade, and a beautiful river passing by. I determined to see it, and I must say the first appearance of it did not disappoint me; it presented a widely extended though rather straggling tract of buildings, and the Court house rising in Gothic grandeur in the distance, gave quite a grotesque and interesting appearance to the scene. I thought to myself that if such a town could be supported so far inland, as the roads then were, what it would be if it had the assistance of a good harbour close by, and free and easy access to navigation. But such unfortunately is not the case with London, and altho' plank roads do much, it will always be a drawback—altho' certainly the assistance of such roads, and the improvements which the Farmers are making will greatly enhance the town It has a neighboring country that can support it, and it will continue to advance. I found on entering the town the houses were neither so large or so substantial as they appeared in the distance. The main street is a beautiful line, but the houses on either side are irregularly built, except towards the West end, where there are some excellent rows of four and three story buildings. From this line the town diverges to the South East in a very extended and straggling maze of miscellanious wooden buildings; and to the northward where are situated the Barracks, the English Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and many erections of a very superior description. The River Thames sweeping round the western portion of the town, and its beautiful banks, and the extended Landscape presented to the view, where at this delightful season waving fields of golden grain contrast with the dark green foliage of the sloping Forrest presented a highly interesting and inspiring picture. From a survey of the scenery, I passed to a survey of the inhabitants. They seem an industrious pushing go-a-head kind of people. Society like the strata of earth, or of ore in the vegetable and mineral kingdom runs in layers We have different lines and different degrees' and so there is in London; there is however only this difference in the innanimate world the upper layer is the most productive for the immediate necessaries of life, whereas in human society they are the least—the gold the silver and the valuable metals are in both cases generally found below. The Society of London seems of a mixed character—there is the military class, the civilian class, the shopocracy, the mechanics they seem all a pretty fair set of people, but they dont draw together always; and there is a police corporation there, that supposing the materials of this society thrown into a large cauldron, act the part of the witches in Macbeth, and stir it about to the tune of

"double, double, toil and trouble;
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble."

The consequence of which is, that one material coming into collision with another produces the most extraordinary effects, and which are exhibited on the streets at sundry times, in the shape of placards. The Magistrates are a very useful and efficient class of men—I was surprised however to hear of one of them being bound over to keep the peace. I could not believe it, but on enquiry I found it was unfortunately too true; however it was in circumstances of great provocation; it astonished me the more as I heard he was a member of the Temperance Society. By the bye, talking of temperance—this is a great town for it—one wag I was told played them off rather a cruel hoax one night lately—it seems they were assembled at one of their usual evening soiries, and among other amusements and scientific researches, they took to analysing porter to ascertain the quantity of alcohol it contained, and certainly to the horror of all present a considerable quantity was extracted—well this wag, unknowingly to the ingenious experimentalist, slips into the place of the porter a bottle of temperance bitters, approved of by the society and bought at one of their own shops. The lecturer went on and experimentalised upon the latter liquid, imagining all the while it was the deliterious compound he had just been execrating against, when *mirabile dictu* there was more alcohol produced than even from the porter—the astonishment of the society may be conceived but not described when they were told it was their own bitters—but of course they will now discontinue drinking such.

On Sunday I went to church; forenoon service; and heard for the first time in my life in Church, "God save the Queen," the lines read over by the clergymen—I was told it was usual when an attempt was made on the Queen's life to sing this song or anthem—I expected "Rule Brittannia," might come next, but it was not played or sung upon the occasion.

As the coach leaves this afternoon, I must be off; but will on my return make a short stay in this delightful place.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG arrived here on Wednesday last, with a view we understand of inspecting the Troops. We believe he remains here for a day or two, and probably there will be a general field day, which will afford much interest to the inhabitants of the town. We believe the 14th were reviewed previous to their coming here so that the inspection will be confined to the Royals on the present occasion.

