

better plan would be to lay the letters relating to the affair before the government. No action appears to have been had upon it.

THE MINISTRY.—CANADA.

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 chance—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 surveying it. Of these commissioners, one is stated to be a gallant officer of engineers; the other is alleged to 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—not to question his integrity. But we do entertain very strong doubts as to the prudence of such an appointment. The British government might surely find 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 dispute.

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 who have shown that they are not much afraid of being hanged, must be horribly alarmed at the idea of being released.—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 Chronicle.

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.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Colonial Office, Downing Street, 17th June, 1839, and various allowances.

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 Journal.

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. 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 Arber, 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.

Conservative Candidate for South Lincolnshire.—A requisition to C. Turner, Esq., calling on him to come forward as a candidate at the next election for the representation of South Lincolnshire, was unanimously signed at Boston last week. Similar requisitions have been forwarded from many other places in the east thus made upon him.—Boston Herald.

THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—We have good authority for stating that, in the event of a dissolution of parliament, William Maxwell, Esq., younger, of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Conservative interest. A requisition will be got up immediately inviting him to stand; and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Maxwell will comply with the request.—Dumfries Herald.

We hear that during the visit of the Queen Dowager at Malin, her Majesty heard that the second son of Sir Robert and Lady

Peel, Mr. William Peel, was on board Admiral Sir Robert Stophford'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 that no one pretends to know precisely the "high crimes and misdemeanors" with which he is charged; but some of his most intimate friends have declared that they can never meet him again, either in public or private. A sort of jury of his friends assembled last night, to investigate the matter, but as it was intimated 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 gentlemen 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 any further information was received from Canada on this subject, he should be happy to communicate it to the hon. gentleman.

June 25. 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 of 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 upon bringing it before the House?

The Marquis of Normanby said the bill had been received, but it was not in such a shape as to enable him to 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 spread of Religious instruction?

The Marquis of Normanby said that instructions had been 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.

June 28. 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.

House of Commons, June 25. Mr. Ward rose to bring under the consideration of the House the propriety of adopting the following resolutions:—1. 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 civilization, 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 and beneficial 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 passage 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 administration 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 superintend 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 colonies which are suited to its operation.

CANADA.

House of Commons, June 28. Sir R. Peel said the noble lord opposite had expressed his intention to introduce to the House what course he proposed to pursue 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 required.

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 session.—(Lord cheers from the conservatives.)

Mr. C. Buller inquired of the noble lord whether it was his intention 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 said that he had stated yesterday that the bill for the governing 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 Canada, 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 Canada, stating some important 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 a discussion in that house as to that question, lest some unforeseen mischief should be produced in the Province.

Sir R. Peel.—That is exactly the ground which I have taken.—(Lord and repeated cries of hear, hear.) Would the noble Lord

indicate to the house, as it was clear that they were not to proceed 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 taken. Were they to invite the House of Assembly to send persons to be examined at the bar of the House, or was it intended that every attempt should be made to be used in order that the difficulties which existed in the course of legislation might be removed? (Hear.) He hoped the noble lord would give an explanation, either now or on some future day.

Lord J. Russell thought it would be far better to answer the question at once. He proposed in the course of the present session as he had already stated, to move through the further stages of 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, for 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 only by one province 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 considerable ferment 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, that it was necessary that they should not endeavor to carry any measure proposing the union of the two provinces, without giving every 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, 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 discussions 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 ministerial 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 now 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. Through Great Britain we are assured the crops look most flourishing, 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.

Accounts are before us from most of the English counties, all of which are highly favorable. 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.—Dumfries Chronicle.

DEVONPORT.—Friday, the anniversary of the Coronation, was appropriately selected for the launch of that splendid specimen of British art, the Nile, of 92 guns. The dimensions of this noble vessel are as follows:—Extreme length from figure-head to taffrail, 240ft. 6in.; length of gun-deck, 205ft. 6in.; height of figure-head above the under part of keel, 51ft. 2in.; draught 30ft. 6in., 58ft.; extreme breadth of main-wales, 54ft. 6in.; moulded breadth, 52ft. 11in.; depth in hold, 23ft. 2in. Burden, in tons (new measurement), 2545. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Warren, daughter of the Admiral Superintendent; the signal was given, the launch cut away, and the Nile glided majestically into her native element, amidst astounding cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and other signs of exultation. The sight must have been witnessed by at least 50,000 persons.—Devonport Telegraph.

The English Agricultural Society will hold its first annual Congress at Oxford on the 17th July, the sittings will occupy three days. The Earl Spencer, the President, will take the chair; the Duke of Buckingham has sent his adhesion to the principles of the society. The University authorities have evinced every disposition to promote the objects of the society, and the Provost of Queen's has granted the society the use of the Quadrangle, in which a dining room has been erected capable of holding 2000 persons.

