been had upon it.

THE MINISTRY.—CANADA. From the Morning Herald.

Lord J. Russell has intimated that he and his colleagues do not intend, in any way, to grapple during the present session with the difficulties that stand in the way of good government for the Canadas. Everything is, as usual, to be left by the Melbourne Cabinet to chanceto the chapter of accidents. The boundary question, however, craves speedy adjustment in some way or other. The democratic party in the United States will not permit that question to slumber. Ministers, therefore, are compelled to make some preparations, in order to meet the emergency; and we have heard that they have appointed two commissioners, with instructions to proceed immediately to the disputed territory for the purpose of that no one pretends to know precisely the "high crimes and missurveying it. Of these commissioners, one is stated to be a gallant officer of engineers; the other is alleged to mate friends have declared that they can never meet him again, be a Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a gentleman, whose connection with the government of the United States has, recently, been of a somewhat intimate kind. Mr. Featherstonhaugh has resided for some time in America. He enjoys the title of "Geologist to the United States;" and he was, a short while ago, a salaried servant of the federal government. We would not be understood to disparage the professional eminence of Mr. Featherstonhaugh—nor to question his integrity. But we do entertain very strong doubts as to the prudence of such an appointment. The British government might surely fird men in every way qualified to conduct the required survey, without the necessity of employing a gentleman who has just left the service of the other party to the

It is stated that the Canadian traitors lately imprisoned in this country are to be turned loose, upon their giving their own personal security not to revisit the scene of their late treason. This is an apt finale to Lord Durham's exploits. The personal security will no doubt operate as a powerful check upon the villains. They whe have shewn that they are not much atraid of being hanged, must be horribly alarmed at the idea of being this subject, he should be happy to communicate it to estreated .- St. James's Chronicle.

A return of the gross expenses of Sir Francis Head's mission to Canada, including his salary as Governor of the province between two and three years, has been presented to Parliament. The sum total amounts to about £9000, very little more than one-fourth of the sum charged for Lord Durham's personal expenses during 8 months. Men's memory must be ungratefully weak, if it is necessary to institute a comparison between the equivalents respectively rendered. Sir Francis Head saved the provinces-Lord Durham did his utmost to lose them. Sir Francis Head remained at his station until dismissed from it, and even incurred responsibility which he might have avoided without impeachment or shame, rather than leave his charge in peril—Lord Durham ran away from his post. Will Mr. Joseph Hume, who has been accustomed to favour Canada affairs with much of his attention, pursue this comparative inquiry No, he will not. Mr. Joseph Hume is too deeply dyed with his own black-is-white morality ever to act the part of an honest public man. We hope, however, that the contrast will be noticed in parliament. It is due to Sir Francis Head, to whom the empire owes as much as to any living man, that the country should be made to know at what a moderate and even penurious price his inestimable services have been bought.—St. James's

A Return of the sums paid, or directed to be paid, to Sir Francis Head, as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. as Outfit, Pay, or Allowance.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, H. LABOUCHERE. 17th June, 1839.

For Passage	£	s. d.
For Passage out	300	0 0
Salary 254L T	500	0 0
Salary, 25th Jan. to 31st Dec., 1836. Ditto for Fees, 1836, 1837, and 1839.	2806	0 0
Fees. 1836 1997 1837.	3000	0 0
Fees, 1836, 1837, and 1838.	258	0 0
Salary, 1st Jan. to 22d March, 1838. Extra Salary for 1836 and 1837, ordered	685	0 0
to be paid from Casual and Territorial		
p paid from Casual and Territorial		

Allowance for Return Passage, 1000 0 0 300 0 0 Extra ditto for ditto

Note. The stamp duty on Sir F. B. Head's commission, amounting to £200, has been remitted.

The Duke of Northumberland has acceded to the petition of his labourers, and generously advanced their wages 2s. per week in consequence of the high price of provisions :- Newcastle Jour. Prince George of Cambridge, who made a short visit to Greece, left Athens on the 8th ult., for Constantinople.

We regret to hear of the dangerous illness of the Earl of Howden. We understand his lordship is suffering from a severe attack of the dropsy.

THE LATE EARL OF LUCAN.—The demise of the late Earl of Lucan, which occurred at his residence, Serpentine-terrace, Knightsbridge, on Sunday last, was, we understand, awfully sudden den. Soon after 10 o'clock, having partaken of breakfast and made a hearty meal, he proceeded, as was his custom, into his library, where he had not been many minutes before he was discovered in a dying state. Medical assistance was instantly sent for, but the noble earl expired in about half an hour afterwards.

