of ultimate success, and thereupon sent a message to the Rev. W. Hume, Rector of Scaldwell, who has an interest in the chancel, with whom, and his brother, the Rev. Charles Hume, Rector of Stoke Moor, Hants, Mr. Watkins pursued the investigation on Monday, till they had the satisfaction of discovering and laying open the whole circuit of the original wall, which descends from the floor of the present chancel to a depth of about four feet, where it encloses an ancient floor of handsome cement, the surface of which has somewhat the appearance of stalagmite, probably occasioned by a slight deposit of calcareous matter carried down through the superincumbent rubbish of lime and earth. This newly discovered wall descends still lower, how much deeper it goes is not yet, but soon will be ascertained; what is most important is, that it is of the same thickness, composition and age, as the nave and square tower, which leaves the antiquity of the whole with scarcely the shadow of a doubt. It is Mr. Watkins's intention to appeal to the country at large, and to all who take an interest in these antiquarian researches, which throw so much light upon the history of the Church of this kingdom, to enable him to rebuild the chancel upon this the original substructure, the grouted cement of which is even now harder than the stones which it binds together, and by clearing away the encompassing mould to exhibit the most entire and best preserved architecture of such high antiquity which this kingdom is known to contain. When it is understood that the present chancel is a poor weak structure,—that the lessee of the great tithe who has to keep it in repair, hast just been enlarging and rebuilding a part of his own parish church, at great expense to himself,—that £200 would suffice for carrying the plan into execution,—it is hoped that this moderate sum will not be withheld from an object which is of real importance, of great interest, and will be open to the inspection of every one who chooses to visit it from near and far, as many have already come from the most distant parts of the kingdom. bankers at Northampton, and elsewhere, will be requested to receive subscriptions, and several of the neighbouring clergy and gentry be solicited to form a committee of management and

EXAMINATION OF MR. STANTON AT CANTON.

Mr. Stanton, it will be remembered, was kidnapped by a party of Chinese while bathing near Macao, and carried up to Canton. His examination by the Chinese authorities, at the head of whom was the redoubted Commissioner Lin, will be read with some interest. The account is from the Bombay Courier:

Mr. Stanton arrived in Canton on the morning of Friday, the

7th, and was delivered into the custody of the Namhoy-yune, and though one would think the capture of a solitary foreigner, unaccused of any crime except his birth, to be an event of very slight importance, great preparations were immediately made for his examination in the public hall of the Viceroy's palace. The preliminaries for this mighty business were concluded at about one o'clock, and at two the Kwang-chow-foo, the Pwanyune, Namhoy-yune, and four other officers of high rank, made their appearance, taking their seats, the Kwang-chow-foo in the centre, in a row, on chairs adorned with scarlet cloth, and the tables usual on such occasions before them. Behind the chairs of these functionaries was a partition which screened his Excellency the Viceroy Lin from the looks of the profane. All the Hong merchants and linguists were in attendance, standing during the whole of the examination, which lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon until past nine at night. A number of lower officers, police runners, lictors, &c., were also present, when Mr. Stanton, under the charge of two linguists, was brought into court with chains upon his bare feet, and dressed only in a shirt and trowsers, the former somewhat discoloured by the blood from a wound in his shoulder, which though not deep, appeared as if inflicted by some sharp instrument; his head and face were also bruised on one side. In spite of his evident exhaustion, he being very pale, Mr. Stanton was made to kneel before this august assembly, which posture, in the course of the examination, he changed by sitting on the floor. A little food was given him before the examination began, which was conducted by the Kwan-chow-foo, the linguist Atom acting as interpreter. The first questions put to the prisoner were, "Who are you?" "What is your name?" What your nation?" To which the reply was, that his name was Stanton, that he resided at Macao, and that he was an Englishman.—
"How can you be an Englishman," replied the Kwang-chowfoo, "when it is well-known that the English have long since been ordered away from Macao, and that we have the assurance from our officers there that they are all gone?"-To which Mr. Stanton answered that, so far from his countrymen having all left Macao, there were upwards of 100 living there. This answer seemed to create a good deal of astonishment in the judges, and the Kwang-chow-foo was seen to whisper, first to his right side neighbour, then to that on the left, and these again communicated with the next in the line, all of which produced a good deal of grave nodding, of shakes of the head, and so on, and the Kwang-chow-foo got up to commune with his master behind the screen, whence he returned after a short absence. These low whispers among the judges, and the conferences between the Viceroy and Kwang-chow-foo, were rather frequent, and happened whenever anything appearing to them extraordinary was said by the prisoner. Owing, it is supposed, to the presence near the tsung-tuck of several Chinese who well understood English, the interpreter was observed to discharge his duty with considerable fidelity, which is a rare occurrence, Chinese interpreters generally preferring to give the story they wish the mandarins to receive to giving the real meaning of the deponent. It is on this account chiefly that the mandarins heard several things which must have astonished them not a little. The Kwang-chow-foo then asked Mr. Stanton whether he was not aware of the existence roclamations offering rewards for the taking and killing of Englishmen, which being answered in the affirmative, he was asked why, such being the case, he had been walking about, well knowing that he subjected himself to being made a prisoner. To which Mr. Stanton answered, that he was walking eacably towards the beach to bathe, when he was surprised by linese, who hurried him into a boat, two of which were at Casilla Bay apparently waiting for him; but, said Mr. Stanton, though now a prisoner, I advise you to liberate me without delay, for I am certain that within three days my countrymen will demand me, and if refused, their ships of war will open their fire upon you. This hold speech occasioned a good deal of surprise, which having subsided, the examination was continued. The prisoner was asked what his business was, and where he lived, to which he replied that he was a teacher, who had come to this country with Mr. Turner's sons as their tutor; that he was in no way connected with trade, and was then living in Mr. Turner's house. To this it was objected that Mr. Turner was dead, and inquiry made of the present abode of Mrs. Turner and her sons, who the Kwang-chow-foo was told, had returned to England. He was next asked how many ships of war had arrived on the coast China, and how many troops, to which the prisoner answered that about 45 ships had gone to the northward, that five remained in Macao; that there were 5000 troops on board, and that an equal number was expected to arrive soon. It was then asked why the English had sent an armament to fight the Chinese, to which answer was made that the English had not come to fight the Chinese, but to obtain redress for injuries suffered. It was objected, if they had not come to fight, why they had fired on the forts at Amoy, and why they had taken Chusan. Answer, that at Amoy it was the Chinese who first fired on a boat bearing a a flag of truce, and that in consequence of that the English ships troyed the forts; that Chusan was taken because the letter which the English wished to have sent to the Emperor of China had been refused; that the object of the English was to complain of the treatment they had received to the Emperor himself, but that their letter had been everywhere refused; had it been received and forwarded no hostilities would have ensued; that the English had only occupied Chusan until a satisfactory answer shall have been received from the Emperor, when they will return the island to his government. The Kwang-chow-foo also asked, why, if the intentions of the English were pacific, they had captured so many salt junks? To which it was replied, that the salt junks, being considered government property, had been seized and would be detained until restitution shall have been made for the property of which the English have been despoiled by the Chinese. These are the principal points in the examination; to fill up the seven hours a great many more things were said, which it is Mr. Dunscomb was declared duly elected, the numbers being as

