

ful contrivance, by which the Romanist endeavoured to set up his as the eldest, and to fix the sin of schism upon us. The preacher then adverted to the abuse of the terms universality and liberality, and we much regret that as the columns of a newspaper are quite inappropriate to the discussion of this subject, that we are precluded, as it were, from giving a report of a most able exposition of the cant by which, at the present day, "evil is called good, and good evil; by which darkness is put for light, and light for darkness."

At the conclusion of the service, the Worshipful Chancellor of the diocese, William Dealtry, D.D., delivered his charge. That portion directed to the clergy was principally occupied with observations on the ministerial education scheme, which he treated in a mild, yet convincing style of argument. He showed that the establishment of diocesan institutions was calculated to suspend and counteract the operations of the enemies of the Church, and counselled the most energetic and immediate steps to preserve the system of education in the doctrines and principles of the Establishment.

Civil Intelligence.

By the arrival of the packet ship Independence we have received intelligence from England to the 28th September, seven days later than that brought by the Steam ship Liverpool. We glean from our files the following summary:—

The harvest in England has turned out better than had been anticipated.

Reports were rife that the Bank of England would suspend specie payment, but the Messrs. Barings deny the probability of such a step.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The arrangement with the Rothschilds, for the acceptance of the U. S. Bank drafts protested by Hottinguer had been carried into effect.

Another topic for comment and rumor was afforded on the 26th of September, by the application of Mr. Jaudon to the Bank of England for assistance. A great number of statements are published in reference to this transaction; but the fact seems to be that Mr. Jaudon's embarrassment was caused by the refusal of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, to make advances which he expected and required, to meet the past-notes falling due in London; that aid to the amount of £300,000 was granted by the Bank, on the guarantee of four great houses largely engaged in the American trade; that it was given in the three per cent consols, to avoid increasing the Bank's note circulation; and that consols gave way 1/2 per cent in consequence of the transaction.

The Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay has been appointed Secretary of War, in the place of Lord Howick, resigned. Mr. Macaulay has a seat in the Cabinet. The papers abound with rumors of Lord Clarendon's appointment to some high office.

One of the Paris papers—La France—asserts that the intended marriage of Queen Victoria to the young Coburg prince has been officially announced to the French government.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K. C. B., who was relieved from the command of the south-western district of Great Britain a few months back, in consequence of his promotion in the last Brevet, is to be appointed to the command at Bombay. Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Campbell having declined to accept the appointment.

ARREST OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—Mr. O'Connell having been arrested at Manchester on Friday, on a judge's warrant, for a seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, seditious speeches, &c., during the Charter festival, and having given his promise to the officer that he would be forthcoming at the Borough Court on Saturday, he appeared before the mayor and a full bench of magistrates on that day, to enter into recognizances. After urging an objection, which was overruled, he was ordered to enter into his own recognizance for £300, and find two sureties in £150 each, to appear at the Court at Liverpool at the next assizes.—The sureties were Mr. Abel Heywood, of Oldham Street, Manchester, bookseller, and the Rev. James Schofield, of Every Street. The conditions having been read over and ratified, Mr. O'Connell and his friends withdrew.

RESISTANCE TO A SALE BY THE SHERIFF.—Yesterday some sheep, pigs, and other stock, seized by the Sheriff of this county under an execution from the superior courts, were attempted to be sold by auction in the town of Tipperary, on which a large mob attacked the bailiffs, and drove away all persons who had come for the purpose of purchasing, and after considerable difficulty the stock under seizure was placed in a lock-up-yard. This day the sub-sheriff, accompanied by a large military force, left this for the purpose of executing her Majesty's writ and proceeding to the sale. We wonder how any person could venture to assert the country to be in a tranquil state, when in a large town like Tipperary justice cannot be done, or her Majesty's writ carried into execution without a strong military force in aid of the civil power.—Limerick Standard.