Earl Amherst, previous to his marriage with the Dowager Countess of Plymouth, made over to his eldest son, Viscount Holmesdale, Montreal, the valuable family estate in Kent. Among the fashionable equestrians in the parks, yesterday, the

party which attracted most attention was the Earl of Durham's family; the young Viscount Lambton and his younger sister, Lady Alice Lambton, about seven years of age, being mounted on mouse-coloured ponies of the Shetland breed. Lieut. Gen. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother

to the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late Light Dragoons, quartered in Canterbury Barracks.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH LINCOLN-ARIRE.—A requisition to C. Turnor, Esq., calling on him to come forward as a candidate at the next election for the representation of South Lincolnshire, was numerously signed at Boston last week. Similar requisitions have been forwarded from many other places in the division, and Mr. Turnor has at once responded to the call thus made upon him.—Boston Herald.

THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—We have good authority for stating that, in the event of a dissolution of tion of parliament, William Maxwell, Esq., younger, of Cardo parliament, William Maxwell, Esq., younger, of Cardoness, will be brought forward as a candidate for the Conservative inthe Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Conservative in-A requisition will be got up immediately inviting him to stand; and we have every reason to believe at Mr. Maxwell will comply with the request.—Dum-

We hear that during the visit of the Queen Dowager at Malta,

better plan would be to lay the letters relating to the af- Peel, Mr. William Peel, was on board Admiral Sir Robert Stopfair before the government. No action appears to have ford's vessel. In accordance with an expressed wish on the part of the Queen, the young midshipman was immediately introduced to her Majesty, by the Earl Howe, and had the honor to receive an invitation to dine with her Majesty. The Queen Dowager appeared much pleased with the frank, yet courteous, bearing of the young sailor, and in a recent interview with Sir Robert Peel, we understand her Majesty gave a most flattering opinion of his son's dawning talents .- Morning Herald.

THE REV. MR. STEPHENS.—In consequence of some most extraordinary rumours which have prevailed in Ashton and the neighbouring towns for the last two or three days, respecting the conduct of this individual, the populace have suddenly hurled to the ground the idol they had set up, and are every where saying the most bitter things against him. They have destroyed their articles of household crockery on which his bewitching features were depicted, and declare that they will never more put confidence in any man. What renders the thing not a little remarkable is demeanours" with which he is charged; but some of his most intieither in public or private. A sort of jury of his friends assembled last night, to investigate the matter, but as it was infimated to them that his reverence would not submit to their judgment, they had no alternative but to break up without doing anything.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX. - The two gen tlemen elected on Monday as sheriffs are Conservatives. CROYDON RAILWAY .- For the week ending the 11th June the number of passengers was 14,444; and for that ending the 18th 15,312; the receipts for whom amounted to £1746 9s.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

House of Commons, June 24. Mr. Labouchere (in answer to Mr. Pakington's inquiry) said that a bill had been received from Upper Canada, which had been passed by the Legislature, regarding the Clergy Reserves, but that it was unaccompanied by the requisite document from the Governor, without which it was not legal, even if the legality of it were not questionable on other grounds arising out of the course pursued by the Canadian Legislature. When the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Pakington presented petitions from places in Yorkshire, in favour of Church extension and endowment in Canada.

House of Lords, 27th June. The Bishop of Exeter wished to know from the noble Marquis the Secretary for the Colonies, whether the bill which had been passed in the Colonial Legislature relative to the Clergy Reserves in Canada had been received by him, and whether he was enabled to decide apon bringing it before the house?

The Marquis of Normanby said the bill had been reeived, but it was not in such a shape as to enable him o lay it before the House at present.

The Bishop of Exeter wished also to know whether any instructions had been given by the government to Sir Geo. Arthur respecting the Clergy Reserves, and generally in support of religion in Upper Canada and the pread of Religious instruction?

The Marquis of Normanby said that instructions had een given in the dispatch of 1837.

The Bishop of Exeter wished to know whether there would be any objection to lay that dispatch on the table of the House?

The Marquis of Normanby said there would not.

Lord Redesdale presented petitions from parishes in the county of Monmouth, praying for protection to the established Church in the colonies.

House of Commons, July 1. Lord Ashley, in the name of Mr. Pakington, gave notice, for Tuesday, the 16th inst., of a motion for copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Governors Arthur and Colborne, respecting the Clergy Reserves in Canada.

COLONIAL LANDS.