Monday the 1st. of August, being the Anniversary of Negro Emancipation throughout the *British dominions*, was celebrated in our town, by a procession of our coloured population—who marched through the principal streets, and afterwards dined together. We were pleased at the decent and respectable appearance they evinced, and are sure that so long as they conduct themselves well they will always find a secure and hospitable reception amongst us.

Arrival of the British Queen

Five Days Later.

The Steamer British Queen arrived at New York on Monday, under the command of Lieut. Eyckholdt, of the Belgian Navy. She left Sheilding on the 17th inst. and Southampton on the 19th, and brings London dates to the 9th and Paris to the 7th.

In Parliament.

In the House of Commons, July 5, the affair of Colonel Dundas was brought up by an inquiry from Lord Worsley. [The Colonel was charged with having spoken disrespectfully of the Queen, at a public dinner table—although one of Her Majesty's aids. He did good service during the Canada rebellion in 1837.]

Sir Henry Hardinge replied that Colonel Dundas had been called on for an explanation, by which he did not succeed in absolving himself from the charge. He had consequently been dismissed from his office of Queen's aid, removed from the command of the 83d regiment, and put on half pay.

July 6.—The House of Commons was occupied, during nearly the whole sitting, in debate on Mr. Wallace's motion for an inquiry into the distress of the country, its causes, &c. Most appalling accounts were given by the different speakers of the prevailing destitution and misery, as to the causes of which members took divers views—some charging them upon the corn laws, some to the dearness of the food generally, some to restraints on trade, some to the manufacturing competition of other countries, some to the currency system and the Bank of England, some to the reciprocity laws, and some to the Chinese war.

July 7.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bannerman offered a resolution, giving the Queen power to suspend the operation of the corn laws, during the recess of Parliament, and until the 1st of January, 1843, or for six weeks after the commencement of the next session. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel opposed, and the resolution was negatived, 175 to 113.

July 8.—Lord Ashley's mines and collieries bill came up in the House of Lords. Reference to a select committee was moved, but the motion was opposed as out of order, and the Earl of Devon gave notice tha the should renew it on the 18th.

The tariff bill had its third reading and passed, 52 contents, non-contents 9.

In the House of Commons, Lord Howick gave notice that on the 14th he should move the admission of foreign corn at a duty of 6 shillings the quarter until the 1st of March, 1843.

The debate on Mr. Wallace's motion was resumed and occupied the whole sitting. Motion lost, 174 to 49.

The new tariff bill received the Royal assent on the 9th instant. A protest against it was to be signed on the 11th.

The hump-back Bean has been commited for trial on the charge of misdemeanor only—the capital charge of treason having been abandoned. This is judicious. There seems no doubt that his intent was only to "frighten" the Queen, and secure for himself a provision for life, albeit as a criminal and convict. The papers recommend that a severe public whipping will be his fitting punishment, and tend more than any other to discourage repetitions of his attempt.

From the Globe, July 9.

The whole body of the delegates of the anti-corn-law conference—a hundred and fifty-four in number—had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, this morning, at his official residence, in Downing street.—The delegates arrived punctually at half past eleven and having arranged themselves in a circle in one of the large rooms up stairs, Sir Robert Peel entered, and bowed to the delegates. Mr P. A. Taylor, of London, and a number of the delegates from Liverpool, Manchester, Bury, Leeds, Sheffield and other places, entered into a statement of the distress which exists in the country—represented their belief that a repeal of the corn laws was the only means of relief and implored the right hon gentleman to do something to save the country from anarchy and ruin, before it was too late.

At the termination of the statements the right hon. gentleman, upon whom they appeared to make some impression, returned the following answer

Sir Robert Peel said," You must be aware that the subjects which you have this morning brought under my consideration are of daily and nightly discussion in the houses of Parliament, but of course you will not expect me to make any statement to you on the subject. I have listened with the greatest patience to the statements which have been made, and particularly to the facts of these statements; and I beg to say that I shall feel it my duty to bring those facts under the notice of the government. Gentlemen, I have no farther communication to make," then pausing and recollecting himself, the right hon baronet added in a hurried manner "except to say that I have heard with the deepest sympathy the statements which have been made of the great distress which exists in the country."

