British News.

From the Liverpool Mail, Sept. 21.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—The general feeling is that cotton will come down to the low point it was some two years ago, and which has the effect of keeping large purchasers of goods and twist out of the market; though both have been offered on lower terms than on Tuesday, especially heavy domestics, but which offers have proved ineffectual, as no one pretends to be so wise as to know how soon the full extent of the depression will take place. This view of things, combined with the dishonour of the drafts of the Bank of the United States, added to the very uncertain state of the harvest, makes the market at this moment unusually gloomy and depressed.

THE GINGHAM AND NANKEEN TRADE.—The gingham trade in the neighbourhood of Manchester has improved very much within the last month.—Manufacturers having, in the last and present week, disposed of nearly all their goods, having been seeking for weavers of fine ginghams, and some few have offered advanced wages, if the work is taken in by a certain time. The fancy nankeen trade has also improved very much, and the twenty-eight fancies are in particular request, but wages of this sort have been much reduced within the last two years. Coarse reeds and plain goods are extremely slack, and weavers of coarse numbers have not more than four and five days' work per week, yet the manufacturers are expecting an improvement shortly.

BLOCK PRINTING.—The calico block printing business is as good as we have known it to be at this season for several years past. The hands at the country shops seem to have more work than those employed in the town. The printers in the country generally have full employment, and at some places they have two sets of hands.

ECCLES AND PATRICROFT.—The cotton and silk trade is in a moderately healthy state; the manufacturers at the silk mills cannot get a sufficient number of hands. Lately many families have removed to these places, and the operatives appear in moderately good circumstances; indeed, the neighbourhood has improved very much within the last few years.

ROCHDALE.—The trade in cotton factories has improved very much within the last month, and the hands in nearly all the ninety-five firms are generally fully employed, yet the manufacturers make sad complaints respecting the high prices of the raw material, and although they have disposed of nearly all the goods, yet the prices and profits upon them are next to nothing. There are fifty-six woollen manufactories in the parish, and generally hands are moderately employed, but wages are extremely low.

BOLTON.—The fancy hand-loom weavers of counterpanes and quiltings are very busy, and the operatives generally appear to be doing pretty well, but the dandy loom weavers and those employed in low goods are in miserable circumstances. The trade in cotton mills has improved a little, the operatives generally are fully employed, indeed the working of short time has not been resorted to so much here as at most of the manufacturing places, yet the manufacturers make loud complaints respecting the high prices of cotton and low prices obtained for goods. Machine makers, foundry men and mechanics are moderately employed, and as good wages as in any town in Lancashire.

MACCLESFIELD.—The silk trade here, considering the season, is in a healthy state; indeed, it is better than it has been for many years past. Scarfs, fine satins, and fancy goods are in particular request. Wages for most descriptions of goods are better than they are in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and there have not been better prospects for the winter trade during the last ten years.

BLACKBURN.—There is a moderate trade in cotton factories; indeed, there has not been any working of short time during the late panic, yet the manufacturers are not without complaints. The trade here has greatly increased within the last four or five years, and at present the hands in all the mills are generally fully employed.

TODMORDEN.—The working of short time here has never been felt the same as at other places, and the machinery in all the cotton mills is in full operation, but wages are by no means so good as they are in the neighbouring towns; the operatives, however, appear in moderately good circumstances.

OLDHAM.—In this borough there are ninety-six cotton mills, two of which are unoccupied, but the machinery in all the rest, with three exceptions, is in full operation, and the wages are as good as in any other town in Lancashire. The operatives, who have long been only partially employed, will soon feel the effects of the improvement in trade, yet the manufacturers declare they go next to nothing. Power-loom calicoes are in better request than fustians. The hatting trade is rather flat.

BLACKBURN.—Since our last, trade has been drooping, both in power and hand-loom descriptions of goods; and should the present very unsettled state of the weather continue, the prospects of business for the latter part of the year will be of a gloomy character.—*Blackburn Standard.*

HALIFAX.—There was not a very brisk market on Saturday in any department of the trade. Superior lastings were, however, in fair request, and sold at fully previous rates. Our leading manufacturers do not anticipate any favourable change till the fate of the harvest is known.