The Conservatives of Ireland are, we are glad to perceive, fighting the battle of the constitution on the field recommended to them by Sir Robert Peel—in the registration courts. Our diligent contemporary, the Dublin Evening Mail, answers the inquiry, why there was no opposition to Mr. Sheil in Tipperary, in his own words:—"The great registry in Tipperary, which began in October, 1852, is about to expire. If you allow it to do without registering, you will not only not have Richard Sheil and Otway Cave for your representatives, but you will sustain a temporary defeat."

"The Conservatives," he adds, "have taken Sir Robert Peel's advice; for they have been unremitting in their exertions, and have in some instances succeeded."—Standard.

Viscount Cantalupo having announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for Lewes, in Sussex, at the next election, his successor, Mr. Basset says, that he is equally adverse to ultra-Tory and Radical principles. He will not support the ballot, considering it unnecessary for the freedom of election. He will support all just and rational reforms, and will ever support the Church of England against all its opponents.—Exeter Flying Post.

Mr. Feargus O'Connell has declared himself a candidate for the West Riding of the county of York at the next election.—York Herald.

PATRIOTISM.

From the Dublin Evening Mail. We have just been reminded by one of Mr. O'Connell's speeches last week of the claims of the Roman Catholic patriots, who have so nobly sacrificed themselves for their country's good. We shall merely add their names and offices, and the salary attached to each. We men have risen to power and emolument—what they have benefited—how have the burthens on the poor and honours upon their leaders. Now to our list of worthies:—

- 1. Daniel O'Connell, with £20,000 a-year, taken from the hard-earned pittance of the poor.
2. Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls, £5500 a-year.
3. Mr. Fitzsimon, (his son-in-law), Clerk of the Hanaper, with £800 a-year.
4. Another son-in-law, Mr. French, a Stipendiary Magistrate, with £600 a-year.
5. Mr. Richard Lalor Sheil, Vice President of the Board of Trade, with £2500 a-year.
6. Mr. Woulfe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, with £5000 a-year.

- 7. Mr. Ball, Judge of Common Pleas, with £3500 a-year.
8. Mr. More O'Ferrall, Secretary to the Admiralty, with £3000 a-year.
9. Mr. Wyse, a Lord of the Treasury, with £1000 a-year.
10. Mr. Howley, Chairman of Sessions of Tipperary, £1200 a-year.
11. Mr. Fogarty, Chairman of Sessions of Louth, £600 a-year.
12. Mr. Fallon, Chairman of Sessions of Limerick, £800 a-year.
13. Mr. O'Gorman, Chairman of Sessions of Kilkenny, £600 a-year.
14. Mr. P. Murphy, Chairman of Cavan, £1000 a-year.
15. Mr. Baldwin, Chairman of Sessions of Antrim, £600 a-year.
16. Mr. Kane, Chairman of Sessions of £500 a-year.
17. Mr. O'Dwyer, Filacer of Equity Exchequer, £800 a-year.
18. Mr. Power, Filacer of Law Exchequer, £600 a-year.
19. Mr. Patrick Costello, Clerk of Rules of Queen's Bench, £800 a-year.

These are a few of our disinterested patriots! They all happen to be Roman Catholics. Now, adding all together (except Mr. O'Connell's income), there is no less a sum paid out of the Treasury, to bribe the Irish Catholic party, than £30,000 a-year, besides junior places bestowed on their nominees.

We thank Mr. O'Connell for calling public attention to this subject; we hope the people will look to the fortunes made at their expense; but, above all, we sincerely hope Lord Ebrington will peruse this list: if he should do so, and we doubt not he will, we think it will occur to him to ask Mr. Drummond, "What! is all the patronage of the Crown to be bestowed in this way on a party, and almost all Roman Catholics?" It may occur to his Excellency that it might promote good-will and respect towards the Queen's government in Ireland, if it were to govern, not for a party, but for the whole country; that there are moderate men to be found in the country, whom it would be well to conciliate; and that at all events Mr. O'Connell and his satellites should not engross all the patronage of government. Too long of him it may have been said—

"To him the Church, the bar, their powers consign, Through him the rays of regal bounty shine— Turned by his nod, the stream of honour flows, His smile alone serenity bestows."