innecessary to repeat, and we may here observe, that our report of follows:this examination may possibly be not altogether verbally correct, and that answers somewat different may in reality have been given by Mr. Stanton, but in the main its correctness may be re-lied on.

Mr. Stanton now remains in custody of the Namhoy-yune, but Thus has the county of Beauharnois nobly redeemed its character, is not shut up, we are told, in the common prison, but in a room in the Namhoy-yune's house, in which generally such prisoners only are confined as can afford to pay handsomely for this indul-

In the same prison with Mr. Stanton is a Lascar, who by his own account was also seized in the neighbourhood of Macao; we follows: know not who this man may be, not having heard of any missing; his seizure, however, has drawn a poor Chinaman into great trouble, who, when he saw his countryman approach the Lascar, warned him of his danger, exhorting him to run away. This warning was overheard by the minion of the law, and he was seized, and may possibly lose his life for treasonable practices.

Mr. Vincent John Stanton, who has been seized by the Chinese. was a student of divinity of St. John's College, Cambridge. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Daniel Stanton, formerly mayor of Bristol, once a wealthy man, but who died in rather reduced circumstances.—Correspondent of the Times.

UNITED STATES.

the column was long and office the greater part of the vast throng assembled on the occasion preferred going directly to the capitol, and from its elevated grounds gazing upon the column advancing in proud array. The spectacle from those grounds, which was enjoyed by tens of thousands standing in thick masses upon the terraces of the park, the broad esplanade around the western of the park of the specime flicker and the specime flicker. tern front of the capitol, and the spacious flights of steps leading

thereto, was very imposing.

Many banners were borne in the procession, all of which were Many banners were borne in the procession, all of which were appropriate, and several of them striking. The General himself—the observed of all observers,—was mounted upon a white steed, without extra trappings, and himself clad in the simple attire of a country citizen. He was every where cheered as he passed, and thousands of white handkerchiefs were waved as he passed by the ladies at the windows.

The circular gallery of the Senate chamber having been reserv and the grates and the gates of the capitol opened for their entrance without let or hindrance, the fair began to wend their way thither at an early hour-some of them brushing the poppies from their eyes and going at six! The consequence was that the gallery was crowded to its utmost capacity more than two hours before the arrival of the head of the column.

