

class of persons whom it was the design of this society to benefit, and called upon those present to render it their utmost aid. The report was read by the Secretary, from which it appears that the object of the society is to supply the blind poor in the metropolis and its suburbs with Bibles and Testaments—to furnish them with readers of the Scriptures, who visit them daily at their houses, and who, as occasion may serve, conduct them on the Sabbath to Church, and to assist them in cases of great temporal destitution by small pecuniary grants. Up to the establishment of this society, in 1834, the report stated that no provision had been made for the spiritual necessities of the blind, save that which was afforded by the occasional visits of district visiting societies. Since that period, no less than 130 blind persons had been on their books. At present 30 are under visitation by the committee, 70 are provided with daily readers of the Scriptures, and 25 are supplied with conductors to a place of worship. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, and seconded by the Rev. J. Burrows, and was unanimously carried. The meeting was then addressed by several other clergymen and gentlemen, and a subscription was entered into.

Civil Intelligence.

From late English Papers.

The Duke of Sutherland has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop, in the room of the late Earl Powis, deceased. His Grace is the largest resident proprietor in this county. —Ministerial Paper.

The Earl of Derby is now in the enjoyment of the best of health, and all the effects of his recent illness have passed away, with the exception of a slight lameness.

Sir R. Peel is expected to be present at the Wellington festival, which is appointed to take place here in August next.—Dover Chronicle.

The Duke of Buckingham gave a grand dinner at Greenwich on Saturday. Lord Brougham and Sir R. Peel were among the distinguished personages who honoured his Grace with their presence.

WATERLOO BANQUET.

Tuesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet to the gallant officers who participated with the noble duke in the honours of that glorious victory.—Waterloo.

The gallant guests of the noble duke began to arrive at a quarter past seven.

The banquet was served up in the spacious and elegant gallery. The dinner table presented a gorgeous appearance. The splendid Portuguese plateau, presented to his Grace by the late King of Portugal, twenty-four feet and some inches in length, and exquisitely chased, occupied the centre of the table, which was lighted from costly ornamental candelabra, a present from the corporation of London. The service used at dinner which was of gold, originally belonged to the Duke of York, and was purchased by his Grace some years back. On two side tables was displayed a gorgeous assemblage of plate; the silver gilt shield, emblematical of the military achievements of the gallant duke, a present from the allied monarchs, being particularly conspicuous; as also a most elaborately chased solid gold vase, a tribute from the noblemen of England, and other costly presents made to the noble duke by the continental sovereigns.

Covers were laid for 74, but 60 only sat down to dinner.

The following brave companions in arms of the noble and gallant duke were among the guests on this anniversary:—General the Marquis of Anglesey, K. G. H., General Lord Hill, K. G. H., General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K. T. S., and K. G. H., Lieut. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Hassey Vivian, K. G. H., Col. Lord Sandys, Lieut. Gen. Sir Col. Halkett, K. G. H., Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, K. G. H., Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew F. Bannard, K. G. H., Lieut. Gen. Lord Harris, Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Askew, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Quenton, K. G. H., Lieut. Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. G. H., &c. Major Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, Major Gen. Sir Henry Harcourt, Major Gen. Sir Charles Brooke Vere, K. T. S., Major Gen. Lord Saltoun, Major Gen. Macdonald, Major Gen. Hill, Major Gen. Sir Wm. Gomm, Major Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, Major Gen. Sleight, Major Gen. D'Oyley, Major Gen. Wyndham, Col. the Hon. Popys Townsend, Col. Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. H., Col. Sir De Laey Evans, Col. W. Drummond, Col. Ellis, Lord Marens Hill, Col. Reeve, Sir James Clarke, Sir J. Lambert, &c.