LEEDS.—There was not much doing in either of the halls on Saturday and Tuesday. The business may be said to be confined to heavy goods. It seems to be the opinion of most connected with the trade of this district, that things will not improve until not only the money crisis, but the result of the present most uncertain harvest is ascertained. Prices are steady, but this is owing to a greatly reduced production.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—Though the production of piece-goods has been much reduced within the last few months, they seem sufficient for the demand even at this season, which is generally large; and though stocks are known to be low, that fact does not appear to have had any effect on prices to-day, which must be called the same as last week. *Yarns.* There is some demand for yarns for foreign markets, and this, owing to the spinners generally working short time, if it does not advance prices, at least keeps them steady.—*Wool:* There is no difficulty in purchasing nearly all kinds of wool on lower terms than on this day se'nnight; low kinds are the last, however, to quit.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

Thursday, 19th.—The arrivals of wheat this week are moderate, and as but little old English now remains such fetches 4s. more money: and new, which has been comparatively high, realizes 2s. to 3s. above last current. Foreign samples ready sale, at 4s. advance. Barley is much wanted. Oats scarce, and 1s. dearer. Beans in request at 1s. more money.

Wheat 3863, Barley 324, Beans 787, Oats 4126, Shelling 695, Peas 383, Seed 151, Flour 70, Malt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

Lord Lyndhurst rose to take a review of the proceedings of parliament during the present session. His speech was characterised by his usual ability and eloquence. Within our narrow limits it is impossible for us to do anything like justice to this splendid effort. After taking a general survey of the policy pursued by the present administration, and referring to the division on the Jamaica question he thus proceeded;—What was the course pursued by her Majesty's ministers upon hearing of that catastrophe! They stated that, in their opinion, they no longer possessed the confidence of the House of Commons. They never had possessed the confidence of your lordships; and as to the people, they then felt that they had no longer the confidence of the nation at large. They, therefore, tendered the resignation of their offices to her Majesty—and that resignation was accepted. The history of the few days subsequent to that event I pass over, for it forms no part of the matter which I have to offer to your lordships—besides, it was so fully laid before you by a noble duke, who himself acted a considerable part in it, and was analysed in so able and masterly a manner, by my lord and learned friend on the opposite benches (hear, hear), that the recollection of the whole subject must be fresh in your memories, and I will not impair the effect of it by any representations of my own.—There is, however, one point connected with it to which I am anxious to call the attention of your lordships. Her Majesty's ministers, I repeat, tendered their resignation—that resignation was accepted, and it was understood that they only held office until their successors were appointed. Then commenced the communications for forming another administration. Before they had terminated, these ministers, who had only held office until their successors were appointed, interposed, advised her Majesty, dictated her notes, and were themselves the negotiators with their political opponents. The outgoing ministers, the negotiators with their successors! (Hear.) The result was this—that the ministers, who only held office until their successors were appointed, at last went the whole length of advising her Majesty to reinstate them in the government. (Hear, hear.) I say that ministers gave her Majesty that advice; for such was the result to which all their conduct evidently tended. Such a course of proceeding was never before known to occur in the history of England, and I trust in God that it never will occur again. (Hear, hear.) What, my lords, was the first act of this new government? Their first act was to draw up a minute, historically formed, argumentatively formed, legally formed: and the unconstitutional character of it was only to be equalled by its folly, its extravagance, and its insolence. (Hear, hear.) Ministers, I have before said, were reinstated in their respective offices. They declared, previously to their reinstatement, that they had lost the confidence of Parliament and of the country. I now ask your lordships what they have done since they have been reinstated in office to regain that forfeited confidence? (Hear, hear.) I say that every act which they have since done, every circumstance with which they have since been connected, has only lowered them still further in the opinion of the public. So far from gaining increased confidence in the House of Commons, all their proceedings have tended to waken and degrade them more and more. (Hear, hear.) But it was necessary for them to make another experiment for the recovery of public confidence, and therefore they brought in their second Jamaica bill.