Mr. Ward rose to bring under the consideration of the House the propriety of adopting the following resolutions:-That the occupation and cultivation of waste lands in the

British Colonies, by means of emigration, tends to improve the condition of all the industrious classes in the United Kingdom, by diminishing competition for employment at home, in consequence of the removal of superabundant numbers, creating new markets. and increasing the demand for shipping and manufactures.

"2. That the prosperity of colonies, and the progress of colonization, mainly depend upon the manner in which a right of private property in the waste lands of a colony may be acquired;—and that amidst the great variety of methods of disposing of waste lands which have been pursued by the British government, the most effectual beyond comparison is the plan of sale, at a fixed, uniform and sufficient price for ready money, without any other condition or restriction; and the employment of the whole, or a large and fixed proportion of the purchase money, in affording a sage to the colony, cost free, to young persons of the laboring

class, in an equal proportion of the sexes.

"3. That in order to derive the greatest possible advantage from this method of colonizing, it is essential that the permanence of the system should be secured by the Legislature, and that its adistration should be entrusted to a distinct subordinate branch of the Colonial department, authorized to sell colonial lands in this country; to anticipate the sales of land by raising loans for emigration, on the security of future land sales; and generally to su-perintend the arrangements by which the comfort and well-being

of the emigrants are to be secured.

"4. That this method of colonizing has been applied by the legislature to the new colony of South Australia, with very remarkable and gratifying results; and that it is expedient that Parliament should extend the South Australian system to all other co-

onies which are suited to its operation."

The hon. member stated his views at some length, and was sup-The hon member stated his views at some length, and was supported by Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Warburton. Sir R. Inglis made a few observations. Mr. Labouchere and Lord Howick admitted (though the adoption of the resolutions might lead to practical inconvenience,) that benefit might result from observing the principles recognized by them in the future conduct regarding the appropriation of solvable lands and the appropriation of solvable lands are solvable lands. appropriation of colonial lands, and the encouragement given to emigration. Ultimately the resolutions were withdrawn.

CANADA.

House of Commons, June 28. Sir R. Peel said the noble lord opposite had expressed his inten-Lieut. Gen. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late aght Dragoons, quartreel of the Color of the North Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late aght Dragoons, quartreel of the Color of the North Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late aght Dragoons, quartreel of the Shetland breed.

Somerset Manners, M. P., brother with respect to the bill which provided for the union of the two provinces of Canada, and had said that if he proposed to press that bill upon the house, he would declare his intention this evening. He begged the noble Lord now to afford the house the information

Lord J. Russell said that he had to state, for the information of the right hon. baronet and those who acted with him, that he did not mean to press the second reading of that Bill this sess (Loud cheers from the conservatives.) Mr. C. Buller inquired of the noble Lord whether it was his in-

tention to take any further steps this session to provide for the government of Canada, and whether the subject was to be brought under the attention of the House at all? Lord J. Russell had stated yesterday that the bill for the go-

rernment of Canada would be proceeded with, with a view of carrying it into a law.

Mr. C. Buller—For the union of the two provinces?

Lord J. Russell .- No. He had stated some time ago, with regard to the question, that dispatches had arrived from Upper Caada, stating the opinions which were entertained in reference to it by the House of Assembly, and by a committee of that house. Further dispatches had been received yesterday, which had been read to-day, from the Governor of Upper Can mportant circumstances as to the state of that province, which induced him to think that it would not be expedient, unless absolute necessity should compel the adoption of such a course, to have discussion in that house as to that question, lest some unforeseen

indicate to the house, as it was clear that they were not to proceed He absolutely compelled the captain to continue the voyage to the scription possible, and sufficient in number to have armed to legislate for the permanent government of the Canadas in the present session, what course he intended to pursue with respect to the future, in order to bring this question to an issue? There was a great anxiety on the part of the Canadians to know what were the intentions of the imperial parliament on this subject. (hear) He ventured to say that it would be absolutely necessary that they should apply themselves to this as to a paramount object—namely that they should determine what was to be the condition of the Canadas in future? He did not ask the noble Lord to name the day when he would answer this question fully, but he thought it important that parliament should know what course was to be ta-ken. Were they to invite the House of Assembly to send persons ken. Were they to invite the House of Assembly to senu persons hither to be examined at the bar of the House, or was it intended to send out persons, or what means were to be used in order that the difficulties which interrupted the course of legislation might be removed? (Hear.) He hoped the noble Lord would give an exblanation, either now or on some future day.