Meantime the Senate, under the call of President Van Buren, assembled at 12 o'clock, and was organized by the administration of the oaths of office to the Vice President elect, John Tyler, and the new Senators. The oath to the new Vice President was administered by the president pro tem., Mr. King. Notice was given that on the opening of the Senate to-morrow, a motion would be made to proceed to the election of a printer to that body.

The head of the procession arrived before the Eastern front of the capitol at 12 o'clock. In a few minutes thereafter, the illustrious citizen who has been called by the first of the people to administer the government of this great nation for the ensuing four years, advanced through the crowd, amid their loudest cheers, dismounted, and entered the Senate wing by the Northern door. He was ushered into the Senate chamber, where he was received with becoming dignity and respect, and in a very few moments proceeded, with the Senate and other officers, to the Eastern portico.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect and Chief Justice took the seats provided for them.

The ex-Vice President, the committee of arrangements, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied a position several eet in the rear of the President elect.

The Vice President, secretary, and members of the Senate occu-

pied parallel lines next in rear.

The diplomatic corps occupied the next position; and the space immediately in their rear was assigned to the late Speaker, clerk,

and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The ladies, and such persons as, by the rules of the Senate and arrangements of the committee, are enumerated in the preceding programme, occupied the steps and the residue of the portico, which was greatly crowded; while upon the ground in front stood a compact mass of at least twenty thousand people, exclusive of nany thousands elsewhere and otherwise disposed of

It was a moment of deep and profound interest, when the President elect arose to read his inaugural address. The reading of this patriotic document, the work of the General's own hands, occupied somewhat more than an hour. He read with great distinctness, just emphasis, and uniform propriety. Many of its choice passages were loudly cheered in the course of the reading; but in eral it was listened to with deep and profound attention. will observe that the address is characterized by a healthy moral and religious tone. The moment when the veteran paused, and turned to receive, at the hands of the Chief Justice, the oath of office, being nearly at the close of the address, was one of deep and The oath having been taken, and his lips having touched the Holy Book, the General, with evident emotion, pro nounced the closing paragraph, at the end of which such a shout of triumph went up from thirty thousand voices as made the skies resound, and almost shook the walls of the stupendous capitol it-It was the voice of the free, exulting at the victory of a great people over corruption and wild misrule.

ending from the portico, the President remounted his charger, and the procession renewed its march through the Northern gate in the same order as they entered the yard, around the North ern circle of the Capitol yard, to Pennsylvania Avenue, and then up the avenue to 15th street, up 15th street to the Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the public offices and the President's House, and then through the Western gate in front of the President's to his house, into which it passed by sections into the front door, where they were received by the President, and passed out, with-

out halting, at the South door, and were dismissed.

The crowd at the President's house was immense, and the marvel is that serious accidents did not occur. But I have heard of

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, March 8, 1841. The city has been filled with rumors for two or three days past, respecting the purport of the despatches recently received by the British minister from his Government, and by the Department of State from the American minister at London. The reports, as in general in such cases, are greatly exaggerated, and should be received with much allowance, until a statement from some authentic source appears. It is said that Mr. Fox has made a formal application. plication to our Government, according to instructions from her Majesty's ministers, for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, but his note is in a pacific temper, and in respectful terms. It is understood that no reply has yet been made to the application.

affair may be, it is consoling to feel the assurance that it is in the hands of those who have now the charge of our foreign relations. With Harrison at the head of the Administration, and Daniel Webster presiding over the Department of State, the honor, dignity and safety of the country are secured. Nor will I, for one entertain any apprehension that any thing in the existing state of ns will lead to a war between the United States and Great Britain.

This being regarded as the first day of the regular por their places in the departments, by the members of the Cabinet, there were numerous visiters to each; and the old lobbies and stairs had quite a bustling appearance. The White House also was, during the morning, about as fully attended as on a levee day in ary times. The President continues to be in fine health and spirits; and bears the fatigues which he has daily to go through from crowds of visitors with wonderful elasticity and ease. There is a kindness and cordiality in the general receptions at the President's mansion, to which the public have long been strangers.

CANADA.

MEGANTIC ELECTION.—A gentleman, who arrived in town this morning, brings intelligence of the unanimous election of the Hon. Dominick Daly, for the county of Megantic. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Daly was declared duly returned for the county, J. G. Clapham, Esq. the opposing candidate having declined entering upon a contest, when the ultimate success of his opponent was no longer doubtful. This ferbearance on the part of Mr. Clapham does credit to his moral sense and to his good feeling: he has abstained from disturbing the peace of the country, which a less scrupulous candidate would have done, and has spared his antagonist further trouble, when he became satisfied that his own return, as the Representative, could not be reasonably calculated upon. It is clear that the communication in the Quebec Gazette, of last night, which declared the report of It is clear that the co his resignation for Megantic, to be unfounded, but that he was contesting the election with every prospect of success, must have been inserted without his authority or knowledge.—Quebec Mercury, Tuesday, March 9.