What, my lords, was the pretence for it? To continue certain laws which were about to expire in that colony. The bill was drawn up with that view, and with that pretence; but other clauses were grafted upon it, equally pernicious in principle with the bill which ministers had abandoned. That bill, on its second reading, was passed by a majority of ten. So that when ministers had only a majority of five, they confessed that they had forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons; and when they had got a majority of ten, they ventured to suppose that they had recovered the confidence which they before admitted that they had unwittingly forfeited. They felt that their situation was uncomfortable and uneasy, and that it was necessary for them to do something more to retain the confidence of their party, and the question which occurred to them as most likely to accomplish that object was the question of the ballot. It was impossible that there could be a subject of greater importance. After the Reform Bill, it was one of the most interesting questions that could be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. If ever there was a measure on which it was incumbent that the government should act as a government, it was on this very measure of the ballot. The opinion of the government as a government was well known respecting it; but it was thought that it would be useful in recovering their lost influence in the House of Commons, and so the government made the ballot an open question. An open question! Most shabby proceeding! (Hear, hear.) There was, however, a double advantage in it; it was to gain them votes in the House of Commons, and it was to afford some members of the Cabinet an opportunity of winning the regard of their constituents; and therefore it was, that in spite of the reluctance of the noble viscount, it was made an open question. But when it came under the consideration of the House of Commons, and when a noble member of the Cabinet let out the secret that he had voted for making it an open question as the best way of defeating it, then its intense shabbiness was completely beaten by its still more intense hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.) I cannot, my lords, congratulate the noble Viscount on any accession of strength that has accrued to his administration from the course he has pursued upon this question of the ballot. When the second Jamaica Bill was passed, the 9th of July had arrived. Up to that day not one bill of any great consequence had passed. All was a blank. We had passed, it was true, the Mutiny Bill; we had passed the Annual Indemnity Bill; we had passed nine money bills, of ordinary course and character; we had passed 12 or 14 other bills, some for the amendment, some for the continuance, of former bills, and some for trifling and unimportant matters, to which no opposition could be, or indeed was, made in either house of Parliament. Such, my lords, was the state of things on the 9th of July. Still the table of the House of Commons was covered with bills, at once numerous and important. It became, therefore, necessary to inquire what the Government intended to do with them. The session was on the point of expiring, and hon. members were naturally anxious to return to their homes. Were, then, the bills on the table to be proceeded with or not? I find, my lords, by a paper that has been laid upon your lordships' table, that as soon as this intimation was given to her Majesty's ministers, they abandoned with breathless haste measure after measure. A bill was introduced for the registration of voters in England. What became of it? It was abandoned. The Fictitious Votes Bill (Scotland)—a bill of great importance to that country? Abandoned. The Preparation of Writs (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Registration of Leases (Scotland)? Abandoned. The District Sessions Bill? Abandoned. The District Prisons Bill? Abandoned. The Town-councils Bill? Abandoned. The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill? Abandoned. The Factories' Regulation Bill—a bill frequently discussed in both houses of Parliament, and of vast importance to the interests of humanity? Abandoned. The Collection of Rates Bill, and County Courts Bill, the Embankments in Ireland Bill, and many other bills of different descriptions? All, all were abandoned (hear, hear), because ministers found it impossible, from not being possessed of either energy, vigour, character, capacity, or the confidence of the House of Commons, to carry them through Parliament during the present session. (Hear.)

Lord Melbourne feebly attempted to vindicate the policy of his administration.

Lord Brougham followed in a speech replete with the most cutting sarcasms on his former associates. We are sorry that want of space precludes us from giving even an outline of the noble and learned lord's admirable philippic.

The Duke of Wellington and several other speakers took part in the discussion, after which the house adjourned till Saturday.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

Under this title the House of Commons has printed the agreement entered into by the Government with Mr. Cunard for the conveyance of the North American mails. It stipulates that the mails shall be despatched twice every month from Liverpool to Halifax and twice every month from Halifax to Liverpool. For executing this service Mr. Cunard is to provide and keep a sufficient number of good and sufficient steam vessels, furnished with engines of not less than 300 horse power. Mr. Cunard also undertakes to convey the mails and despatches twice every calendar month to Boston from Halifax and to Halifax from Boston, and when the St. Lawrence is unobstructed by ice, from Pictou, in Nova-Scotia, to Quebec, and from Quebec to Pictou, by good and substantial steam vessels, provided with engines of not less than 150 horse power. The contract is very specific as to those vessels being properly found, and provided with a sufficient crew of able seamen. The Commissioners of the Admiralty are to appoint the two days in each month when the steamers are to leave Liverpool and Halifax respectively, and they are to proceed, without loss of time, direct to the end of their voyage. The despatch of the mail from Halifax for Boston is to take place as soon as possible after the arrival of the mail at Halifax, which is likewise to be the case with the Quebec mail after the mail has reached Pictou. The commissioners may also alter the days of sailing at their pleasure, but they must give three month's notice. At the same time they may always delay the departure of the vessels for not more than twenty four hours.

If at any time, from stress of weather, or other unavoidable circumstances, the vessel should be unable to reach the Mersey, the naval officer in charge of the mails or despatches, may order the mails to be landed at Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, Dover, or Deal. For the naval officer who is to be sent in charge of the mails and despatches, the contractor is to provide a suitable first rate cabin, and suitable accommodation for a servant, and is to victual the officer like a cabin passenger. If the Admiralty please to entrust the mails to the captain of any of the vessels, it is authorized to do so, and the captain will be bound to take charge of them. A boat of not less than four oars is to be provided for landing the officer and the mails. Any stoppage, delay, or putting back into port, not sanctioned by the naval officer, will be subject to a fine of £100, and a delay of twelve hours in not proceeding on a voyage from either Liverpool or Halifax after the appointed time subjects the contractors to a fine of £500, as well as a further £500 for every additional twelve hours' delay. A similar delay in the smaller vessels carrying the mails from Halifax to Boston will be subject to a fine of £200.