Lord J. Russell thought it would be far better to answer the

question at once. He purposed in the course of the present session as he had already stated, to move through the further stages the bill for removing those difficulties and obstacles which stood in the way of the temporary government of the Province of Lower Canada. It was the expressed intention of government to propose a plan, of which the outlines had already been given to the house, r the purpose of effecting the union of the two provinces; but it did appear from the accounts received from Canada, that the plan of union, which at first had been adopted not plan of union, which at first had been anopted to only by one party in Lower Canada, but by persons of great influence, and the Assembly of Upper Canada, had since been the subject of great discussion. When the last accounts came away there was a onsiderable ferment prevailing on that subject, and a general deconsiderable terment prevailing on that subject, and a general desire on the part of one great party, that this house should not proceed to legislate on the subject without hearing the whole of the case of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, case of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, that it was necessary that they should not endeavor to carry any further a measure proposing the union of the two provinces, without giving every fair consideration to the views which might be urged as to the manner in which that union was to be carried into effect. It was therefore the intention of her Majesty's government—having prepared that bill, to send it to Canada with instructions to obtain information. —having prepared that bill, to send it to Canada with instructions to obtain information, and as far as possible an approval of the plan, which might be for the general benefit of all persons, and he hoped at an early period of the ensuing session (hear, hear from Col. Sibthorp, and a laugh) to submit a measure which would be likely permanently to settle the question. If the right hon, gentleman object to the course her Majesty's government intended to pursue with regard to the union, he should be disposed to pay every attention to his objections. But he must say that a great part of the difficulties existing in Canada, in respect to the bringing forward any plan, might be attributed to the discussions which had taken place; and those difficulties could not be removed by discussions got up, not for the purposes of Canada, but for other purposes (Oh, oh, from the Conservatives, and cheers from the purposes (Oh, oh, from the Conservatives, and cheers from the nisterial benches,)—such, for instance, as that taken at the end of the last session of parliament, with regard to the administration of Lord Durham. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, if Lord Durham had been allowed to continue the course which he was pursuing, he would have speedily removed all the difficulties which ow stood in the way of legislation for the Canadas. (Hear.)

Lord Stanley wished to know if he understood the noble Lord

to say, that he intended to send out to Canada a bill for the purpose of taking as general a concurrence of opinion as possible in favor of the provisions of it; and if so, was it his intention to send out for that purpose the bill which had been printed that morning, and delivered to the members of the house, or to withdraw that and send out one framed on different principles? Lord J. Russell.—We shall send out the printed bill.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND .- At the present moment, when trade and commerce are in such an unsatisfactory position, and indeed every thing looking so desponding, it is gratifying to find that the accounts from all parts of the world give every reason to expect a most abundant harvest. Throughout England we are assured the crops look most flourishing, and in America as well as assured the crops look most hourishing, and in America as well as France the same appearance is presented. In many districts the hay harvest has commenced, while the recent rains have done much to forward the grain, potato; and turnip crops. Some of the provincial papers speak of the wheat crops, in particular, as wearing a more luxuriant appearance than was almost ever remembered at this season of the year.—Newcastle Journal. Accumentation of the season of the province of the level of the level of the season of th counts are before us from most of the English counties, all of which are highly favourable. We think it useless to particularise, or to quote a long string of paragraphs, all to the same effect; but

we heartily congratulate our agricultural friends and the public, upon the "pleasing prospect" before them.—Doncaster Chronicle.

Devonport.—Friday, the anniversary of the Coronation, was appropriately selected for the launch of that splendid speciments. men of British art, the Nile, of 92 guns. The dimensions of this noble vessel are as follows:-Extreme length from figurethis noble vessel are as follows:—Extreme length from figure-haad to taffrail, 240ft. 6in.: length of gun-deck, 205ft, 6in.; height of figure-head above the under part of keel, 51ft. 2in.; do. taffrail do. do., 58ft.; extreme breadth of main-wales, 54ft, 3½in.; moulded breadth, 52ft. 11½in.; depth in hold, 23ft. 2in. Burden, in tons (new measurement,) 2545¾. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Warren, daughter of the Admiral Superintendent; the signal was given, the lanyards cut away, and the Nile clided majestically into her native element. igns of exultation. The sight must have been witnessed by at east 50,000 persons.—Devonport Telegraph.