BEAUHARNOIS .- On Tuesday evening we issued an extra containing the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Dunscomb was at the head of the poll at Durham, and yesterday at noon we issued a second extra, which we subjoin, containing the news of Mr. Dunscomb's election for the county of Beauharnois, and of his expected triumphal entry to the city in the afternoon. Mr. De Witt retired from the poll attwo o'clock on Tuesday, and at four o'clock

Majority for Mr. Dunscomb......166

Thus has the county of Beaumarnois nouly reacements character, and thrust from it an impudent Yankee political charlatan and an enemy to British connection.—Montreal Herald.

Three Rivers.—The Attorney General was declared on Tuesday afternoon duly elected to represent the borough of Three Rivers in the House of Assembly. The close of the poll was as

Attorney General.....164

Majority for the Attorney General......119 Mr. Turcotte, who is the O, is of Gallows hill notoriety, and intends to offer himself to the electors of St. Maurice, where we ope he will have as respectable an amount of supporters as he has had at Three Rivers .- Ibid.

COUNTY OF VERCHERES .- Mr. Henri Desrivieres, an Anti-COUNTY OF TRACES.

Unionist, has been returned to represent this county without opposition. Mr. D. was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of High Treason at the commencement of the rebellion of 1838, and will, from his known anti-British principles, very appropriately represent the inhabitants of the rebellious county of Vercheres.

turn was as follows :-

Mr. Simpson.....109

Majority for Jobin..... 29 Nearly all who voted were Canadians, as Mr. Simpson's Eng-Nearly all who voted were Canadians, as Mr. Simpson's English friends, who reside at a distance, could not reach the poll in consequence of the heavy fall and drifting of snow. We were informed yesterday that Mr. Simpson had a majority of 46 at the close of the poll on Tuesday evening, and that there was a most gratifying prospect of his complete success. Although we do not approve of that gentleman's political versatility, we would be glad

to see him in the House of Assembly. 6 P. M. WEDNESDAY.—Since the above was in type we have learned that Mr. Jobin has retired from the contest, and that Mr.

Simpson has been declared duly elected .- Ibid. Neither Mr. Scott nor Mr. Girouard have come forward for the unty of the Lake of the Two Mountains. C. J. Forbes and Colin Robertson, Esquires, are contesting the county

Mr. Lafontaine was expected to poll fully two thirds of the votes for Terrebonne. COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE. - Central and branch Committees

in the interest of Mr. Moore, were formed on Friday last, the activity of the party opposed to that gentleman having rendered such measures prudent, and his election is now considered safe.

The extension of the limits of the Town of Sherbrooke is likely

to operate against Colonel Gugy. The contest would, in any case, have been a hard one, but as long as the ancient limits stood, Col. Gugy would have been returned by a small majority.

The election for Hull will be sharply contested, but here again The election for Hull will be starply contested, but here again the good cause seems likely to triumph.—Mont. Transcript.

RICHELIEU.—Mr. D. B. Viger has been returned for this county, proving successful over his opponent, Mr. E. Peel. As we stated before, Mr. Viger was a Legislative Councillor in Lower Canada, under the old Constitution, and was a long time confined to prison, on a charge of High Treason, during the late rebellions. He will make a worthy representative of the electors of the county, in which these rebellions first broke out.—Mont. Gazette.

This day, pursuant to requisition, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the electrs of this city, was held, at Rasco's Hotel, for the purpose of noninating two candidates to represent them in the United Legislature. Resolutions were unan and with acclamation, passed naming the Hon. George Moffatt, and Benjamin Holmes, Esq., and promising those gentlemen every support in carrying through asuccessful election. A Resolution was then passed, appointing the Chairman and Secretary of the Meeting, the gentlemen who lad moved and seconded the Resolutions, and all the electors of the city present at the meeting, to wait upon Messrs. Moffatt and Holmes, and communicate the Resolutions to them; when the whole body moved from Rasco's Hotel to the residence of Mr. Moffat, where they were cordially received by that gentleman, who, in aneat speech, said that he had much pleasure in acquiescing in theilviews. The Deputation then waited upon Mr. Holmes, who also acceded to the wishes of the electors, under the proviso that the sanction of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Bank was previously given, which, we believe, there is no doubt, will be accorded.—Montreal Gazette, Thursday,

Before we proceed with the election news that has reached us since our last publication, we are bound to acknowledge and correct a misstatement, in regard to the election for Terrebonne. We were led into saying that in this county Mr. Lafontaine would command two thirds of the votes, and have no doubt of the sincerity in which that information was given as a fact by our correspondent. We have since learnt however, that a portion of correspondent. We have since learnt however, that a portion of the county which he did not reckon upon contains full 200 voters, and that these, being Irish, are loyal intelligent persons who will to a man vote for Dr. M'Culloch; we are truly rejoiced at this improvement in the prospects of so worthy a candidate. shall yet have to record his return, if all his friends are active.