Not less than four of the large steam-boats for the voyage across the Atlantic are to be always kept sea-worthy and in complete repair; the number of the smaller ones is not stipulated. The contractor binds himself to introduce and adopt all improvements directed by the admiralty or suggested by the progress of science. To secure the goodness of the vessels, the naval officer in charge of the mails, calling other persons to his assistance, has full power and authority to survey and examine the vessel whenever he shall think fit; and repairs which he shall direct in writing, must be made as soon as possible, under a penalty of £100. The Lords of the Admiralty, also, reserve to themselves a power to survey the vessels and to order any improvements to be made in them which they think expedient, and the contractor must carry these improvements into effect to the satisfaction of the Admiralty, or forfeit £500. All these fines and penalties may be stopped out of the money to be paid to the contractor by the Admiralty.

In addition, the contractor is to carry, if required, two chief cabin passengers, from Liverpool to Halifax, or Halifax to Liverpool, for £30 each, and two fore cabin passengers at the rate of £15 each; and each seaman, soldier, or marine, at £4. The price to be charged for such passengers from Halifax to Boston, or from Pictou to Quebec, is to be, respectively, £5, £3, and £2. Moreover, the contractor is to take on board, and carry, free of charge, all small packages, directed by the commissioners; and naval stores not exceeding five tons weight, on receiving two days' notice that such stores are to be sent.

In return for all these services, and maintaining all these vessels, the Admiralty agrees to pay to Mr. Cunard £60,000 per annum in quarterly payments. The contract is to commence on June 1st, 1840, or an earlier day if agreed on, and to continue in force for seven years from the commencement, and thenceforward until 12 calendar months' notice in writing shall be given to either party.

No part of the contract is to be underlet, and no members of parliament, agreeably to act of parliament, is to have a share of it. The whole concludes by Mr. Cunard binding himself in a penalty of £15,000 to fulfil his part of the contract.

When this contract comes to be acted on it will ensure a certain, speedy, and constant intercourse between the mother country and the colonies of North America, and between our several North American colonies and the United States, greatly to the advantage of them all. It seems, therefore, a very wise plan, and as the provisions we have quoted secure the adoption of every improvement on board the mail packets, we cannot find any fault with the number of years it is to last. The provisions for security punctuality and avoiding all kinds of delay, deserve notice and praise, as they will give to this service regularity and certainty, and make every person feel a just reliance on reaching the end of his voyage in a specified time.

We pretend not to give an opinion whether the sum to be paid be large or small, but we would rather that the contractor should make his fortune by it then that such an enterprise should be nipped in the bud by the parsimony of the government. We presume that the port of Liverpool has been chosen because that combines, in itself, proximity and trade to America beyond every other port. To carry out goods and passengers must of course form the principle means by which Mr. Cunard will be remunerated. In conclusion, let us state that the outline of the agreement has already been published, but, nevertheless, we think an abstract of the contract will be acceptable to our mercantile readers.—*Sun.*

WHIG ECONOMY.—From an official statement lately published, it appears that the net public expenditure for the last four years, ending the 5th April, was as follows:—1836, £15,002,940; 1837, £46,590,245; 1838, £47,519,077; and 1839, £48,263,443. It also appears that the expenditure exceeded the income in the last two years—in the year ending April, 1838, by £1,428,534, and in the year ending April last, by £430,325. We have not yet forgotten the loud professions of economy and retrenchment with which the whigs marched into office nine years ago—how they laboured to persuade the public that cheap government would be the certain consequence of the accession of their party to power. Well—and what is the state of things as exhibited in the above return? In three years the expenditure has risen in a regular and rapid progression from forty-five millions to forty-eight millions! Such is whig retrenchment! The tories have been constantly blamed for extravagance; but the fact is, that the expenditure of the last two years greatly exceeded that of 1830, the year at the close of which the whigs came into office. The expenditure of the last year of the Duke of Wellington's administration was £46,970,321, being £1,287,122 less than that of the last financial year of whiggery of which we have any account. So much for whig retrenchment and economy! We may be reminded of the extraordinary expenses arising out of the rebellion in Canada, yet to what but the weakness of the whig government—the contempt with which they are regarded at home and abroad, which encourages the promoters of sedition and treason with the prospect of impunity to crime, if not success to their projects—are we to attribute the disturbances in our colonies which have cost the country so much? But if we must admit the legitimacy of these demands upon the pockets of the people of England, and the propriety of putting down rebellion, what are we to think of a government that allowed discontent to assum the form of armed rebellion without making a single effort to check its progress? Verily the case of Canada is an apt illustration of the soothing influence of whig councils.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Boot & Shoe Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business.

Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received and for sale at the lowest Market prices:

40 BOXES and half boxes best MUSCATEL RAISINS; 6 bbls. Water Crackers;
5 Barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 Kegs soda and sugar BISCUIT,
5000 Best HAVANA CIGARS,
10 Drums Turkey Figs.