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 splendor. 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 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 "orbit" 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 comet. Like a mischievous boy, he threw a brand into the midst of combustibles, and then ran away. Whence an egoist that man was!—Self was the God he worshipped. Look at his dispatches: ex.—"When I arrived, the troubled waters became smooth;—I pacified the Canadas;—I was welcomed by all classes;—I expelled the power of the United States, and by my conduct inspired the American government with a full sense of its responsibility." Surely, never before was so wonderful a man as the Earl of Durham! How the colonists stared at him when he descended from his floating palace, anchored 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 "exit suum et introitum suum."—A Caliph of Bagdad, a personification of Oriental pomp, was the democratic, popular Earl of Durham.

To speak seriously;—there ever witnessed anything half so contradictory, one;—as this person's political principles and personal conduct? The head of the radical party in England, a Liberal of the first water, a warm supporter of some of the most liberal innovations, deriving his support and strength from the people;—and yet, no Austrian Prince ever evinced the contamination of the multitude, as he; he suffered not the profanum vulgus "to pass between the wind and his nobility." Almost as great a courier of the people as Martin Van Buren, he would have run, like a child, frightened by hobgoblin, from the loco-focism of Broad-way and Castle-Garden, which that other luminary seemingly enjoyed, as veritable Ambrosia.

He almost annihilated the Captain of the Neptune steamer, by a Durham frown, black as Erebus, because he had the impudence to appear at the head of his own table; and he bade the Countess remember who she was, when she, poor obedient woman, was about taking her place at the table. The upshot was, the captain was obliged to decamp, absent, "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 exclusiveness.

There was not the proper exhibition of "Local Responsibility" on the part of the Captain of the steamer;—he should take a lesson from his Lordship's report;—and send the next ill-mannered Lord High Commissioner to the Admiralty for his dinner. His Lordship compelled the captain of this same boat to carry the public mail past Lancaster, because,—reader, hold your side, because he had presumed to attempt to smuggle the Rev. Mr. 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 excused the atrocity of presuming to travel with John George!—

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 Belleville, and since a Leviston 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.—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 goal, together with the two Messrs. Ash, and one Miles Luke, formerly a tanner 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-

scription possible, and sufficient in number to have armed 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 Askes, and Luke.

As aforesaid, two of the party escaped, and one of these unfortunately 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, adding that one object of his joining the present expedition was in the hope of finding here also Mr. McCORMACK, 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 more 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 dyeing 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. Lett 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 supported, 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 last, 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 in the extreme.

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 freckled, 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 shirt, and black stock.

Donations since our last.—A Canadian 8dls.—Mr. Rogers Penfield, 3dls.—an Albany friend (from Ireland) 5dls.—another hereabouts, (from same country) 10dls.—Mr. Hiram Carmichael has sent us a beautiful pair of Morocco slippers—and a friend has brought half a dozen of Champagne to keep the 4th with, but the worthy jailor consulted his instructions and said no. Criminals in a penitentiary are forbidden to quaff champagne. Truly some of us have real pain enough without it. A rich 4th of July cake was allowed to pass up.—Mackenzie's Gazette.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, July 26, 1839. The news received yesterday, per Great Western, has caused a considerable depression in Canadian produce, particularly Ashes and Flour.

ASHES.—The sales which transpired in the early part of the week at our last quotations, viz: 26s 2d for Pots and 31s 3d 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 is 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 9d and 34s cash, for Fine; Superfine and 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.—Towards 1000 barrels were disposed of at 33s 9d at 90 days, which is 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 Mutton at 87s 6d; and Prime at 80s 8 1/2d. 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 per lb.

MONEY.—Upper Canada Bank Bills remain at a discount of from 1/2 to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks continue to draw on New York at 1 1/2 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 of one half per cent upon last week's rates. Private Bills, to a small amount, has been sold at 10 to 10 1/2 per cent premium. The "Shaver," we were informed, offered to day to draw at 11 per cent for Montreal Bank paper, or at 12 1/2 per cent for his own.

BIRTH.

24th July, Mrs. (Captain) W. L. Dames, (60th Regiment,) of a daughter.

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. B. of Sholdon Lodge, Kent.

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

DIED.

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 the Right Rev. Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, first Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

On 25th July, Susan, wife of the Rev. Edmund Wolloughby 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 Amelia, infant daughter of Mr. Francis M. Hill, aged 7 months and 10 days.

LETTERS received to Friday, August 2d.

Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; R. Hughes, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; J. B. Ewart, Esq., rem.; Rev. H. J. Grasset; Rev. S. Givins, rem.; Vol. 2. and 3. Rogers, add. sub.; F. McCann, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 2. and 3.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. B. Cronyn, add. sub. and rem.; John Hawkins, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. McMaster, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, papers; Richard Bird, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 2. and 3.; Rev. Mr. Lang, rem. in full Vol. 3.; C. Hughes, Esq., add. sub. and rem.