The English Agricultural Society will hold its first annual Con-

gress at Oxford on the 17th July, the sittings will occupy three days. The Earl Spencer, the President, will take the chair; the Duke of Richmond is the President elect for next year. The Duke of Buckinghom has sent in his adhesion to the principle of the society. The University authorities have evinced ever disposition to promote the objects of the society, and the Provo of Queen's has, granted the society the use of the Quadrangle, in which a dining room has been erected capable of holding 2000

COLONIAL

From the Montreal Courier. LORD DURHAM.

The Earl came among us invested with the powers of a Roman Consul, and gorgeous as a Persian satrap. The colonists were bewildered by the power and the splendour. They criticized not his conduct, touched delicately his acts, and watched his course thro'

the provinces, silently and admiringly, as that of a meteor.

Brilliant as a meteor, he was, like a comet, erratic; but, like Brilliant as a meteor, ne was, like a comet, erratic; but, like a comet that laughs at the astronomer, because none can pretend to calculate its re-appearance;—it was supposed he would take two years to describe his course, but whilst the telescope was directed to the Falls of Niagara, presto, he was again at the starting point, in London. He left his "tail" behind him, in the shape of Local responsibility," which was very un-comet-like.

Heaven defend BRITANNIA from many such political comets.

It is said their appearance is the forerunner of some great calamity.

We have, perhaps, not felt all the calamity of the Durham

Like a mischievous boy, he threw a brand into the midst of comstibles, and then ran away.

What an egotist that man was!—Self was the God he wor-hipped. Look at his dispatches: ex.:—"When I arrived, the roubled waters became smooth;—I pacified the Canadas;—I was velcomed by all classes;—I conciliated the people of the United calcomed by all classes;—I conciliated the people of the United States, and by my conduct inspired the American government with onderful a man as the Earl of Durham! How the colonists a full sense of its responsibility stared at him when he descended from his floating palace, anshored in the transparent St. Lawrence!—when he condescended to pass a few hours among them !—he walked the earth as a radiant thing !—a flourish of trumpets announced "exitum suum et introitum suum:"—a Caliph of Bagdad, a personification of Ori-

ental pomp, was the democratic, popular Earl of Durham.

To speak seriously;—was there ever witnessed anything half so contradictory, one of the other, as this person's political princiontradictory, one of the center, as this persons a party in Engles and personal conduct? The head of the radical party in Engles bles and personal contact. The head of the radiate plant, a Liberal of the first water, a warm supporter of some tickland, a Liberal of the first water, a warm supporter of some tickland, and the property of the multitude, as he has a like and the profunum vulgus. ion of the multitude, as he; he suffered not the profunum vulgus "to pass between the wind and his nobility." Almost as great a courtier of the people as Martin Van Buren, he would have run, like a child, frighted by hobgoblin, from the loco-focoism of Broadway and Castle-Garden, which that other luminary seemingly enjoyed, as veritable Ambrosia.

He almost annihilated the Captain of the Neptune steamer, by Durham frown, black as Erebus, because he had the impur to appear at the head of his own table; and he bade the Countess taking her place at the table. The upshot was, the captain was bliged to decamp, abscond, "clear out," much in the same way that his Lordship afterwards bolted from Canada,—and leave his Lordship and suite to eat their mutton in aristocratic, sublime ex-

There was not the proper exhibition of "Local Responsibility" on the part of the Captain of the steamer;—he should take a lesson out of his Lordship's report,—and send the next ill-man Lord High Commissioner to the cuddy for his dinner. His Lordship compelled the captain of this same boat to carry

the public mail past Lancaster, because,—reader, hold your sides,—because he had presumed to attempt to smuggle the Rev. Mr. We hear that during the visit of the Queen Dowager at Malfa,

Majesty heard that the second son of Sir Robert and Lady

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Majesty hear McNaughton from Cornwall to Lancaster, unknown to his Lordship. Even a clergyman, bound on a holy mission, (for his congregation were expecting his arrival at Lancaster) could not be exCoteau, notwithstanding a congregation of Christians was awaiting, on the sabbath-day, the coming of their pastor, and notwithstanding the public mail was on board, which ought to have been sent ashore at Lancaster. No wonder the Earl of Durham is a strong advocate for "Local Responsibility." But what was the captain about?—what a chance he had of immortalizing himself. If two such bodies as the captain of a steamer and the Lord High Commissioner had come in collision!—it would have been like the encounter of two ice-bergs, -the crash of planets, and the wreck

Lord Durham, there can be no question, is a man of great intellectual power, but it is debased by weaknesses truly contempti ble, by a selfishness hateful as the venom of the adder, an arro gance stupendous and thundering as Niagara,—and as vapourish