Also on hand—Barrels Rye Flour, do. Corn Meal, 3 Chests best Congo TEA, 15 Quintals Codfish, 6 Kegs superior Mustard, together with a general assortment of Groceries.

CHARLES P. BETTS,
No. 8. King Street.

May 24.

☞All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 25, 1839.

We have no later European dates than those given last week.

The Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON, the new Governor General of British North America, arrived in the St. Lawrence in H. M. ship Pique, on Wednesday the 16th inst. His Excellency had not landed on the 18th, but was prepared to disembark immediately on the arrival of Sir JOHN COLBORNE, from Montreal, who was expected to reach Quebec on the evening of that day.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We are informed that an *Evening School* in connection with the Institute, will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Monday evening the 4th November next, under the superintendance of Mr. G B. WATSON. It is also contemplated to open a Drawing School for the benefit of Artisans and others, proposals are now being made to a gentleman residing in the city to conduct the establishment.

CONCERT.—Mrs. Gibbs gave her first Concert on Monday evening last, to a fashionable and numerous audience, who expressed themselves delighted with the evening's entertainments.—The performances of the Band of the gallant 69th, under the superintendance of Mr. Wiesbeckir, the Band Master, together with his delightful playing on the Clarionet, also gave additional pleasure.—This Evening, our respectable Citizens, will again have an opportunity of witnessing the pleasing performances of this delightful vocalist, and we feel convinced that the efforts to please will be rewarded with the spectacle of an overflowing house. Mrs. Gibbs, proceeds to Fredericton by urgent and particular request, and will give a Concert in that Town in the early part of next week. We hope that the citizens will solicit her to favour us once more, at least, before her departure to the United States.

ALBION UNION SOCIETY.—The Members of this Society with their numerous guests, celebrated their Anniversary, at Mr. James Netherby's, on Tuesday last, the dinner and wines were good—some choice glees, and fine singing, with good music from the Band of the 69th Regt. greatly enlivened the meeting, and the whole concluded in good harmony.

The following Toasts were given from the chair.

1. Our Native Isle—Albion! May her sons where-e'er located, ever prove faithful to the land of their birth.
2. Queen Victoria—May her reign be long, prosperous and happy.
3. The Royal Family.
4. The British Constitution—May it ever remain the bulwark of British Liberty.
5. The Army.
6. The Wooden Walls of Old England and the brave hearts that man them.
7. Sir John Harvey.
8. New Brunswick.
9. Our Sister Colonies.
10. Sir John Colborne—the firm supporter and protector of our Colonial rights.
11. The memory of Nelson.
12. The Duke of Wellington.
13. The Flag—the glorious Flag of England—may it ever float on the breeze of Freedom.
14. The Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and Pine.
15. The Palladium of British Liberty—the Press.
16. Science and the Fine Arts—May their useful progress shed their benign influence over society.
17. The Fair.

Liverpool, 9th September, 1839.

SIR,—As Chairman of the British North American Association of this port, I have been directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Association on the 3d instant, and of the reply of the Right Honourable Poulett Thomson thereto.

I have the honour to be, &c.
A. PARLANE, *Chairman.*

To the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, *Saint John, N. B.*

At a Meeting of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of Liverpool, held the 3d day of September, 1839:

It was Resolved,—That this Association, having taken into consideration the appointment of the Right Honourable Poulett Thompson as Governor General of the Canadas, cannot altogether dismiss from their recollection the opinions which he has so frequently expressed and the measures which he has advocated, opposed, as they consider, to the interests of those Possessions and of this Country; yet the Association feels satisfied that the Right Honorable Gentleman in entering upon the duties of his high Office will devote himself to the calm consideration of the varied interests of those Possessions, and trusting to his dispassionate view of the merits of this great subject and his increasing acquaintance with all its bearings, will become sensibly alive to the extent and value of the trade of our Colonies in North America, and of the importance of its continuance to this country.

MR. THOMPSONS REPLY.

13, *South Audlers st. 5th september*, 1839.

SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 3d inst. enclosing a Copy of Resolutions agreed to at a Meeting of the British North American Association of Liverpool at which you presided.

I beg you will do me the favour of conveying to the Members of the Association my assurance that no one can be more deeply impressed than I am with a just sense of the great value and importance of the Trade of the North American Possessions, and that it will be my earnest desire to promote by all the means in my power, whatever may tend to assist and increase it, as well as to adopt whatever measures may be for the advantage of the Colonies entrusted to my government.

I have the honour to be, &c.
C. POULETT THOMPSON.

A. PARLANE, Esquire.

(COPY)

No. 11, Leadenhall-street, London, september 20, 1839.