Shortly before seven his Excellency Count Pozzo di Borgo, who was to have dined with the duke, sent an excuse on account of slight indisposition. The party broke up at 11.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—The names of Field Marshal Viscount Beresford, Lord Soudes, Sir George Kempf, Sir Thomas Reynolds, and Sir George Seovell, were unintentionally omitted in our account of the Duke of Wellington's banquet in our paper of Thursday.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A circumstance highly honourable to the character of this distinguished soldier and statesman has lately come to our knowledge. As high constable of the Tower, his grace has the appointment of all the warders, a situation of considerable emolument. The office of warder was always sold previous to the Duke of Wellington's appointment as high constable, and was, of course, a source of considerable profit to those who filled that important post under the crown, the price given for the place being £300, and sometimes a little more, while the fitness or unfitness of the party making the purchase was seldom or never considered. The Duke of Wellington was no sooner appointed high constable than he resolved on abolishing this practice, and as vacancies have occurred they have been invariably filled up by serjeant-majors and non-commissioned officers of the guards, who have distinguished themselves in the ranks, and by general good conduct and steadiness. There are now among the warders many old veterans, and some who served with his grace during the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington has not only in the most generous manner given up a considerable emolument, but has also been the means of rewarding many good soldiers, and rendering the eve of their life comfortable.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF WELLINGTON.—"Wellington is an isolated character in England—no one can determine his position—no one is able to assign to him his actual place among the nobility. He is the political hero of the Tories, as he is the great embarrassment of the Whigs (to whom he causes person whom they neither can nor will touch—they fear him, but honour and respect him)."—Perrigo's Twenty Days in London.

On the anniversary of the Queen's coronation the inhabitants of West Pennant commenced the making of the large cheese to be presented to her Majesty. The produce of the milking of the young cows in the parish, 737 in number, was brought in by all the farms of the parish, who had an ample breakfast prepared for them. A vast machine has been constructed to make this cheese.—Bath Herald.

MUNICIPAL LEARNING.—The proclamation against Chartist meetings recently issued by the mayor and magistrates of Birmingham is headed Victoria Res!—Worcester Guardian.

THE LATE VICTORIA TESTIMONIAL.—The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has forwarded a subscription of £300 to the monument about to be erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington.

WIDOWS AT A DISCOUNT.—Alas! how are the once 'mighty' widows fallen in Leeds! Three or four years ago they boasted of being able to carry all before them, and at the first election under the Municipal Reform Act, when the deluded populace thought that the 'change' meant 'improvement,' they certainly did prevail upon the Conservative interest; but at each succeeding annual election their power has declined, and last November they lost no less than six out of the 12 seats which their friends had vacated by their death. Having succeeded in returning ten councillors to their op-

ponents' six. In February last, at an occasional election in one of the largest wards in the borough, the Conservative candidate polled above 1000 votes, beating his Whig competitor by 150; and this morning the Whigs have suffered the Conservative candidate to walk over the course in another ward, Mill-Hill, vacant by the death of Mr. Charlesworth.

EDINBURGH SHIRE.—A requisition has been presented to Mr. Ramsay, of Barton, calling upon him to come forward as a candidate for the representation of the county of Edinburgh, in the event of a dissolution of parliament. To this requisition the names and designations of not fewer than 676 Conservative electors of that county are attached, being 15 more than the number who voted for Sir George Clerk at the election in 1837.—Newcastle Journal.

The following is a list taken from Moreau's Statistics of the British Empire, of the number of murders committed in Ireland during six years preceding and following the accession of the Whig Administration:—

Table with 2 columns: Murders during Tory Ministry (1823-1830) and Murders during Whig Justice (1831-1837). Values range from 69 to 264.

THE BOROUGHS OF SHORHELM.—The unholy alliance which the Roman Catholic Duke of Norfolk has made with Mr. Solomons, the Jew, in supporting him for a seat in parliament for the rape of Bramber, in West Sussex, has produced a sensation in Sussex beyond what has been felt since the Protestant Church became the established religion of this country.