But will Lord Ebrington condescend to be his slave? Will he, indeed, follow in the disgraceful steps of Lord Normanby? We hope better things of his Excellency—we trust he will "be just and fear not."

Mr. O'Connell, in one of his late speeches, alluded to his advancing years—we think we have seen in those speeches strong marks of senility; we would warn him, therefore, to retire in time—

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," "Tempus est abire."

THE APPROPRIATION PRINCIPLE.

To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Sir,—Permit me to direct your attention to the mode in which such of the Whig party as are "pitchforked" into the House of Lords, carry out their favourite "appropriation principle" upon their elevation by filching a title already belonging to some old and noble family, of which we have had several disgusting instances lately. When Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, was promoted to the peerage, he seized the title of "Earl of Leicester," already borne by the eldest son of the Marquis Townsend. We afterwards heard of a new Baron Stanley, a title immemorially belonging to the Earls of Derby, and the present earl having been himself called to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime by the title of Baron Stanley. And now we have Mr. Jim Crow Rice stealing the title of the Marquis of Sligo, in right of which he sits in the House of Peers. There are some other instances, which I do not at this moment recollect, of the same fraudulent "appropriation" by new-made Whig peers.

Surely, sir, when a tradesman is liable to an action for putting another man's name over his shop door, it should not be permitted to every Jack-rag and Bobtail, who, on account of his incompetence in the Commons, or by command of the Big Beggarman, is flung into the House of Lords, to filch the titles of our most ancient and honourable families, and foist himself upon the public under another man's title, and disgrace a noble name by his impudent assumption of it. Otherwise what is there to prevent the "most noble" the Marquises of Headfort and Normanby, on obtaining a step in rank, from "appropriating" the titles of the Duke of Northumberland or the Duke of Wellington, and setting the world at hide-and-seek about the real and the false Dromio?

Or, if the Herald's College has no power to prevent this, the person so taking a title belonging to some other peer should be called the "new" Lord so-and-so, to distinguish the daw in stolen plumes from the real representative of the ancient family.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. A PLAIN MAN.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT LITTON PARK, SOUTH DEVON.

This magnificent festival took place on Friday at Litton Park, the seat of W. A. Harris Arundell, Esq., who entertained upon this occasion upwards of 300 of the most influential Conservatives of both divisions of the county, who had been invited by him to meet their four representatives, in order to celebrate the triumph of Conservatism over prostrate Whiggery in this extensive and important district, and to consolidate the strength of that party here which has the true interests of the country for its object. The banquet took place in a magnificent pavilion erected by Mr. Arundell on one of the most commanding sites that could have been selected, opening as it did upon a most picturesque view of the well-wooded park of Litton, and of the valley through which flows the river Tamar, forming here the boundary of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, whilst in the distance appeared the venerable and ivy-crested Castle of Launceston. The interior of the pavilion was very elegantly and tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and emblazements. A handsome gallery for the reception of ladies, a large number of whom were present, was erected at one end of the hall, and a small but richly-decorated orchestra was constructed at the centre of the right side. A number of gilded mirrors, coats of mail, and glittering shields, interspersed with ingenious devices, were placed around the hall, which, when the guests were assembled, forcibly reminded us of the splendour of the baronial festivities of the olden times.

At three o'clock, all the guests having arrived, the doors were thrown open, and ladies having been handed into carriages in waiting, a procession was formed to the banquet hall, on reaching which the ladies took their seats in the gallery. About 350 invitations had been issued by Mr. Arundell, and nearly 300 influential and respectable electors formed in the procession and partook of the banquet. As may be readily supposed, the chair was occupied by Mr. Arundell himself, and among the principal guests on his right and left were Sir J. Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P., M. E. N. Parker, Esq., M.P., Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., L. W. Buck, Esq., M.P., Sir J.