To the Secretary of the Committee of Trade, Montreal.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the North American Colonial Association to address you for the purpose of conveying to the Committee of Trade at Montreal, and through them to the Mercantile communities of the North American Colonies the views entertained by this Committee, and the proceedings adopted by them, with reference to the appointment of the Right Hon. C. P. Thompson as Governor General of these Colonies.

When they first understood that such appointment was contemplated, believing that it would be highly obnoxious to the loyal inhabitants of the Colonies, and that it would retard the settlement of the affairs of the Canadas, the Committee were impelled by their increasing desire to further the Colonial interests, to represent to the Prime Minister the danger which they apprehended from it; and failing to make any impression in that quarter, they joined with nearly every person connected with the Colonies, and a large number of other Merchants and Ship Owners of great respectability in London, in an Address to the Queen, humbly praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to cancel the appointment in question.

Having taken these steps in a respectful and constitutional manner, and having failed to attain their object, the attention of the Committee now directed with great anxiety to the arrival of Mr. Thompson at the seat of his Government, and the influence it may have on the future destinies of the Colonies, which they believe will depend in some degree upon the manner in which the new Governor-General may be received by the loyal part of the population.

A division of opinion among them on this point might have fatally injurious consequences, in its bearing upon the arrangement of the many important questions relating to the Canadas which require settlement: as might also any action on their part which should be opposed to public opinion in England where he is the representative of Her Majesty, the individual holding the high office of Governor General in the Colonies is considered to be entitled to the respect of those over whom he is appointed to rule; and the circumstance of that individual being personally obnoxious to them would not be held a justification for any failure on their part to shew him the courtesy usually extended to the office.

In consequence of the recent rebellions in the Canadas, the hostile aggressions upon them from the neighbouring States, the gallant conduct of the loyal inhabitants, the great sacrifices to which they have been subjected, and even the objectionable appointment now under discussion, the affairs of the North American Colonies occupy at present a much larger share of the attention and of the sympathies of the people of this country than at any former period. The Committee deem it to be of great importance that these feelings should be continued and increased—and with that view they presume, with much respect, to urge upon all the inhabitants of the Colonies who are desirous of perpetuating their connection with this country, the propriety and importance of avoiding any demonstration whatever of disrespect to their Governor, or which may tend to embarrass his administration of their affairs.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
ROBERT CARTER,
Honorary Secretary.

HALIFAX, Oct 19.

Her Majesty's Ship Cleopatra, Captain Lushington, arrived from St. John's, N. F. on Tuesday last in the short passage of 74 hours, having left St. John's on Saturday at 11, and anchored in this harbour at 2 o'clock on Tuesday—respecting the sailing qualities of the Cleopatra, we find the following paragraph in a late St John's paper:

"Arrived on Friday last, H. M. Ship *Cleopatra*, Capt. Lushington, from the Labrador. During her cruise the Cleopatra has fallen in with the French Corvette *Blonde*, when both ships entered into a trial of their respective sailing qualities which resulted in the *Blonde* being beaten on all points. The *Blonde* freely admitted the superior powers of the *Cleopatra*, and the too ships having exchanged salutes, seperated for their respective destinations.—The *Blonde*, we hear, is considered to be one of the fastest sailing vessels of her class in the French Navy."

QUEBEC, 18th Oct.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On Wednesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, one of the Aides-de-Camp of the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON arrived express from l'Islet, bearing the intelligence that Her Majesty's ship Pique had arrived in the St. Lawrence, and was, when he left her the previous evening, at anchor off l'Islet. Major General Sir Jas. McDonnell soon after receiving this information despatched the steamer Canada to tow up the Pique and an express was, we learn, at the same time forwarded to Montreal with the news. During the greater part of Wednesday all eyes were turned to the river and the telegraph, but it was not until 5 p. m. that the Canada was seen rounding the point without, however, anything in tow, which circumstance led to a variety of conjectures. The impression that the new Governor had embarked on board the steamer was very general and a Guard of Honour of the 11th Regiment was ordered down to the Queen's wharf, and a large number of people assembled at every place where a view of the expected landing could be obtained. But disappointment ensued for, on the Canada coming to the wharf it was found that she had left the Pique at Crane Island in consequence of experiencing a heavy wind from the westward, and that the New Governor General and the Commander of the Forces, Sir R. D. Jackson, remained on board the frigate with their respective suites, with the exception of Mr. Murdock (the Civil Secretary) and an Aide-de-Camp who came up in the Canada. The Guard of Honour was, in consequence, marched back to barracks and the spectators went home.—Mr. Murdock was the bearer of despatches to Sir John Colborne, Sir James McDonnell, and, we are informed, to the Chief Justice of the Province; those for Sir John Colborne were sent off by the St. George, steamer which left at 8 o'clock. The steamer Canada again started the same evening, to tow up the Pique, and at 10 a. m., yesterday was reported by the telegraph 36 miles below on her way up. At ½ past 2 p. m. she came round the point, this time with her expected charge, the Guard of Honour was again ordered down to the Queen's wharf and the spectators once more repaired to the most likely spots for witnessing the disembarkation.