That the first of all the peers of the realm should have been the first to violate the laws of parliament, and that too in favour of a Jew, is not less astounding than that he should have done in a district where his son and grandson (both Roman Catholics) were representatives in parliament. It has brought out Colonel Wyndham for the first vacancy in West Sussex, and may probably induce Lord D. C. Stuart to stand for Arundel. Such an outrage on the feelings of the Protestants has not been offered in our time. The bills professing this support are posted round about the castle at Arundel, on his Grace's houses, and throughout the rape of Bramber, and Lord Surrey's electioneering agents canvass for Mr. Solomons, declaring that they have his Grace's written authority for so doing. What will the HOUSE OF COMMONS say to this?

TRUE LOYALTY.—Loyalty is not irrational, it is founded on the memories of a thousand benefits; it is based on Magna Charta; it reared its head amid the fields of Crecy and Poitiers; its massive columns were cemented by the brave blood that watered the plains of Agincourt; and the Corinthian capitals of Trafalgar and Waterloo adorn their summits. The trophies of Drake and St. Vincent, of Collingwood and of Nelson, wave around them; and centuries of freedom from foreign invasion—of progressively increasing commerce—and of advances in civilization and refinement—are commemorated on its pillars. It is false then, to accuse the great Conservative party of disloyalty to their Queen; we know that the time must and will come, when Victoria the first will find—we hope not too late—that they, and they alone, are to be relied on in the hour of her need; and that the men who hold the principles which led their sires to draw the sword for Charles the First, at Edge-Hill, or at Naseby, are still ready "to encircle the crown" with "the spears of the North."

LITERARY REWARDS.—It appears by a communication lately made by Mr. Tegg, bookseller, to the Times newspaper, that the editorial payment is not less than a thousand a-year to Mr. Lockhart, for his contributions to the Quarterly Review; Professor Wilson to Blackwood's Magazine; Professor Napier to the Edinburgh Review; and Theodore Hook to the New Monthly. Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Southey, Mr. Barrow, and other eminent writers, receive one hundred guineas for a single article in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. Hannah More derived £3000 per annum for her copyrights during many of the later years of her life. Mr. Dickens is to have £3000 for his Nicholas Nickleby. Mr. Murphy for his Almanac £3000. Sir R. Inglis obtained for the widow of the Bishop by the sale of Heber's Journal, £5000. Fragments of English History, by Charles James Fox, was sold by Lord Holland for 5000 guineas. Sir Walter Scott's Buonaparte was sold with the printed books for £18,000, and the net receipt of the copyright on the two first editions only was above £10,000. Mr. Tegg computes that Sir Walter Scott had gained by his writings, now comprised in 80 volumes, more than a quarter of a million sterling; and the sale of Byron's Works has produced £20,000. Lallah Rookh, by Moore, £3000. The republication of Crabbe's Works £3500. Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4000 guineas. Life of Byron, by Thomas Moore, £4000. Life of Sheridan, by Moore, £3000. Mr. Bulwer has received from £1,200 to £1,500 for each of his novels. Captain Marytore £1000 for her Factory Boy. In the Augustan age of British Literature, Pope got £15 for his Essay on Criticism, and £32 5s. 6d. for his Windsor Forest. Johnson sold his London to Dodsley for 10 guineas, and his Vanity of Human Wishes for 15 guineas; and had only two guineas per paper for his Rambler and Adventurer. Goldsmith sold his Vicar of Wakefield for £60, and the Deserted Village for 100 guineas.