The Patriot of last Tuesday furnishes us with a long and interesting account of a Public Dinner given by the Inhabitants of the Township of Dumfries, to the Hon. William Dickson, the foun der of their settlement. Absalom Shade, Esq. M. P. P. presided on the occasion, and more than one hundred persons sat down to dinner. Mr. Dickson, who on that day had arrived at the age of 70, returned thanks when his health was drunk, in a very feeling speech. We extract one or two passages, which, at this present noment, possess the most public interest :-

"It would be painful at this time to comment on the disaffection of some worthless men during the disturbances that we have been recently exposed to. I could give no information other than you already possess. All such are daily becoming victims of their own nefarious conduct and projects. As Upper Canadians, we looked upon the inhabitants of the United States as of the same Anglo-Saxon race and most assuredly did not expect, in a time of any domestic difficulty or distress, to be worried and attacked by a people who claim Shakespear, Milton, and Newton as their anestors, and who derive from the same source their literature, law, religion, language, and all manner of civilization, and I feel persuaded that if Washington, Hamilton, and the great men who acted with them in constructing the Constitution of the United States, could be permitted to revisit this earth during the present crisis of public affairs within that country, they would in conformity with the great character they supported for honor and sincerity throughout their lives, naturally and indignantly expostulate with the President and Congress for their apathy and protracted forbearance in the passage of the neutrality bill, which has till lately been inoperative, and the punishment inadequate to the neinous character of the offence. That affected smypathy constantly bruited in our ears, is sheer cant, to mask the ulterior obects of the brigands, and their halls of Justice, and the forum of Legislation are not exempt from that mawkish and puling phraseology. It has been said that Mr. Clay, a distinguished nember of the Senate of the United States, has presumed to prophesy, that the Canadas would fall into the Union in the ommon course of events, to use his own language, "like the drop of a ripe pear." May it not be reasonably asked, why the accomplishment of his vaticination should not be allowed naturally to fulfil itself, instead of thrusting upon us laws and institutions which we, as a people, are unwilling to receive, deeming our own worthy of far higher respect and veneration.

"Whea history shall faithfully portray the atrocious crimes committed by banditti on unoffending colonists, no time will blot out | in the extreme. the record of these barbarities. Reflecting on the change in the natural character of the descendants of British subjects, I am almost warranted in adopting an opinion that the elective principle, carried to an extreme stretch, has changed the pulse of men, and inoculated the people of the United States with principles destructive of liberty and good government, and that the time may yet arrive when, on the revolving wheels of their government, the cog of despotism may be found not to be far distant from that of democracy, and when civil broils and a servile war may madden to a contest which, for the sake of humanity, may a kind Providence in his mercy avert. I have heard much in my time of grievances, but I can conscientiously declare that I think we have as few in Upper Canada as in any country under the sun. A residence of fifty-five years in the province, and a seat in the Legislative Counaway, and the Nile glided majestically into her native element, on such a subject. If the people of Upper Canada are not happy the worthy jailor consulted his instructions and said no. Cri Justice are open to the humblest individual, and our Judges are some of us have real pain enough without it. A rich 4th of July conspicuous for the honourable and conscientious discharge of their cake was allowed to pass up. - Mackenzie's Gazette. duties. I know of nothing so important to liberty and the preservation of our rights, and I single this out to display the purity and uprightness of the government under which we live."

> Picton Observer :- Entered inward, during the month ending June 22,-99 vessels, 18,091 tons; -outward, same period, 75, vessels, 10,539 tons. New shipping registered for same period, 4137 tons, valued at £40,000. The trade is chiefly in timber and

A meeting was held at Mason Hall, Halifax, on Monday evenng, for the purpose of considering of a suitable compliment to be paid to the Hon. S. Cunard, on his return from Great Britain, as mark of the sense which his fellow citizens have of his enterprise -particularly in the negociation respecting the mail steamers to run between Liverpool and Halifax. An address and a public dinner to Mr. Cunard were resolved en. M. B. Almon Esqr. was in the chair, A. Keith Esq. in the vice chair, -W. Starr Esq. Secre-

to England by the Great Western, in her last trip, we learn that the venerable Archdeacon Strachan, and a Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York, were in the habit of performing divine service during New York, were in the nant of performing divine service during the voyage. The writer, whose letter is a sort of diary, has the following notice of the reverend gentlemen, and of the social harmony and good feeling that prevailed amongst the passengers:—