At 3 o'clock the Pique had anchored off the Culde-sac and Sir James McDonnell immediately went on board. An hour and a half passed away, at the end of which it was ascertained that the Governor would not disembark until the arrival here of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, who is expected today.

His Excellency the Right Hon. P. Thompson will hold a levee in Quebec on Monday next, and it is said on Tuesday he will leave for Montreal, hold a levee in that city on Thursday, and then proceed *en route* to Toronto. It is further stated that His Excellency will be determined by future events as to whether the seat of government be established at Quebec or Montreal.

On coming round the point, the Pique's fore-topgallant-mast came down by the run and lodged itself in the forecastle without, however, doing any damage that we have heard of; and the spar was soon replaced in its proper situation aloft.—*Transcript.*

MONTREAL, October 11.

The following is a copy of the Address to Sir John Colborne, founded on the resolutions passed at the meeting on Wednesday, and which is now in the course of being signed by the loyalists of this city. It presents a strange contrast to the "Gosford manifestations."

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Inhabitants of the city of Montreal, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with sentiments of the highest respect, and to assure you of our unfeigned regret at your approaching retirement from the government of this Colony.

We should be wanting in justice and gratitude to your Excellency were we to forbear to acknowledge that if we have escaped the calamities that in the late times of trouble and commotion have afflicted the families of many of our less favoured fellow subjects, we owe it chiefly, under Divine Providence, to your military skill and energy, to your promptitude in disconcerting the machinations of the disaffected, and to your unceasing vigilance and anxious solicitude for the protection of our persons and property.

It has fallen to the lot of Your Excellency to preside over this Province at a period of unparallelled difficulty, when industry and enterprise languished, and our constitutional rights were suspended; yet, with the limited means placed at your disposal you have given an impulse to agriculture and commerce—you have caused many useful and salutary laws to be enacted—and encouraged and sanctioned the establishment and support of several humane and benevolent institutions.

Though the intimate connexion that has long subsisted between Your Excellency and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada is about to be severed, yet we feel satisfied that your anxiety for their welfare will remain undiminished.

We therefore cherish the hope, that when Her Majesty's Government shall submit to the Imperial Parliament the important measures which they have determined on, of the union of the two Provinces, Your Excellency will contribute your valuable advice and recommendation to carry it into effect, and that you will aid in maturing and perfecting such other measures for their future good government, as may seem to you best calculated to ensure their permanent tranquillity, and make them a valuable appendage of the British Empire.

On taking leave of Your Excellency, we beg to be permitted to offer our sincere wishes that yourself, Lady Colborne and your family may have a propitious voyage to England; that you may there receive the honours and reward due to your long and faithful services to your sovereign and country, and that you may for many years be blessed with uninterrupted health and happiness.

IMPORTANT

From the Bangor Democrat, October 15.

Under date of October 6, the Hon. Charles Jarvis writes:—"I intend next week to drive a gig from Fish River to the Aroostook in one day." The distance, we believe, is about forty miles, in all, about one hundred miles of road will be open this season in the North eastern part of the State—an amount never before accomplished in one year. Although some complaints have been made by our British neighbors, they have not interrupted us in opening public avenues through the "disputed territory."

We understand that Col. Mudge, one of the British Commissioners, who was at Fredericton last week, reported that the Commissioners had found the Highlands of Treaty where we understand them to be situated; and a tree marked "1783"—but this part of the statement is probably incorrect, as we never ran the line, and no reason is known why such a distinguishing mark should be placed there.

It is believed by many, that the British Commissioners are prosecuting their examination and survey with all possible despatch, in order to report to their government in time to have a communication made to ours before or during the session of our next Legislature. We hope this may prove correct; and if true, it is ominous of good, and indicates a disposition on the part of England to settle the vexed question as speedily as possible, and upon the principles of right and justice.

"What will the next Legislature do?" is a question often asked. As we conceive, there is but one honourable road, and we must push forward in it. We cannot give ground—we have obtained and shall hold possession. The public property will be protected, and unless the aspect of affairs should change very materially, we think Maine should assert and enforce jurisdiction up to the extreme limits of the treaty."

MONREAL, Oct. 1.—*Health of the City.*—We had indulged the hope that by this day, the first of October, we should be able to announce to our distant friends a perceptible abatement of the dreadful epidemic, which for the last six weeks has raged with such awful severity in our city. But it is our unpleasant duty still to repeat the painful declaration, that there is no improvement in the health of the city.