The delegates, who appeared much disappointed that the Minister had not entered at all into the question of their grievances, then took their departure for Brown's Hotel, Palace yard, where the result of the interview was communicated to an open meeting.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Some addle-brained fool most industriously circulated a report on Wednesday night that Sir Robert Peel had been shot at on his way home from the House of Commons. Although the report was of too absurd a nature to cause much alarm in London, omnibus drivers and others journeying to and from the suburbs carried the sale thither, and it readily gained credence. At Wandsworth, Clapham and even Chelsea, the writer was most earnestly asked by many respectable persons if the report was correct and whether Sir Robert Peel was much injured. He assured the anxious inquirers the story was a hoax; and a general feeling of indignation was expressed toward the brainless idiot who could set about so heartless a hoax.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—Our accounts from Curraghmore come down to last Tuesday evening and we are gratified at having it in our power to state that the marchioness was recovering as speedily as could be expected from the effects of the late frightful accident She is able to sit up in bed, but has not ventured out of her room. Some idea of the shock which the marquis sustained may be formed from a knowledge of the fact, that he did not partake of food during the two days next after that whereon the accident occurred. So devoted has he been ever since, that he has been only absent from the marchioness's room while taking his hurried meals in an adjoining apartment. The Waterford Chronicle of Thursday announces that her ladyship is rapidly advancing toward perfect health, and will in a day or two be hersel again

WHEAT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—A cargo of wheat grown in the Southern part of the republic of Chili, was imported into Liverpool last week. We understand that it is of excellent quality, and that the speculation is likely to turn out well. It is reported that the wheat was bought in Chili, at 24s a quarter; and it will still leave a profit at the present prices and duties, paying a good freight.—*Liverpool Times.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—On the evening of Friday week, Sir James Graham announced in the House of Commons, the terrible fact, that twelve hundred thousand people are at present receiving parochial relief in England and Wales! One in every thirteen of the population is on the poor rates, and are safely assume that one in every ten is destitute.—This state of distress is unparalled, we believe in the history of any nation on the face of the earth.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

NATIONAL DEBT.—A notice appears in the Gazette, stating that the Lords of the treasury having certified to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, that the actual expenditure of the country for the year ending 5th, of April, 1842, exceeding the revenue by £2,139,984, 4s. 6d., no sum will be applied by the said commissioners on account of the sinking fund between the 5th July and 10th of Oct. 1842.

Thirty-nine indictments for wilful murder has been framed by the Crown in the police court for the Ennis Assizes in which each man of thirty-eight committed is severally charged as principal, the rest aiding and abetting.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—A letter from Amsterdam of the 28th of June says; "Great sensation has been excited on Change to-day, by a notice given by the house of Hope and Co., which announces that the coupons of the American stock which become due on the 1st of July will not be paid, because the house has received nothing to make this payment. On this point there is not much to say, because it was foreseen that the funds for payment of the coupons would not arrive. But what is openly blamed, and will probably be the foundation of the action against Hope and Co., is that their bankers having been furnished by the Bank of the United States with a quantity of effects (valeurs) as security for the tenders, have thought themselves authorised to part with a portion of these securities in exchange for others. As chance would have it, though the nominal value has remained the same, it turns out that Messrs Hope and Co. have parted with the most valuable, in exchange, for such as have hardly any value at all. We need not say that the holders are furious.

Home Harvest.

It would appear that prices are likely to continue very high in England, and duties correspondingly low for some months to come. The following from the correspondence of the *Montreal Gazette* will best explain the state of affairs in Mark Lane.