Wheeler, Bart., Gen. Gilbert, Mr. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Maxwell, Rev. E. Kendall, Rev. Mr. Gurney, Rev. Mr. Martin, Rev. Stevenson, Mr. Baring Gould, Rev. O. Carpenter, Rev. J. Russell, Rev. Mr. Buck, (nephew of the hon. member,) Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. E. Archer, Mr. Ponsford, Mr. Woolcot, Rev. L. Palmer, Rev. N. Tindall. The vice presidents were Mr. Arundell, Jun., and Captain Webber, R. N. (Mr. Arundell's brother.)

ST. LUKE, OLD-STREET, REACTION.

The Whig-Radical and Dissenting interest has sustained a signal defeat in this large parish, in the election of a vestry clerk, vacant by the death of Mr. Rowland Wilks. There were two candidates, Mr. Joseph Burton, a churchman, much esteemed in the parish, who has faithfully served the office of assistant vestry clerk for 13 years; and Mr. Robert Fletcher, an attorney, the son of Dr. Fletcher, the Dissenting minister of Stepney. Mr. Fletcher is also secretary to a Church-rate Abolition Society; an office which it is very inconsistent to hold with that of the one to which he aspired, connected as it is with the Church and the making of church-rates. A poll, which commenced on Wednesday, terminated on Thursday afternoon, when the churchwardens declared the numbers as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. For Mr. Burton: 601. For Mr. Fletcher: 151. Majority: 450.

The result was immediately made known from the window of the Eight Bells Tavern, Mr. Burton's committee-room, in Ironmonger-row, where an immense crowd were anxiously waiting to hear the result, and the cheering was loud and long-continued.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS M. HARDY, BART.

At a few minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, that meritorious and gallant officer, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, breathed his last. Admiral Hardy succeeded the late Sir Richard Goodwin Keats as governor of this Institution, in the month of March, 1834. On Friday last the admiral was seen in apparent good health, walking in the hospital grounds. On the evening of the same day he became indisposed, and was attended by Sir Richard Dobson, the surgeon of the hospital, and Drs. Gladstone and Darville; his complaint was constipation of the bowels, and he continued to get worse until Thursday afternoon, when he had an interview with Lady Hardy and his two daughters, and expressed to them, in the most firm and heroic manner, his conviction that he must die on the morrow. On Thursday night his brother, a wealthy landed proprietor in Dorsetshire, also arrived, and had an interview with him, and at the time of his death it is said that all the members of his family and his medical attendants were at his bedside. Previous to Admiral Hardy's appointment as governor of the hospital, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and he was engaged in nearly all the naval engagements of Lord Nelson. At the battle of Trafalgar he was the flag captain of the Victory, and he it was who endeavoured to persuade Lord Nelson not to appear on deck in his full naval uniform; and when Lord Nelson received the fatal shot, he fell into Captain Hardy's arms; and on hearing the triumphant shout of victory, he inquired what number of the enemy had struck, and being answered "21," he feebly ejaculated, "Kiss me Hardy," and expired. A correct representation of this painfully interesting scene, with a faithful likeness of the devoted Hardy leaning over his lamented commander, occupies a conspicuous position in the Painted Hall of the hospital.

Hastings has been visited by a complete hurricane; the oldest inhabitants do not remember its blowing so violently for many years. Great fears were entertained for the safety of our fishermen, but we are happy to say that they got into Rye harbour quite safe; we regret, however, to say, that the poor fellows had their sails shivered into threads. A great many of our lodging houses had windows destroyed. The St. Leonard's Hotel suffered the most severely; we have not heard of any other damage occasioned by the storm.—Sussex Express.

FRANCE.

The treaty with Texas was signed at Paris on the 26th of September, but would not be published until ratified by the senate of the republic.

Renewed disturbances had taken place in various parts of France—occasioned by the high price of bread, and the apprehensions of a scarcity. At Lille the riots continued two days, and were finally suppressed by the military. At Bellesme, in the department of Orne, where the populace rose to prevent the departure of wagons laden with grain, the National Guards refused to act against them. The riot was put down by the Gen-d'armee, but not until after a stout resistance. Troops of the line had been ordered to Bellesme.

The harvest in France was not below an average, but prices were high, and a deficiency was seriously feared. In Paris and other large cities the people were demanding a free importation of foreign grain.