A large portion of our population have recovered from attacks of greater or less severity, and with the exercise of common prudence are not considered subject to a re-attack. We understand that there have been several cases during the past week, extremely malignant in their character.

We therefore feel it our duty to solemnly warn those who are absent, not to think of returning to the city, until we shall have had a thorough frost. Since the first appearance of the epidemic among us, which was early in the month of August, the number of deaths has been five hundred and thirty—three hundred and eighty-three of which have been in the month of September.—[Advertiser.]

The Liverpool has brought a very valuable cargo, including sixty cases of figured silk, of every rich fabric, and of the value of £10,000 each. [*New York Express.*]

Six Hundred Thousand Pounds for figured silks, or *Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars!* Who is to pay? Who can wonder at the constantly occurring bankruptcies of individuals, and the suspension of payments by the banks, in a nation that tolerates such unheard of extravagence? What a disgrace to the people of this country, to be laid under tribute to a foreign nation for an article of superfluity in dress—a people, too, who, if they would, might clothe and feed themselves and half the world beside, from the products of their labour and the physical resources of the country. Nothing under heaven but the re-enactment of a protecting tariff, and a rigid adherence to the American system, can save us from utter ruin and eternal dependence on England and France, for a supply of the necessaries of life.—*Boston Courier.*

THE PRUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS AT BUFFALO.—These emigrants continue to excite attention; and their prolonged stay in our city has led some to think that they would remain during the winter, and become a tax upon us. No fears of that kind need be entertained. The party now here are from Prussian Silesia, and number about 700. In a few days they expect to be joined by 300 more, next spring by 1200, and during the next summer by perhaps 1000 or 2000 of their countrymen, making in all not less then 3000. They are Protestants of the Lutheran Church. A new organization of the religious establishment in Prussia having been effected, the king ordered all his subjects to join it, threatening certain penalties for non-conformity. Imprisonment, confiscation of property and persecution in various forms, were the consequences to the recusants. Finding they could no longer retain their homes in comfort, numbers of the old school, among whom are those now here, petitioned his Majesty, for permission to quit the country. After more than a year of fruitless exertion, they were at last allowed to depart; and with lighter hearts than they had experienced for many years before, they left their land forever, knowing that, afar off, there was another land in which they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

We learn that Mr. W. A. Thomson, hardware merchant of this city, who acts as their agent, has been put in possession of a sum of money sufficient to place them on their lands in Wisconsin, and feed them for eight months, if necessary, independent of the original purchase of the soil.

The greater part of them will leave this week for Milwaukie. We congratulate Wisconsin on the prospect of this valuable addition to its population, and to our city it is a matter of no small moment to have the West filled up with such hardy, industrious settlers.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

A young woman named Maria Mare, 23 years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself from the top of the London monument. Her body was much mutilated by the fall, and was found lifeless. She left her bonnet, shawl and veil at the summit. She was not identified until evening. She had left home early in the morning, and left a letter informing her family that they would not see her again.

Mr. Shiel has been re-elected for Tipperary without opposition, and also Mr. Wise at Waterford. But at Cambridge Mr. Gibson, the Liberal candidate, lost his election, Mr. Manners Sutton being chosen by a majority of 105 votes. In Manchester, Mr. Greg, the Liberal candidate, was chosen by a majority of 140 over Sir George Murray, the Tory candidate. The votes were for Greg 3102—Murray 2962.

Switzerland. A revolution has been carried into effect in the canton of Zurich—resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive and grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character, and commenced in the appointment of Professor Strauss to the chair of Theology his opinions being considered heterodox. Some of our readers, perhaps, are acquainted with his works, which have made no little sensation for some years past. In one of them he argued at great length, not only against the divinity, but against the very existence of the Saviour. Upon his appointment followed petitions and remonstrances, but they were unheeded. Next came a project of a law for national education, in which infidel principles were alleged to be distinctly embodied. More petitions followed—the Executive Council prohibited the assembling of the people to sign petitions. Prosecutions were commenced—delegates were arrested—troops were assembled—and finally the exasperation of the people broke out in violence. On the night of September 5, the people of Zurich were under arms, and a sharp conflict ensued the next morning, in which ten were killed, and thirty wounded—among the latter one of the Executive Council, whose hurt proved mortal.

Reinforcements joined the people—and, to make short the story, the government was forced to resign, and a provincial council of state was formed, after which the people retired to their homes, and quiet was restored.

In the Valais also there had been popular commotions, the cause of which we cannot distinctly trace. Several persons were wounded, and one of the gend'arms was killed. The trouble arose in some way from the promulgation of a new