PRESENT OF A KITTEN TO HER MAJESTY.—Our readers will recollect an account in the Mercury, a few months ago, of the whimsical fancy of an old woman named Baker, living at Scolding, near Sheffield, who sent a kitten to the Queen. It was placed in a basket, furnished with white cloths for it to lie on, and containing an abundant supply of bread and butter for its sustenance during its long journey: the basket also contained a letter, setting forth how that some time before her Majesty was crowned the old woman had been informed in her midnight visions that her favorite tabby would have three kittens on the day of her coronation, and had been commanded to send one of the litter to the Queen. The day arrived, and wondrous to tell, the cat did bring forth three kittens. The old woman, not at all surprised at the event, selected the finest of the feline trio, upon the head of which her fancy had impressed a crown, and securing it in a hamper as above related, she despatched it by coach, having appended to it the following direction:—"To the Queen, in Lunnon, or elsewhere: to be taken great care of." Nothing was heard of pussy's journey, and the papers contained no account of her arrival at the Palace to satisfy the curiosity of the old woman, who, indeed, had almost despaired of the cat's having reached her destination, when a few days ago a letter bearing the royal arms was received by the old lady: it was from the Queen! and contained the important information of the young kit's having safely arrived, and that she had become a very fine cat; and in proof of the letter's being genuine, two Bank of England £5 notes were enclosed. The letter and the notes were unintelligible to the old woman, who cannot read, but on being informed of the meaning thereof, she could not restrain her expressions of gratitude to her Majesty, who had thus been the means of affording an accession of comfort to one who, though fantastic in her notions, is not an undeserving object. She immediately laid in a stock of tea, and bought two pigs, putting the remainder of the money in the savings bank.—Her Majesty's generosity will, therefore, in all probability be productive of comfort to the old woman till her dying day. Though the good dame was confident that the migration of puss would produce a useful result, her husband was incredulous, and he feared that the act of his wife would be considered an insult towards her Majesty. The old people were wedding on the farm

of Mr. Robert Lockwood, of Spanby, when the letter arrived—and its contents, to them a little fortune, not only rejoiced the hearts of both by the sudden acquisition of wealth, but relieved the old man's mind of the dread of expected punishment: the old lady, too, had been subjected to the jeers of her neighbours for what they thought a foolish whim, but the arrival of the money turned the tables, and caused the old people to be envied by many.—Lincoln Mercury.

SIR JOHN LEMAN.—We have been requested to insert the following obituary by the relatives of the late Sir John Lemman, who it will be recollected was not long since a humble frame-work knitter in Nottingham; the deceased had succeeded in making good his claim to the title, but had not obtained possession of the estates:—On Wednesday the 5th inst. at his seat, Cliffe House, near Wakefield, Sir John Lemman, Bart., aged 58 years. He was the sixth baronet in succession from Sir William Lemman, Bart., of Northway, Hertfordshire. We regret to record the death of this respected baronet, whose indefatigable labour of mind and body in a just cause, has shortened his days. He has for the last six months been sinking under the great anxiety of mind which his case naturally produced; and though he was attended by three eminent physicians from Wakefield and Leeds, he gradually sank and died, at the very time when his labours were being crowned with success; his case having passed through the House of Lords, the Herald's College, and had had received the signature and seal of the Queen; and he had only to go to London to "suffer recovery," but which his failing strength would not permit. His next heir, Edward Goufrey Lemman, will have comparatively nothing to do in order to obtain possession of the immense property. Sir John's dying request was that every person who had lent him money should be speedily paid; which request his executors will see punctually complied with as soon as possible. He was interred on Monday last, in a manner suitable to his rank, at Sandall, near Wakefield.—Nottingham Journal.

COLONIAL.