The King, it seems, was again under apprehensions for his life; and strict precautions were taken for his safety whenever he appeared in public. He had countermanded a review at Paris, which was to take place in his presence.

A plan for colonizing New Zealand has been got up in Paris, and taken into consideration by the ministry.

Prince Achille Murat has received permission to remain in France.

Don Carlos arrived at Burges on the 21st Sept., with his wife, son and brother. A Commissary-General of police was sent thither from Paris to keep an eye upon his doings.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

We felt perfectly satisfied that the pledge which Marotto made the chief apology for his treason, would never be redeemed by the Spanish liberals, and the result proves we did not form an incorrect estimate of his character. "The commission of the Cortes," says the Morning Chronicle, "and it difficult to come to an agreement as to the nature and degree of the concessions to be made under the name of fueros?" No doubt they do. The only shade of alleviation which was paraded before the betrayed and deluded Basques, with the base object of tempting them from their allegiance, is to be withheld, or bestowed in so mutilated a form as to be valueless. The humber convention with Espartero was evidently so worded as to place the gallant, but unfortunate adherents of Don Carlos completely at his mercy! Is it surprising, therefore, that having obtained their vantage ground through the machinations of a traitor, they should seek to consummate the ruin of their victims by treachery?

According to the Constitutional (a paper of no great authority) Don Carlos has attempted to obtain the following terms from the King of the French, and is likely to succeed in his object:—

- 1. Restoration to all the rights of the Infanta of Spain, of which the Cortes have deprived him.
2. The restoration of his sequestrated property, said to be immense.
3. A pension worthy of his rank, to be paid by Spain, possessions which are said to be very large, and liberty to reside at Salzburch, where his wife has considerable property. On a compliance with these conditions he offers to renounce all pretensions to the throne of Spain.—Standard.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 17th inst. A deeply-laid Miguelite conspiracy has been discovered, at the head of which was M. Antonio de Albuquerque, a wealthy landed proprietor, residing near Braga, who has been apprehended. Several others have also been arrested.—Ib.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Matters at Constantinople and Cairo remain for the most part in statu quo. Mehmet still adhered to his terms, and his obstinacy sadly perplexed the representatives of the five powers—or some of them. A manifesto, guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish empire and the maintenance of the present dynasty, had

been presented to the Sultan by the Ambassadors of England, France and Austria; but it is said that those of Russia and Prussia had refused to sign it.

The British fleet in the Levant had been reinforced by the addition of three line of battle ships and a steamer, and a farther increase was expected. The British and French squadrons remained at the Dardanelles, notwithstanding the Sultan's request that they would retire.

It was reported that the English squadron was preparing to sail for Alexandria, to compel the surrender of the Turkish vessels by the Pacha to their rightful owner; and that the measure was only delayed until the effect of one more remonstrance should be ascertained. On this part the Pacha is said to have declared that if the English come bullying him at Alexandria, he will order Ibrahim Pacha to march upon Constantinople, when the Sultan will call upon the Russians for assistance, and then a general war must follow.

EAST INDIES.

The Bombay mail brings a confirmation of the report of the death of Runjeet Singh, who died on the 27th of June. His son Khuruk Singh has succeeded to his father's dominions. These events have excited considerable apprehension lest the co-operation of the Lahore force with that of Great Britain should not be as active and cordial as heretofore. The Panjab army was marching in conjunction with the British troops when the news of Runjeet Singh's death arrived; but it had not sooner reached them, than they broke up, leaving the British troops in a very perplexing situation. We refer our readers to the proper head for the details of the Indian news. It is evident that there are difficulties enough in existence to employ a much more vigorous government than that of Lord Auckland, and which lead us to infer that the Duke of Wellington looked at our movements in India with a prophetic eye when he declared himself apprehensive of the consequences of our recent policy in that country, and recommended that if we must commence a war of which it would be difficult to foresee the end, we should take care that it was not "a little war." "England," he declared, "could never make a little war," and the philosophy of his remark seems likely to be but too amply illustrated.—St. James Chronicle.