It is stated that Mr. Leslie still purposes to contest the election for this city. As his return is quite impossible, there remains but motive must surely be to excite scenes which cannot redound to his credit, by which he should recollect that himself and his dupes

Colonel De Salaberry has been returned for the county of Rouville—though we rejoice to record that gentleman's election, we are sorry to say that animosity ran so high as to have caused the death of one man and the dangerous beating and wounding of six others. This took place after the poll was closed for the day, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile from it, involving neither Candidates, Magistrates, nor Returning Officer. The following morning Mr. Franchere, in whose favour the poll closed the previous evening, was non est inventus. The polling proceeded until Col. De Salaberry had passed his number by 8, when no

Sr. Hyacinthe.—Dr. Bouthillier has been returned.
Mr. J. Yule has started for the county of Chambly, in opposition to L. M. Viger.

It is asserted in the Quebec Colonist that wither Mr. Gibb nor ma Mr. Black will be returned for Quebec, but the violent and dis-

L'ISLET.—Dr. Tache has been elected usanimously.—Montreal Transcript, Saturday, March 13.

The following is, as near as we have been able to ascertain, a correct statement of the persons known up to the present time, who intend to present themselves at the approaching elections, as also of their opinion regarding the Union:— Beauharnois-J. De Witt, anti-unionist. J. W. Dunscomb.

Berthier-D. M. Armstrong, anti-unionist. Chambly—L. M. Viger, anti-unionist.

Champlain—I. G. Ogden, unionist.

Dr. Kimber, anti-unionist. Dorchester - J. A. Taschereau, anti-unionist. Huntingdon-A. Cuvillier, anti-unionist Megantic—Hon. D. Daly, unionist. J. G. Clapham, uncerta Missisquoi—P. H. Moore and O. J. Kemp, both unionists. J. G. Clapham, uncertain. County of Montreal-Gabl. Roy, unionist. City of Montreal—James Leslie, anti-unionist. J. F. Smith, uncertain. C. R. Ogden, unionist. P. Brenan, anti-unionist.

Montmorency—F. A. Quesnel, anti-unionist.

Ottawa—C. D. Day, unionist. M Geoy, uncertain. Port Neuf—T. C. Aylwin, anti-unionist.

County of Quebec—John Neilson, anti-unionist.

City of Quebec—H. Black and James Gibb, unionists. D. Bur-

net and L. Massue, anti-unionists. Rouville-Desalaberry, unionist. T. Franchere, anti-unionist Rowville—Desaiastry, Richelieu—D. B. Viger, anti-unionist. County of Sherbrooke—Moore, uncertain.

Shefford-Wells, uncertain. Stanstead-Dr. Collby, uncertain. Colonel Kilborne and M.

St. Maurice-Turcotte, anti-unionist. St. Hyacinthe—Dr. Bouthillier, anti-unionist.

Terrebonne—L. H. Lafontaine, anti-unionist. Dr. M'Culloch,

Two Mountains-C. Robertson and C. J. Forbes, unionists. Vaudreuil—J. Simpson, uncertain. Andre Jobin, anti-unionist Vercheres—E. R. Fabre, anti-unionist. Yamaska-Jonathan Ourtele and J. G. Berthe, anti-unionists. Quebec Gazette.

> From the Hamilton Gazette. SWORD TO COLONEL MACDONELL.

The following is the letter to Col. Macdonell, from the Committee appointed to present the sword to that gentleman, with his reply thereto:—

Hamilton, February 5, 1841. My dear Colonel-I have been requested to become the medium of presenting to you the accompanying sword, the spontaneous gift of your brother officers, who had the pleasure of serving with you and assisting to put down the rebellion in the Home and London Districts, as well as in the expedition against the Rebels and American sympathisers on Navy Island, in the years 1837 and 1838, at which period you held the honorable and distinguished appointment of second in command of that part of the militia rce of this province, then under the orders of Sir Allan N.

It is necessary that I should briefly explain to you, that the sword was purchased in England and shipped for this country in 1838, but in consequence of some mistake about the address, it did not reach my hands until after a delay of more than two years. manner diminished our admiration of the zeal, promptitude and official station, for the essential services rendered by you in your military capacity to the best and most glorious inte

distinction and reward which you have so bravely earned, and

therefore well deserve to wear. I am, My dear Colonel, To Colonel McDonell, Your's very faithfully, &c. &c. &c. WM. J. KERR. Kingston.

REPLY.

Kingston, 23d February, 1841. My dear Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, accompanying a splendid sword, presented to me by the Officers of the Volunteer Militia, with hom I had the honour to serve, under the command of Sir Allan Macnab, at the commencement of the rebellion which broke out in Upper Canada in the year 1837.