The Quebec Mercury of Thursday copies from the Exchange Register a report of the relief of His Excellency Sir John Colborne in the administration of the Civil Government of this province, leaving it optional to him to remain as Commander of the Forces, and that as Sir John declines to remain on these terms, he will embark for England so soon as his successor arrives. That he should act so, is not at all astonishing—indeed he could not very well do otherwise, but it is strange that the Whig Ministry should saddle us poor Colonists with a new Governor when we are perfectly satisfied with the one we have, in whose place we may very likely get a worse, but can scarcely hope for a better representative of our Sovereign lady the Queen. Our venerable Governor seems to labour under the consistent displeasure of the ministry, and it would be difficult to tell for what cause. The consequence of his refusing to do a discreditable act at the bidding of the Colonial Secretary, was his dismissal from the office of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and his late masters were overpowered with astonishment when they learned that during his journey from Toronto to this city, the whole country turned out to show a public manifestation of regret for his departure, proving clearly that the complaints against him, made by such scoundrels and rebels as McKenzie, were totally devoid of truth. In consequence of this new ministerial light, Sir John was appointed Commander of the Forces in British North America, and received information of the circumstance at New York just as he was on the eve of sailing for England. He returned to Montreal, where the rebellious state of the Province was soon so great, that the weak and stupid Earl of Gosford was under the humiliating necessity of surrendering the Government into his hands, and by his masterly disposal of the troops and his generous reliance on the courage and loyalty of the British and Irish portion of the population, he succeeded in quelling rebellion and restoring peace. Lord Gosford quitted this country in which he was a curse, and on the same day Sir John Colborne was sworn in Administrator of the Government of the Province amid the roar of cannon and the plaudits of the people, who celebrated the event by a public illumination surpassing any thing of the kind which had ever been witnessed on this continent, notwithstanding a few political pests endeavoured to get the civil authority to interfere for its prevention. The administration of the Government was again taken from Sir John and given to a nobleman of vast wealth, inordinate vanity, and superficial as a politician, who seemed to think that his presence would produce order and prosperity. He was lavish of his promises, his pledges, and his professions to benefit the country, and we give him every credit for the utmost honesty of intention, but his ignorance of the actual state of the country ruined his character for sagacity, and the ministry having disavowed his first ordinances, he took the pet like a spoiled child and resigned the government again into the hands of Sir John Colborne, who has shown that he is every way qualified to be entrusted with it. After a second rebellion has been quelled by him and a new political constitution is to be formed for the United Provinces, he is again to be removed to make room for an utter stranger, the Earl of Clarendon, who may be a very suitable individual to be appointed Governor, but must be utterly ignorant of all local and sectional prejudices and opinions. No individual knows the people of the two provinces better than Sir John Colborne, and no individual is more sincerely and universally respected by them than he is. In the present state of the country, when important changes are to be brought into operation, it is especially necessary that the Governor should possess the confidence of the people and should have some experience of his situation.

The Earl of Clarendon, who is spoken of as the new Governor, was lately Ambassador to Madrid, and his appointment was rumoured at the commencement of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, when his Lordship was said to have declined the honour until Ministers had finally resolved on the measures to be taken for the future Government of the Canadas.—Mont. Herald.

We last week omitted noticing the half-yearly inspection of the troops stationed at this post, by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, which took place on the 29th ult. The day was a very fine one, the "turn out" of spectators was immensely large, the troops were in the best possible condition, His Excellency seemed in excellent health and spirits, and the affair passed off in the most brilliant style imaginable. Those noble fellows the Dragon Guards, were, of course, the lions; worthy are they of the post of honour, and a very small matter will a forest of sympathisers be in their way, should they ever be called upon to satiate their appetites for glory on such despicable food. The Sappers and Miners, an unobtrusive, well conducted body of men, who exemplify by their conduct the respectability of character which a soldier may maintain if he pleases—and we may make the same observation of all in our garrison—performed their part in the business of the day with characteristic eclat, and the 3rd Batt. of In. Mil. formed in a few short months by the indefatigable exertions of their Colonel out of the raw material into a steady, and soldierlike a body of men as can be seen in a summer's day, gained universal applause, and called forth the earnest approbation of the Lt. Governor.

On the following day His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Arthur and some of the junior branches of his family, and attended by a number of officers, inspected the 43d regt. at the Falls, where a large concourse of spectators was assembled. He subsequently visited many places in the vicinity, and received calls from numbers of gentlemen on matters of business or compliment. After crossing to Toronto in consequence of the Cobourg affair, His Excellency returned to this frontier, and has now proceeded on his Western tour.—Niagara Chronicle, 8th August.