From the Bombay Times.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with the death of Runjeet Singh, none is more worthy of being recorded and noted than the fact of four princesses, his wives, and seven slave girls, having been permitted to burn themselves on his funeral pyre.—The sacrifice of the slaves is indeed an atrocious cruelty, enacted apparently for no other purpose than that of adding dignity to the funeral pageant; and we hope that the British government, in its communications with Khuruk Singh, will not fail to remonstrate on this barbarous proceeding.

UNITED STATES.

From the N.Y. Tattler.

THE CRISIS. Business affairs have at length reached a crisis. The merchants are on the brink of a general bankruptcy, and call loudly on the banks for relief. The banks are requested to extend their discounts and receive Safety-Fund bills. Some are willing to do so, if all will; others hold out pertinaciously against it. Can any possible advantage arise to the banks, to the merchants, or to the community, in disguising any longer the truth? Is it advisable, when the plague is in our houses, to conceal the fact? Is that a way to smother the pestilence? One thing is pretty certain: The Banks will be compelled to satisfy the demands upon them, and this is the only way to avert for a time the calamity that overshadows us.—But the consequences must be a suspension, sooner or later. If the banks should not accommodate as required, there must be a sudden and overwhelming bankruptcy, in which the banks themselves will be involved. This is the truth of the matter, and it is time the public began to realize it. Of what possible use are the banks in their present condition? They offer no facilities for business, while they cripple the movements of trade. Think of business-men paying sixty per cent. for money, merely to keep their heads out of water for a day or two longer! Men are afraid to speak the truth to each other; but they dare not speak the truth to their best friends. They shut their eyes and would fain believe that they are not in danger. But they are, notwithstanding, in the utmost danger; they cannot avoid the storm, and in their secret hearts they know it. A temporary shelter is better than none, and the banks alone can afford it. Let them make a virtue of necessity, for it will be better for them, by and by, to remember that they have done all they could to afford relief, than to be pointed at amidst their ruins by those who in their affliction will believe that help might have been given to them before it was too late. At least one half the community desire nothing so much as a suspension, but they hardly dare say so; for in that event a sudden relief would be given to business. But the evil then would not be remedied.—The country would soon be deluged again with ship-plasters, in spite of the one dollar notes. No; there must be a radical change—and it cannot take place without great individual suffering. An immense sacrifice is first to be made, before a new order of things will arise: there is no help for it; it must come.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Transcript.

THE UNION.—It is pretended by many, that this all-important measure will certainly be carried into effect by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. We do not affect to know anything of the intentions of his Excellency, and should imagine that, as yet, they are known to a very few—if, indeed, they are yet fixed. All we can say at present is, that however desirable the Union might have been, when it was agitated in 1822, with a view to prevent a coalition of the enemies to British rule in Canada, the difficulty of its details, which would then have been scarcely felt, is now increased to an incalculable extent; and this seems to be felt by those of our contemporaries who urge the most strenuously the adoption of the measure. Vexed with the numerous obstacles which they find it impracticable to overcome in detail, they propose, rather than abandon the Union, to smooth the way by establishing an general representative government, and disfranchising the French Canadians. We scarcely know whether to consider our contemporaries as serious.

We, at all events, do not wish to see the anomaly of a proscribed people living within the precincts of British freedom—a freedom which, at present, we are proud to say is co-extensive with her dominion. Since, however, we are compelled to admit that the portion of the population claiming French origin, cannot be again entrusted with any political power, where, as in the case of an immediate Union of the Provinces, they might by coalition obtain a preponderance, we shall be content to suffer, jointly with them, the suspension of our political privileges for some years, in order that the British government (if it can consent) may have the opportunity of Anglifying the province, without being driven to the revolting expedient of a partial disfranchisement.

We feel quite certain of what we have often advanced; pass a law for the immediate registration of all titles—deeds, and of all hypothecations, past as well as future, and let the British government seriously to work to organize a good system for the settling of the wild lands, and for the free transport of the British surplus population to Canada. A very few years of faithful adherence to such a system, will Anglify the Lower Province, advance the settlement of the Upper Province, and qualify both for a reunion, and for the general re-establishment of a representative form of government modelled, with as little deviation as may be, upon the Constitution of Great Britain.