"Yesterday week, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan per-Yesterday week, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan performed divine service, and yesterday the Archdeacon read prayers, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of your city, who gave us an admirable discourse from 139th Psalm, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th verses. The Doctor has suffered a good deal from that too frequent companion, "sea sickness." When I look round upon the numerous passengers, it is a source of gratification that with such a mixture we have so words researed good feelings and the support of the sup such a mixture we have so much peace and good feeling—each being apparently desirous to promote the happiness and comfort of those around him. This has been manifested to-day, by a public those around him. This has been manuested to-day, by a public meeting in the morning, to express our feelings in regard to Capt. Hosken, and after dinner by remarks made by distinguished gentlemen in proposing the health of the Rev. Archdeacon Strachan, of Upper Canada, and the Rev. Dr. Skinner. Both these gentlements of the control of the second stracks of the control of the second stracks of men sat close to me, and I was enabled to hear the remarks of both—which were very appropriate. The latter appeared to be deeply affected. He remarked that he believed so large a number of persons had rarely, if ever, been together so long, among whom so much courtesy had been manifested, and so much deco-

From the Cobourg Star.

On Monday morning last, information was given to our authorities, upon the oath of an individual who alleges that he took part in the plot for the purpose of revealing it, that SAMUEL HART, late Printer of this town and Belloville, and since a Lewiston Patriot, and a party of armed pirates from the States, were concealed in the houses of Joseph Ash and Joseph Ash, Junior, (two reformers of the Durham School, who figured at the late meeting in Cobourg, and who reside a short distance below the town) with intention to rob and murder some of our leading inhabitants that night ._ | and 10 days. Measures were immediately taken for their apprehension. About nine o'clock in the evening, the houses were surrounded by a body of trusty men, and all but two of the gang secured, and at once conveyed to gaol, together with the two Messrs. Ash, and one Miles Loke, formerly a tan-

ner of Cobourg, their relative, who was also found therein. The men were unarmed when taken, but on searching the houses, their weapons, which are of the most deadly de-

near fifty persons, were soon discovered, concealed in trunks and beds. The arms are of very costly construction, chiefly bowie knives of enormous length, and pistols. The gang are understood to have left Oswego on Saturday last in a schooner, in company with another schooner and party under command of one Anderson, who is gone on a similar expedition to the Niagara frontier,

The names of the prisoners secured are Samuel P. Hart, Peter Wilkins (supposed to have been a Captain in the Prescott gang), Henry Wilson, William Baker (who upon his own statement, was concerned in the robbery of Mr. Taylor on the Niagara frontier, and is thought also to have had a share in the murder of poor Captain Usher), the two Ashes, and Luke.

As aforesaid, two of the party escaped, and one of these infortunately is no other than the notorious LETT, the avowed murderer of Mr. Usher, whom the Rochester papers, lately, -no doubt with the best possible intention, represented to be on his way to Texas. He boasted of this murder himself to the person who gave the information, dding that one object of his joining the present expedition was in the hope of finding here also Mr. McCormick, who has lately resigned the Collectorship of this Port, and who was wounded it will be remembered at the burning of the Caroline. This gentleman he avowed his determination to shoot, even if he had to do it in the day time! The wretch however is most accurately described, (see below) and it is to be hoped he will yet be apprehended.

LETT passed in the gang by the name of Walker, but no doubt has again changed it, and in the description given of him below, no particular attention should be paid to the dress or color of the hair, as he had the means of dying the one, and doubtless would change the other-indeed the coat he wore has since been recognized on the person of one of the other prisoners. Let this be remembered. The other man who escaped was called Kennedy, and a description of him is also given below. From the evidence on the examination of the prisoners it seems their intention was in the first place to rob and murder a wealthy farmer named Maurice Jaynes, who lives on the back road about four miles from Cobourg, and was supposed to have a quantity of specie in his house; then to enter Cobourg, murder the two Messrs. Boultons, R. Henry Esq., and other loyal individuals, plunder the bank, &c. and secure a retreat (if unsupported, as it cannot be questioned they expected to be, by friends in the town) by seizing a schooner which lay at the wharf. All this was to have been enacted on Sunday night ast, but at the instigation of the informant it was put off till Monday, and happily frustrated altogether. To make surer work of it also they poisoned the dogs of Messrs. Henry and Boulton, one of which is since dead, and the other not expected to recover. The villains have all been fully committed for trial, and it remains to be seen what course the Government will take in their disposition. We trust it will be a firm and prompt one, for any further trifling with the loyalty of the people in this respect, may be dangerous

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATES LETT AND KENNEDY. LETT is a man about 25 years old, 5 ft. 11 inches high, rather slim, sandy hair and whiskers, very red faced and freekled, light skinned, very large muscular hands, with round, long, and very white fingers. Eyes light blue, and remarkably penetrating. Had on a black fur hat, rather high in the crown, and broad brim: blue coat, with black velvet collar; mixed pantaloons and laced boots; dark coloured vest, with light spots on it, and figured metal buttons; common cotton shirt.