"The 'undecided' signs of change in the weather, to which I alluded in my last, became very decided, indeed, before the packet sailed. In the last fortnight, showers and sunshine have alternated throughout the Kingdom, and the growing crops have made vast progress. There, certainly, has enough rain fallen now—the danger, if any, is all the other way. The markets keep rising not merely the averages, but the value of the article. Complaints of the thinness of the ears on the ground in the southern Counties, grow more frequent. The Mark Lane Express, a very excellent authority declares there is scarcely a possibility, even with the continuance of the most propitious weather, of an average yield being secured" and as we had but eleven hundred thousand quarters in bond which may be augmented by October, to 1,700,000, to set against 2,200,000 last year it holds that the value of the article must be maintained. Such, certainly, appears also to be the opinion of the trade, for they are continuing their imports. For my part, I do not think they are making sufficient allowance for diminished consumption, and I believe that if we have an average harvest, the "possibility" of which will soon be tested, prices will considerably recede.

The duty is down to 9s. I am told it is made certain" to be down to 6s. On Tuesday last the bets were four to one, that it would not be down to 1s. This may happen under two circumstances. The harvest may be late, and stocks run short; or it may be early and fine, and fine samples come in at 70 to 80s. Taking all these chances together, four to one is the odds among the knowing ones on Change."

THE CROPS.—There does not often happen a year when the fruits of the earth are so universally spoken of as abundant. From all parts of this continent, as well as from the three kingdoms the most cheering accounts reach us. Only in this neighbourhood, and two or three other places, do we have mention made of damage to the wheat by rust. Hay is hardly to be disposed of in our market at six dollars a ton—it is quoted at four in Montreal. We read of contracts being entered into at Philadelphia and at Cleveland, for the delivery of wheat at from seventy five to eighty cents a bushel, and at Cincinnati from forty to fifty cents.—*St Catherines Journal.*

THE CROPS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—Things are now in such a condition the wheat harvest now actually commencing that we may speak of that staple product, and of crops generally, with considerable confidance.

We have taken some pains to procure information in addition to what we have seen of the crops; and we say now what we know many of the best farmers will corroborate us in that never before was there such a uniformly good crop of wheat through the Genesee valley and indeed through all Western New York. The berry is generally plump and what little rust there is, is almost wholly confined to a slight red rust which is seen occasionally on some of the leaves but not on the berry of the wheat. The quantity of land covered with wheat of this fine character, is greater than ever before bore a wheat crop in this famous wheat growing region.

Nor is this all. The yield of nearly all other products is, or promises to be equally remarkable. The crop of hay is extraordinarily good. Barley, oats and potatoes never looked better and corn is flourishing vigorously under the present hot weather.—*Rochester Post.*

From the Kingston Herald.

We have already on several occasions adverted to the folly of a servile adoption of certain rules and principles that pervade in England, without any respect being paid to the peculiar circumstances of this country. It is assumed by some men, that to assign English practice is a sufficient answer to every objection, without ever deigning to inquire whether the condition of things here is the same as there. This is the practice of quack doctors, who apply the same nostrum to every case, no matter what its peculiar circumstances may be.

This irrational practice is adopted in relation to the currency, by the unthinking application of the rule, that if several kinds of specie be made a legal tender, that which is of least intrinsic value will drive out of circulation that which is of greater; or that silver would drive gold out of circulation if both were equally a legal tender. That this rule holds good in England no one doubts; and if other things were equal, it would hold good here; but other things are not equal; and therefore the rule is not applicable here.

Where a large amount of capital is constantly unemployed, and capitalist have therefore a choice of what kind of money they will use, or pay out, and what kind they will lay by, or deposit in safe keeping, they will of course use that which is of least intrinsic value and keep the other. But where a man has no choice in the matter—where every penny he can raise is constantly demanded—where no capital is unemployed, but if a thousand times more capital were to be had it would all be instantly used—how absurd it is to talk of any kind of coin driving another out of circulation.