From the Montreal Gazette.

To those who contend for the utility of our Colonies to the Mother Country, and who wish to see them swept away from the British dominions, argument and reasoning appear to be of no value. But as it is probable that figures may have some effect in showing the importance of Colonies to a manufacturing and mercantile Parent State, we make the following extract from a London journal, exhibiting a view of the trade of Great Britain, with her Colonial possessions, which, in value, surpasses that with the whole of Europe, except France:—

"On a review of the whole session, we must admit that though nothing compared with the mighty promise of its opening yet somewhat more attention than usual, has been devoted to Colonial affairs. Pity it has been to so little purpose. Our hope is that juster views of the subject are beginning to be entertained, and that the light will spread. It is rarely said now, by men of influence, what used to be repeated often—that Colonies are injurious to the Mother Country. The prejudice is nearly exploded. And as the commerce of the United Kingdom with Foreign nations constantly becomes more precarious, greater value is naturally attached to the safer trade which may be carried on and extended indefinitely with the Colonies. In 1836, the British exports to Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Portugal, amounted to £7,458,445; in the same year we exported.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Value. To the British North American Provinces £2,732,291. West Indies, 3,736,453. New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, 1,180,564. Cape of Good Hope, 483,316. Adria Bay, 236,000.

£8,368,624

This Colonial Commerce has nearly doubled in the course of ten years—although disturbances in Canada, and the difficulties attending the working of the emancipation Act in the West Indies, must have materially detracted from the amount of business which would otherwise have been carried on. With the Continental States our trading relations, maintained with great difficulty, must decline under the present commercial system—whereas it is impossible to fix a limit to the growing demand for articles of British production from the men of British race and British habits in the Colonies.

THE WEATHER.—The thunder on Wednesday night last, instead of producing the usual effect of cooling the weather, left it warmer than it has been for a month past. Yesterday afternoon the Thermometer was at 70° Fahrenheit in the shade, the air thick and smoky and the Sun red and fiery. Some slight showers only have fallen since Wednesday. At times the weather has been clear and beautiful, quite summer. Vegetation is reviving and the Bees at work as busy as in the spring.

The ravages of the lightning at the Church of Old Loretto on Wednesday night, have been a subject of much wonder in the neighbourhood. It struck the steeple below the cross, carried off some sheets of tin, went down one of the corners of the Church and broke twelve feet of the mason work so as to leave a hole in the wall, and then went into the ground where the end of an old picket had been broken off. A stone of about five hundred weight was carried about 100 feet from the Church, and another, smaller, about 150 feet. One of about 5 lbs. weight was carried a distance of between two and three hundred feet, and went into one of the lower windows of Mr. Robitaille on the west side of the road. About two hundred panes of glass were broken by the concussion of the air. Besides the Church of Charlesburg and Beauport, the lightning also fell at Mr. Black's, River St. Charles, knocked down part of a fence and ploughed up the ground at the place.

We have not heard of the progress of the storm at other places. It seems to have ranged along the base of the mountain in the north and not to the south. It was heard indistinctly to the north-west where the loud clap which struck Loretto Church. The wind has been strong at North East since before daylight this morning, and it commenced raining about 11 a. m. Temperature 50°.—Quebec Gazette.

We understand that Mr. A. N. Morin, advocate, against whom there was a warrant for some offence last winter, but who remained concealed till the day of the departure of Sir John Colborne, has had the option of leaving the Province or he committed to gaol, and that he has in the mean time been committed.—Ib.

The important case of Gillespie, Jamieson & Co. vs. the Canada Marine Insurance Company, which commenced on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, before Mr. Justice Bowen and a Special Jury, was this day concluded.

After a lengthy charge by the Judge, the Jury retired, and in about five minutes brought in a Verdict of £2,000 damages, with interest from the date of the loss. The Judge informed the Jury that the Plaintiff only demanded interest from the date of the action, and the verdict was accordingly altered with interest as demanded by Plaintiff's declaration.