This brilliant gift is greatly enhanced to me by the warm senti-ments of regard and approval of my conduct with which the donors have accompanied it, and which far transcend any humble

remind me of the happy days which I passed amongst you at a period of great peril to this province. The post I had the honor to hold in connexion with you, was merely a subordinate one, in which the ready and uniform assistance afforded me by the officers, together with the steady obedience

of the men, rendered my task an easy one.

The greatest credit is due to our gallant leader. Sir Allan Mac-

At the first intelligence which reached him of the assemblage of the rebels near Toronto, he at once used his great influence in the town of Hamilton, collected about him a gallant body of loyal men upon whom he prevailed to proceed with him immediately to the relief of the capital; on the approach of the steamboat which contained them, they were welcomed and cheered by the inhabitants with unbounded joy. The command of all the volunteer militia then collected at Toronto, was on that day conferred on

Sir Allan by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and he immediately proceeded to make arrangements for an attack on the rebels on the following morning. I arrived at Toronto on the evening of that day, and found Sir Allan, together with two other gentlemen, engaged in these measures; they asked my assistance, which I willingly gave them, and a plan was drawn up, which I was informed had met the entire approbation of the Lieutenant Governor. I now state my entire conviction that if Sir Allan had been permitted to carry out the measures thus approved of, the rebels assembled at Gallows Hill under Mackenzie would have been surrounded and must have surrendered, then ending the rebellion; but on coming to the ground where the militia force had been directed to assemble at daylight on the following morning, I was informed that the command had been transferred from Sir Allan to an officer of talent who had distinguished himself in the last war with the United States. Under this officer we started for the fight with the Lieutanant-Governor at our head; on apng the rebels, they made some show of resistance, but as we neared them they soon gave way, making their escape into the tangled forest, where successful pursuit was rendered quite impos-On the Lieut.-Governor's return to Toronto, on the evening of the same day he received intelligence that a large number of disaffected men were assembled in the London District, under the command of one Dr. Duncombe; he solicited Sir Allan to collect what men he could muster, and proceed with every possible diligence to suppress this outbreak. Sir Allan at once set out, and at Hamilton collected a body of about five hundred men; at the head of these volunteers he proceeded to the disturbed district, and after having performed a harassing march of eighteen miles from Ancaster to Brantford, he ascertained that Duncombe and his men were posted at a village called Scotland. He immediately formed a resolution to take the rebels by surprise, and after giving his men a few hours rest he made a night march, to come on them at day break; but Duncombe, who had received intelligence of his approach, dispersed the men, and effected his own escape to the United States. Sir Allan having received information where some men who were deeply implicated in this outbreak had concealed themselves, caused parties to be sent to scour the country, when a great many of them were captured, whom he caused to be examined by an intelligent magistrate, and such as sufficient evithen fixed his residence at the village of Oxford, where at his solicitation a large number of the men of that section of the country, one motive assignable for his obstinate pretensions to represent a constituency which despises him, in his political character. That to receive an admonition from Sir Allan on the delusion of their conduct; he delivered to this assemblage a most impressive and appropriate address, dismissing them to their homes, where they proceeded with thankfulness for the lenity he had shown them, blessing the man who was sent to chastise them. This service was scarcely terminated with the moderation and ability which I have attempted to describe, when intelligence was brought to Sir Allan from the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that a large assemblage of brigands had collected on the American side of the Niagara frontier with a design of invading this province, which at that point was then entirely unprotected; he, without hesitation, set out with his brave and willing men, and in three days performed a journey of one hundred miles, from Woodstock to Drummondville. He placed his force in position along the river, on the line towards Fort Erie, and took immediate measures to collect the necessary munitions required to attack Navy Island, where a large force of foreign banditti, mixed with a few Canadian renegades, had esta-blished themselves. He had not quite completed these able and

I am led to believe that it has been a subject of surprise to many gusting language in which the Editor indulges, satisfies us that he is very much afraid they will be returned.

1 am led to believe that it has been a subject of surprise to many persons of good judgment that we should have stood so long before Navy Island without having made and the stood of the stood Navy Island without having made any attack upon it; and I feel t incumbent upon me openly to state that this was no fault of Sir Allan's, and that the blame (if any there is) rests entirely on me Our position at that period, was one of the utmost importance to the province, as, if we had made an attack and been defeated, there was no other force to impede the enemy from reaching Toronto. I was averse to incur the slightest hazard of such a calamity, although I never for one instant relinquished the purpose of making the attack when the necessary preparations should be completed, which had been all but accomplished when the command was taken again from Sir Allan.

I claim some knowledge of military matters, and am not ashamed now to admit that, upon the information on which we then acted, and under all the circumstances that guided us, I would again, under similar circumstances, give the advice I then did. It does not at all alter the case, that after the Island had been evacuated, t was well ascertained that a much smaller force had occupied it than we were led to believe.