KENNEDY is about 23 to 25 years old, 5 ft. 9 or 10 inches high, slender figure, full face, dark hair, clear complexion, dark eyes, and altogether a handsome looking man. Wears generally a dark frock coat, dark pantaloons and vest, white full-bosomed

and contented, it must mainly be their own fault. Our Courts of nals in a penitentiary are forbidden to quaff champaigne. Truly

MONTREAL MARKETS,

FRIDAY, July 26, 1839. Nova Scotta.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—Extractly in the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.

Ashes.—The sales which transpired in the early part of the week were at our last quotations, viz: 26s a 26s 6d for Pots and 31s a 31s 6d for Pearls; but in consequence of the very low figure at which Ashes have been sold for in the English markets, a reduction of 1s a 1s 3d per cwt. has taken place here.

FLOUR.—There has been very little animation in this market since our last report. Several small parcels changed hands a few days ago, at 35s 90 days, and 34s cash, for Fine; Superfine and Middling representations of the second statement of the se Middlings were sold at the same rate.—Since yesterday morning however, a reduction of 1s 3d per barrel has taken place upon the last week's prices. Upwards of 1000 barrels were disposed of at 33s 9d at 90 days, of which a considerable part was uninspected. The quantity in Market is not great, and is in few hands.

Provisions .- The demand this week has been very moderate, and prices remain the same as last quoted. Yesterday, a small lot of Mess Pork changed hands at 100s; Prime Mess at 87s tary. A committee of thirty was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

6d; and Prime at 80s a 82s 6d. The demand for the Lower Ports is principally for Prime, which may account for the difference in price between it and Mess being so trifling. In beef no sales have transpired worthy of notice. Butter has been rather cheaper this week; good Salt has been sold, by the firkin, at 8d and Fresh at 9d nor lb.

Money.-Upper Canada Bank Bills remain at a discount of

Exchange. The Banks continue to draw on New York at 11 per cent premium; but they have declined drawing on London for the last few days. It is confidently expected, however, that they will again draw to-morrow; but it will likely be at an advance f one half per cent upon last week's rates. Private Bills, to a small amount, has been sold at 10 to 104 per cent premium. The "Shaver," we were informed, offered to day to draw at 11 per cent for Montreal Bank paper, or at 12½ per cent for his own.

BIRTH. 24th July, Mrs. (Captain) W. L. Dames, (66th Regiment,) of a MARRIED.

At Sholdon, on the 28th May, Lieut. J. S. Short, of the 4th or King's Own, to Mary, daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B., of Sholdon Lodge, Kent.

June 27, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. George Denison, M. A., Vicar of Broadwinsor, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Henry Ker Seymer,

Esq., of Hanford, in the county of Dorset.

At Montreal, on the 25th July, by the Rev. Henry D. Sewell, M. A., John Jamieson Esq., to Jane Anne, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Sewell, Esq., K. C.

On the 22d of Feb., on his passage from China on board the inglis, the Rev George Harvey Vachell, Government Chaplain at Macao, in the 42d year of his age.
June 28, at Ackworth, Yorkshire, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of

he Right Rev. Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, first Lord Bishop On 25th July, Susan, wife of the Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sewell, niece of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, and daughter of the Honourable Montgomery Stewart, of Corsbie, in the County of Wigton, in Scotland.

At Kingston, on the 29th July, after 30 hours illness, Eliza melia, infant daughter of Mr. Francis M. Hill, aged 7 months

LETTERS received to Friday, August 2d:-

Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; R. Hughes, Esq., add. subs. and rem.; J. B. Ewart, Esq., rem.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. S. Givins, rem.; Rev. R. V. Rogers, add. sub.; F. McAnnany, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 2 and 3; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. B. Cronyn, add. subs. and rem.; John Hawkins, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. McMaster, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, papers; Richd. Birdsall, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 2 and 8; Rev. Mr. Lang, rem. in full Vol. 3; C. Hughes, Esq. add. sub. and rem.