On Saturday the 3rd instant His Excellency the Lieut. Governor visited Ports Dover, and Ryerse, on the coast of Lake Erie, and proceeded from the latter place

to Simcoe, the capital of the Talbot District, where he remained till Monday the 5th. On his arrival at Simcoe His Excellency inspected the Norfolk Troop of Cavalry, under the command of Captain Wilson, with the appearance and evolutions of which he expressed himself to be much gratified; and then received an address from the loyal inhabitants of the District, which with his Excellency's reply we insert below. On Sunday His Excellency attended Divine Service in the morning at John's Church, Woodhouse, and in the afternoon at the Court House. On Monday his Excellency left for St. Thomas, escorted (for 12 miles) by the Norfolk cavalry.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur K. C. H., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the District of Talbot, most gladly avail ourselves of this your Excellency's first visit to our neighbourhood, in order to convey to your Excellency those expressions of respect which are due to the situation in which you are placed, as the representative of our Sovereign, as well as to the manner in which the difficult duties that have devolved upon your Excellency have been discharged.

The situation in which this Province is placed at this moment, neither freed from the danger of foreign aggression, nor from the more alarming practices of domestic sedition, is calculated to make every truly loyal British subject rejoice that the reins of Government in this Colony are entrusted to one who appears determined to support the institutions they so highly prize, and to oppose and repress by energetic means, the attempts that are making, or may be made, to overturn them.

We beg your Excellency to be assured we do not indulge in mere words of course, or common-place expression, when we assert that our attachment to every thing British and Monarchical is so interwoven with all our feelings, that we cannot contemplate without dismay the most remote probability of the dismemberment of Canada from the United Empire, or endure the thought of any measures that could have a tendency to diminish those national ties that ought ever to subsist between this and the mother country.

The most ardent desire that we entertain for our children (excepting their eternal interests) is that they may have and feel the same grounds of exultation that we glory in, in belonging to the most distinguished and powerful nation of the globe. We take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency our regret that any circumstances should have occurred to revive political agitation at a moment like the present, when every effort of the true friends and lovers of the country should be exerted in promoting peace and restoring tranquillity.

We beg your Excellency to receive our hearty congratulations on this visit to our District, accompanied by the sincerest wishes that your continuance amongst us may be of such duration as to justify the hope that we may be favoured with many repetitions of this honor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your congratulatory address on my first visit to Simcoe, and for the very kind expressions of personal confidence with which it is accompanied.

It has been, and will continue to be my determination to uphold your much revered Institutions; and I hope the folly and wickedness of the attempt to subvert them is so apparent, that there need be no further anxiety felt for the tranquillity of the country. Should it unhappily be otherwise, after the mercy that has been so largely extended, those who again venture to disturb the public peace, can certainly have nothing to expect but the most fearful consequences.

The expression of your strong attachment to every thing British, and your ardent desire to instil the same affection into the minds of your children, will be most gratifying to the Queen, and you may confidently rely upon it, that Her Majesty will never suffer the Canadas to be separated from the Crown of Great Britain.

The Lieutenant Governor Sir George Arthur, with his suite, and escorted by the St. Thomas Cavalry, arrived here on Tuesday evening last; and on the following day inspected the troops in this garrison. In the afternoon the Regiment assembled on the plains to the east of the town, and went through all the movements of a sham fight, with blank cartridges, much to the satisfaction of His Excellency.

On Thursday His Excellency proceeded on his route, intending to visit the towns in the West, going through Goderich and the Huron Tract on his way back.—London Gazette.