The conduct of Sir Allan throughout these trying transactions, evinced to me great ability, cool judgment, and a devoted zeal in the cause of his country, which will ever command towards him

With many thanks for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the resolutions of the committee, I remain.

With great regard, Your most obedient, humble servant, ALLAN MACDONELL,
Late Lieutenant Colonel of the men of Gore. To Col. W. J. Kerr, Wellington-Square, G. D.

THE LATE CAPTAIN DUNLOF.

Captain Dunlop entered the service at the age of 13, on board His Majesty's Sloop Tortorelle, and after a cruise in the North Sea he proceeded to the Mediterranean in the Active Frigate, commanded by Captain, now Admiral Mowbray; when Lieutenant Warwood, then First Lieutenant of the Active, was promoted to the command of the Pylades, he took him along with him as acting

During the five years that he served in these ships in the Me diterranean, he was in no action of any public notoriety—except the passage of the Dardanelles; though few weeks elapsed without his being engaged in the dangerous service of cutting out in boats, and though upwards of one hundred times under fire, he miraculously escaped unhurt.

On his return to England he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope to join the Scipion, then carrying the Flag of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Hero of Acre. While attached to this ship, he was employed at the siege of Fort Corneleris, and though wounded in three places, was carried through the breach on the

oarding pikes of his sailors. For his services here, Admiral Stopford promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant on board of the Surabaya, a Dutch brig, so called from having been captured in the Harbour of that name in Java. In her he proceeded to Bombay, where he was placed on half-pay, she being put out of commission. Having then been upwards of nine years in the navy, never having slept but seven

On his return to England, he was appointed to the Surveillant, Captain Sir George Collier, with whom he was employed on the coast of Spain. During this period, he and his brother officer did not reach my hands until after a delay of more than two years.

I am, nevertheless, sure that I truly express the sentiments of those associated with me then and now, in stating that the time which has passed in the interval above mentioned, has not in any verely wounded, having his arm and three ribs fractured, by a verely wounded, having his arm and his body. twenty-four pound shot passing between his arm and his body efficiency with which you discharged the arduous duties of your Afterwards he and his comrade O'Reilly passed the Duke of Wellington's Army across the Adour-a service so hazardous, that military capacity to the best and most glorious interests of our the French were quite unprepared for it, inasmuch as they thought common country, in a season of great and unexampled difficulty that nobody would have the temerity to attempt it. He advanced INAUGURATION OF GENERAL HARRISON.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser, Washington, The Day.—The day and the pageant have closed. Ay Washington never saw before, nor such a pageant.

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out the whole flotilla, with Buonaparte's Imperial Barge, with the single exception of one ship loaded with gunpowder, which, think-ing unsafe to bring under the fire of the batteries, he blew up.

Before the tide served to carry him out, protected by the fire of the gun boats he had captured, he landed and repulsed an attack 500 of the French army, though his command amounted only of 500 or the French army, though his command amounted only to 150 men. On his return to England he proceeded to the Halifax station, where he joined the *Leander*, on board which ship his old friend Sir George Collier had kept a berth for him. But the ship not being in the harbour at the time, he went with the army on the Penobscot expedition, where he was again slightly wounded. On the Leander being paid off at the peace of 1815, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Glasgow, Captain—commonly called—Paddy Doyle. From her he was promoted into the Curlew sloop, and from thence transferred to the command of the Termagant Frigate, which he brought home to England in 1823, since which time he has never been employed, his limited means not allowing him to take a command during the time of

After being placed on nan-pay, he endeavoured to make up to an education necessarily deficient, by attending lectures in the colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh for three years; during this period he was a most laborious student, and limited himself to dining abroad on Saturdays only. From his return to India to his arrival in this Province, he applied himself exclusively to scientific according to the standard of the standard o After being placed on half-pay, he endeavoured to make up for pursuits, chiefly those connected with his profession, in the build-ing and sailing of vessels, and in mineralogy and geology. He was the first Member for the County of Huron, and served

Nab; and I trust it will not be considered out of place in me, if I now briefly refer to the important services rendered by him to this country. cessful in others—such as the Lunatic Asylum Bill, the Miner-alogical Survey Bill, &c., there can be no doubt but these at a future, and no very distant day, will be taken up and carried through.

As a settler in the early period of this country, he exerted him-self for the good of all his brother settlers, his house was ever open to them whatever their rank might be, and no man ever went hungry from his door. We may conclude by saying that he was honest and just, as well as kind and considerate to all who ca

within the sphere of his action.

His funeral was attended by almost all the people in the neighbourhood, and by many who came from a great distance to pay this last homage to his memory. Four gentlemen, sons of Post Captains of the Boyal Navy, offered to carry the body to the grave, but the Captains of the vessels in the port had previously volunteered that service, and the flag of Britain, under which he so often bravely fought, was the pall which covered his coffin when he was laid in the narrow house appointed for all living.