The cause of action in the above case arose from the loss of the Barge Industry, on her return voyage from Jamaica, in September 1837.—Quebec Mercury.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING, Saturday, November 2, 1839.

ASHES.—Since our last Review, Ashes have further declined. Pots have been picked up, in small parcels, at 23s @ 23s 6d—though lots, for shipment, fine buyers at 24s 6d. Pearls may be quoted from 27s 6d @ 28s 6d. Both descriptions are in better demand.

FLOUR.—The receipts this week have reached to 14,000 barrels, and prices have rather given way. We have heard of a sale of 1000 bars. Upper Canada Fine at 36s 3d—3 months, and of some 1000 @ 1500 bars, of United States at 35s—3 months, adding interest.

GRAIN.—Several lots of Upper Canada Wheat have been sold, at 7s 6d @ 8d.

PROVISION.—The sales of Pork embrace between 250 @ 300 barrels of Prime, at 14½d, and a few barrels of Mess, at 20d. Beef—a lot of 50 barrels of Prime and Prime Mess, changed hands at 11½d and 13½d.—We hear of no sales of Butter or Lard.

GROCERIES.—We reduce our quotations of Muscovado Sugars 2s 6d @ 2s 7d; 50 lbs. changed hands at private sale, on Thursday, at between 43s @ 44s—we could not ascertain the exact price; Refined Sugars are also lower, and we reduce our quotations to 7d for single refined, and 7½d for double refined.—Teas are without variation; all other descriptions of Groceries are heavy, and have a downward tendency.

EXCHANGE.—Little or nothing doing in Exchange: Private Bills on London could be bought at 8½ cent. for cash; the Banks are not drawing. Drafts on New York, 2½ cent. Money continues scarce, beyond measure.

On Wednesday morning, the 24th ult., the deputation from the city of Toronto, consisting of the Worshipful Mayor and T. Carfrae Esq., waited upon his Excellency Sir J. Colborne, at Payne's Hotel, in Quebec, for the purpose of presenting the address from the city and from the Grand Jurors of the Home District.

His Excellency was surrounded by his Staff and numerous military officers. After the address was read and the reply given, His Excellency spoke at some length upon the subject of Canadian affairs. He expressed himself highly gratified at the marked attention he had received from his Toronto friends, and the compliment they had paid him in sending their Chief Magistrate to represent them—he should always study their interests and those of Upper Canada, and promote them by every means in his power. He would advocate the adoption by the government in England, of an extensive system of emigration, which he considered best calculated to strengthen the attachment between the Colonies and the Mother Country. He advocated an union of the Provinces, but not upon the democratical principle contained in the bill introduced into the House of Commons. His plan was an union with a Vice Regal Governor—a Deputy Governor at Toronto, and no removal of public offices from Toronto.

At 11 o'clock his Excellency and family left the hotel, the latter in a carriage, the former on foot, attended by all the officers of the Staff from Montreal, Sir James McDonnell and the Garrison of Quebec. A Guard of Honour from the 11th regiment was stationed at the government wharf. As soon as his Excellency had parted from the numerous military on the wharf, he took his seat with Lady Colborne and family in the barge of the Pique, who, amidst the deafening shouts of the multitude assembled on the citadel and docks, and the roars of cannon from the batteries, were conveyed safely on board the Pique.—Patriot.

Flood, a Sergeant in Major McGrath's troop of Lancers, was yesterday convicted in our court of Assize, of a conspiracy to fire the government house, the stables containing the horses of his troop, the Receiver General's office, and to perpetrate sundry other monstrous crimes. We have a report of the evidence, which will appear on Tuesday.—Ib.

BIRTH.

At the Humber, on the 10th ultimo, Mrs. Daniel Perry, of a daughter.

On Thursday last, at Toronto, the lady of Thomas Baimes, Esq., a son.

MARRIED.

On the 20th Oct., by the Rev. J. Grier,