Mr. Senator Clay, on his electioneering tour after Patriotic votes, at Ogdensburg, the other day, adverted to the Windmill affair, and expressed his regret that the invasion took place; but, as it had been gone into, he was sorry that there had not been 1000 Kentucky Riflemen added to the party, when he, Mr. C., said there would have been a very different result to the matter. How can we ever expect peace upon our borders when the leader of the Aristocracy in the Senate of the United States, their candidate for the Presidency, takes occasion to stir up and inflame the passions of the brigands on the frontier, whenever he has an opportunity; it is the most disreputable course we have ever known adopted by a person pretending to any respectability. The Kentuckians and their rifles are not considered by either the English or Canadians so formidable opponents as Mr. Senator Clay thinks; we have no doubt but he must recollect the battle of the river Raisin, during the last war, when the elite of the Riflemen under General Winchester, were so signally defeated by an inferior number of British troops. We are sure Mr. Clay cannot have forgotten how the 2000 Kentucky Riflemen, who were entrenched on the opposite banks of the Mississippi, at the battle of New Orleans, fled on the first approach of a few seamen and the 85th Regt. under Col. Thornton. General Jackson, in the official account of the action, stated that Kentucky was forever disgraced by the inglorious flight of her sons on that occasion.—Kingston Chronicle.

Last Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Steamer United States ran into the Great Britain, off the mouth of the Genesee river, by which the British's guard on her starboard bow was broken through, her plank shear ripped up, and her promenade deck broken. The States lost several feet of her cut water and bulwarks. The Captain and first mate of the States were in bed, and the second mate, who should have kept the look out, was steering, and when he approached the British, he sheered the States so as to run into the British. The collision seems to have been intentional on his part, for if the States had not sheered, the vessels would not have struck each other, as the British had a good look out. After the collision the States put into Rochester, and the British came on and put into Oswego. She came into this port on Saturday forenoon, and the Cobourg took her place until her damages are repaired.—Kingston Herald, August 13th.

DURHAM MEETINGS.—We cannot read these details without a proud feeling of satisfaction at the tranquillity of this section of the Province; thanks to the loyalty and good sense of the inhabitants of the Bathurst District, no such doings are to be met with here. When

McKenzie was in all his glory of radicalism, he only prowled about the outskirts, but never ventured among our loyal men of Bathurst; we have seen letters written by him to people of this place, when on his tour of agitation, but have understood the answers he received were sufficient to show him this was no field for his labours.—Bytown Gazette.

The 1st of August was observed as a gala day by "our coloured brethren" in this neighbourhood. Preceded by the band of Col. Kingsmill's Battalion, they went in procession to the Episcopal Church, where an excellent sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr. Green. They afterwards dined together "under the greenwood tree," passing the day with as much hilarity and good order as the anniversary they celebrated should for ever be commemorated with.—Niagara Chronicle.

From the Montreal Transcript.

As we predicted, the Cobourg meeting and the cry of Responsible government was but the preface of an extensive and studied system of agitation. Meetings of the same avowed principles have been numerous, and every Upper Canada print is full of the subject of "Responsible Government." We have little to add to what we said on this subject full eighteen months ago. The party then advocating responsibility to the Assembly, predicted this, their new pretension, upon an asserted right to have, in Upper Canada, an exact transcript of the British constitution. We then asserted what we now repeat, that such right was nowhere to be found but in their own impudence of assertion; for that although the government of the Upper Province was intended to imitate the British Constitution, to which, in fact, it bore a very strong resemblance, yet all that ever was intended, and all that could with any show of reason be claimed, was the nearest possible approach that could be made to the noble model whence they copied, without violating that degree of deference and dependence which a colony must necessarily feel towards the parent state. We never believed the advocates of a supreme Assembly to be sincere in the conviction they professed; we thought then, as now, that they wilfully closed their eyes against the dictates of common sense, and the impracticability of their theory, and this precisely because they saw that the principle, once introduced, pointed to the speediest road of separation from Great Britain. If, however, the feeling of deference is dead in their hearts—if they no longer glory in an honorable dependence on Great Britain, the time is arrived when the Government must enforce its supremacy, and every loyal man must contribute his mite to draw still closer the bonds of connection, and avert the frightful consequences of separation in our present condition.

We commend the following to the notice of those who still entertain any doubt of the real tendency of Durham meetings:—"Not only are these Durham meetings known to be got up by and promoted at the instigation of sworn patriots here and in the United States, but the very name even of 'DURHAMITE' was substituted for the less reasonable one of Reformer, at the express injunction of the PATRIOT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL sitting in Rochester!!—Hear this, ye loyal supporters of 'Responsible Government,'—we mean truly loyal,—and come away from them, or your fate is sealed and your connection with England gone for ever; for what we tell you is TRUTH, and the evidence of it is at hand.—Cobourg Star."