In him the community have lost a thoroughly independent man,

who neither courted power, nor feared it, and whose loss it will be difficult to replace in this county or any other in the province.

ROBBERY .- On Tuesday night, March 2d. five thieves from the neighbouring republic broke into the house of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Fort Erie, forced Mr. A. and his lady out of bed, and took away all the money in the house, a watch and seals, dressing case, and sundry other articles. The scoundrels, who were armed. re-crossed the river: they were pursued, but in vain.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND MASTERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

May it please your Excellency, On behalf of the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada Colege, I desire to express to your Excellency, on the close of your administration, our acknowledgments for the interest, which you have evinced in the welfare of our institution, and the solicitude which you have manifested for the religious, moral and intellectual improvement of the people committed to your charge. It was the illustrious characteristic of our noble founder, that amidst the operous duties and cares of government by onerous duties and cares of government, he ever found time to devote attention to education; and Canada is not more deeply indebted to him for preserving her amidst the horrors of civil war, than for enabling her children to appreciate and enjoy the greatest of the blessings of peace. We rejoice that your Excellency may claim similar honour, and that whilst you repelled foreign aggression, and have been unremitting in your exertions to advance the general presservite. general prosperity of the province, you have not failed to foster and encourage religion and education, being justly impressed with the conviction, that without these, peace and tranquillity, however obtained, can never be secured. With warm wishes for the happiness of your Excellency and your family, we beg leave respectfully to bid you and them farewell.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The success of an institution designed, like Upper Canada Colge, for the advantage of education and religion, must ever be an object of the deepest interest to me, and it has been a source of regret, that the stirring events that have taken place during my administration of this government, have prevented me from de-voting that degree of attention to this important object, which it was my anxious wish to have done.

Animated by these sentiments, it will ever afford me the sin-

cerest pleasure to hear of the continued growth and prosperity of your valuable institution.

(Signed)

Sale of WINES, LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1841. LL BE SOLD, by Public Auction, at the Store of the under signed, (opposite Messirs. Ogilvie & Co.), the undermentioned discount in the control of the contro

posite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.), the undermentio, imported direct from the London Docks, viz:—

1 hhd. Sherry,
10 qr. casks do.
4 hhds. Port,
10 qr. casks do.
4 hhds. best English Vinegar,
12 casks Bordeaux do.
16 baskets Champaigne,
20 cases Claret,
30 dozen Port,
30 do. Sherry,
24 do. London Stout,
Cherry Brandy in pints,

Also:

English Printing Ink, (book and news), in kegs, 24 lbs. each, Greeff Paint, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Digby Herrings, Mustard in Jars, Blacking, Blackiead, &c.; and a variety of Dry Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Muslin Dresses, Shawls, Handker-chiefs, Braces, and numerous other articles, suitable to the approaching season. The whole stock affording an opportunity to country merchants and others of replenishing their stocks long before the opening of the navigation.

vigation.

TERMS.—Under £25 Cash; above that sum three months' credit, on rnishing approved endorsed notes.

F. LEWIS,

Commission Merchant, 144, King Street.

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TORONTO AUCTION PEART, 155 KING ST.

SALE OF FARMING STOCK, UTENSILS, &c. &c.
TO be sold, by Auction, on Friday, April 2nd, 1841, at Mr. Robert
Tredger's, Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Concession, West of Yonge Street,
the undermentioned Stock and Utensils, viz:
A Bay Mare,
3 Colts, from 1 to 4 years old,
A Yoke of Oxen,
2 Cows,
2 Yearling Heifers,
One Set of Single Harness.
Terms: under £l cash; above that sum six months' credit, on furnishing approved notes.

SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
W. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.
Toronto, March 12, 1841. TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155 KING ST.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. GROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE.

WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brook District SCHOOL. ANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School.
as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to
H. C. BARWICK. l. References

Woodstock, 16th February, 1841. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved trakers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

DIED. In this city, on Thursday last, the 18th inst. Mrs. Fitzgibbon, wife of Col. Fitzgibbon, in the 49th year of her age.

At Niagara, on the 5th inst., in the 21st year of her age, after

a long and painful illness, which she bore with truly pious resignation, Kezia Ann Cudmore, the beloved wife of Mr. John Nelson. At Brighton, on the 10th inst., aged 4 years and 6 months, William Forsyth Deacon, fourth son of Andrew Deacon Esq. At Brighton, on the 16th inst., aged 2 years and 13 days,

Thomas, fifth son of A. Deacon Esq. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 19th: W. Tilly, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. in full vol. 4; T. Seunders, Esq. rem.; W. S. Burn, Esq.; Rev. J. Gibson, add. sub.; A. Deacon, Esq. (2); Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem.; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Mrs. Secord; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. H. C. Cooper, add. sub.

The following have been received by the Editor during the last