On Sunday morning last, Capt. Usher (Brother of the late lamented Capt. Edgeworth Usher of the Niagara frontier), Lieut. Lane and Ensign Doyle of Col. Sir Allan McNab's Regiment of Incorporated Militia, with a company of eighty men, arrived in the Steam Boat Commodore Barrie, having been ordered here, in compliance with an earnest requisition of the Magistrates, for the better protection of the town, against any contemplated attempt to rescue the prisoners in the goal. The company is highly spoken of in the Hamilton Gazette, as bringing with them the good wishes of every loyalist in that town. We learn that Mr. John Thomas of Cobourg, has received the appointment of Quarter-Master to the detachment.—Jb.

THE ARMY.—There is a rumour afloat in military circles that the 10th and 42d Regiments of Infantry are to be sent to Canada, either in the course of the present season or in the ensuing spring, to relieve the 11th and 15th Regiments, whose services abroad have not exceeded the usual term assigned for foreign service. We know not on what foundation this report stands, and merely give it as we received it as an on dit.—Quebec Mercury.

Among the recent naval promotions, we observe by the Kingston Chronicle, are Lieut. Fowell, to the rank of Commander, and Mr. D. Elliot to be a Lieutenant. The efficient and gallant service of these two gentlemen in the little steamer Experiment, at the defence of Prescott, richly deserved this mark of their country's approbation.—Quebec Transcript.

Dr. Boys of Whitty has been appointed Barrow of King's College.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, August 9, 1839. ASHES.—Pots, 25s a 25s 6d; Pearls, 30s 6d a 31s; very little sold in either. FLOUR.—The demand continues brisk, fine sells readily at 35s; at which rate holders are not anxious to sell, as they anticipate a further advance; there is but a small stock in market. CORN.—One sale of about 600 bushels Indian Corn, of fair quality, transported a few days ago, at 5s per 50 lbs. PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork continue nominal at our last quotations, and have rather a downward tendency. STARK.—A speculation has commenced in Muscovado; upwards of 30 bids, have changed hands within the last few days; an advance of 2s. per cwt. has taken place in consequence, and the probability is, that buyers will have to submit to a further rise before long. TEAS.—Speculators are buying up Young Hyson and Twinkay on all hands; a rise of 3d per lb. has taken place in the price, the former may now be quoted at 2s 9d a 3s. and the latter at 2s 6d per lb. A still further advance is expected. MONEY.—The notes of the Upper Canada Bank are being redeemed at a discount of 1/2, and the Commercial at a discount of 1/3 per cent.—The Banks have commenced taking the Commercial at 2 per cent discount.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reverend Brethren, It becomes my duty to remind you, that the next meeting of the Society is appointed to be held at Brockville, on the first Wednesday in September (Sept 4th). HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Kempville, August 9, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE.

A well-cultivated Farm, of 53 acres, mostly cleared, within one mile of the Town of Cobourg. There is a new Frame House with seven rooms, and a good cellar, on the premises. The out buildings consist of a Barn and Stable. This property will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of the owner, REUBEN P. GRANT. Division Street, Cobourg, August 12, 1839. 7-39.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. at Newmarket, U. C., Henry Rousseau, third son of Colonel Joseph Hill, 4th Incorporated Militia, in the 18th year of his age, universally regretted by all who knew him. At Toronto, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Bennet, the venerable mother of Rev. W. F. S. Harper, add. subs.; Rev. H. Patton; E. M. Montreal; C. R. (3); D. B. Stevenson, Esq., rem.; J. Walls, Esq.; Rev. W. McMurtry, add. subs. and rem.; A. Dixon, Esq., add. subs.; J. Whiteford, Esq., rem.