

necessarily deficient, although of his zeal, intelligence, and application to business there can be no doubt, while the ability he manifested in the administration of the Irish government will have prepared him for the duties of the important office on which he now enters.

After alluding to those important ministerial changes it may look like a bathos to state that Mr. R. Gordon, of the India Board, is appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. F. Baring, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Splendid as the contemplated actual changes are, they are but the "beginning of the end." The Whig Cabinet cannot be saved by the theatrical talents of Lord Normanby.

But, unlike the village ale-house, it will be hallowed by no popular regret, nor will it leave behind it any pleasant recollections.

The attempt to repair an ungodly and unseaworthy vessel often ends in its total destruction: no sooner is one timber displaced than the decay it discloses renders other removals indispensable; and it is not until the ship is reduced to a mere skeleton of what she was, that the full extent of the disease is revealed.

The recent exertions of Lord Melbourne to repair his dilapidated Cabinet have but confirmed the general opinion of its crazy and unseaworthy condition.

In addition to the movements in the Cabinet which we have already recorded, the Marquis of Normanby and Lord John Russell are to change places.

"We have heard, but without being able to ascertain its truth—although from his lordship's speech in the House of Commons on the ballot question we think it probable—that non-concurrence with the Cabinet in a more liberal policy than is consistent with his opinions, has determined him to retire."

THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO PARLIAMENT.

The usual royal procession of Tuesday was painfully characteristic of the unpopularity of the ministry, an unpopularity which in this country must almost necessarily attach itself, in a negative form, to the person of the monarch.

The Commons sat, during the session just expired, 133 days, the Lords, 111 days.

On Sunday last the Queen Dowager and suite attended Divine Service at Hampton-court, when a sermon, on the benefit of the Humane Society, was preached by the Rev. Robert Peel, Curate of Edenbridge, and a liberal collection made, in the case of every instance in which her Majesty is graciously pleased to express her intention of being patroness.

We have the pleasure to announce that among the numerous distinguished visitors who intend to be present at the Wellington fete, are Lord Camden, Maryborough, Brougham, Wharfedale, Lyndhurst, Guilford, Sondes, Strangford, Cardigan, Marham, &c. &c.—Kentish Observer.

aged officer succeeded the late general, the Earl of Rosslyn, the colonelcy. His commission as lieutenant general bore date July 22, 1830.

THE LATE SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN.—The baronetage of this ancient family becomes extinct by the death of Sir John; but the large entailed estates descend to his nephew, the Rev. J. Molesworth, together with the ancient family seat of Clowance.—West Briton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The news from Spain, which will be found in the letter of our Paris correspondent, confirms all the former unfavorable accounts relative to the cause of Don Carlos. Every day the enemy was gaining ground upon him, and in the opinion of the best informed, would speedily compel him to throw himself into the Amescuas, or upon the French frontier.

The general impression at Paris was, that Don Carlos would be obliged to retire to France, or embark for England, and that the civil war was nearly at an end.

The Paris Moniteur of Wednesday contains a paragraph, which appears to confirm the anticipations of our Paris correspondent as to the unwillingness of Mehmet Ali to restore the Turkish fleet on any other conditions than those he had previously dictated.

The Augsburg Gazette asserts that the greatest harmony prevails amongst the ambassadors of the Five Great Powers at Constantinople since the collective note presented by them. They had daily conferences with the Divan.

The Leipzig Gazette of the 25th has a letter from Vienna, in which it is asserted some alarming symptoms had manifested themselves in the illness of Prince Metternich, which has induced him to take the sacrament.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, Aug. 17:—"On Assumption Day, the beautiful Aiecha, who formed part of the harem of Achmet Bey at Constantina, was baptized by the Bishop of Algiers, and was named Marie."

THE EAST.

Bombay, July 4. The capture of Candahar by our troops, and the restoration of Schah Sooja-ool-Moolk under such extraordinary circumstances, had produced on the whole country a moral effect difficult to describe.

When we read such declarations as these, from such men as Mr. Alder and his coadjutors, and find them disclaiming with indignation the title of dissenters from the Church—standing up by her side in the hour of danger and claiming an "intimate relation" to her—when we consider that whatever cause there may have been at first for the erratic movements of their great founder, these causes do not exist now, for the like movements of his followers, when we reflect, moreover, on the small difference in point of doctrine between us and them.

On the whole they are glad to see us here, but they cannot or will not understand our character as simple allies. Our success had created a great sensation at Herat, where Lieut. Pottinger, had become all powerful, and was said to exercise unlimited control, both civil and military, over the whole resources of the state.

Our affair with Persia still remains unaltered. Karak continues in possession of our troops, and the residency at Bushire unattended. The Egyptian force under Kourshid Pasha still remains inactive on the gulf, and most probably will retire by the route it came, the government having remonstrated against any attempt on Bussoral or Bagdad.

The cholera was said to be raging with some violence at Dhoolia and Bangalore. The Bombay Courier of the 2d of July mentions the death in that city of a Mr. George Rousseau, of spasmodic cholera, after an illness of only five hours.

Her Majesty's ship Jupiter sailed from this place on Thursday last for Ceylon. We have heard that her orders are to bring hither, with all possible dispatch, her Majesty's 18th Regiment of Infantry, at present in that island. Our readers would remark that the destination of the 15th Hussars had been changed from Madras to Bombay, and that the Herefordshire had been taken up to bring them hither.—Bombay Courier, June 29

Intelligence had been received in Calcutta from China 10 days later than what was brought by the Good Success—viz., to the 18th April. No amendment had taken place in the state of matters, the whole foreign community being still prisoners at Canton, and all communication between that place and Macao cut off. Business was entirely at a standstill at the above date, and the ships were all lying in Macao roads, anxiously waiting the result of the commissioner's proceedings. The Rob Roy was expected to be the first to sail with despatches.

The Governor General is still at Simla. Colonel Morrison has ceased to be Deputy Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Robinson has succeeded to the chair, and Sir William Crampton to the vacant seat at the Council Board.

The Bengal government sends a clipper (the Water Witch,) with a mail to Suez, on the 12th inst.

Government-house is the scene of continued quietude, quite altered from what it was in Mr. Fairlie's reign. The Carnacke will be very popular. Sir J. is quite idolized by the natives.

The Singapore papers of the 23d of May mention that the Siamese authorities, in imitation, no doubt, of the Chinese government, had made a seizure of opium.

The Bombay Courier publishes a general order of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, dated Head-quarters, Candahar, May 4, 1839, expressive of his satisfaction at the admirable and soldierlike conduct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant march to that city from distant and distinct parts of India.

A letter from Constantinople, of Aug. 2, says—"There is much talk about a revolt of the Kurds, who joined the Egyptians after their victory. It appears that at Caesarea the news of the defeat of Nezh had created a deep impression. The people openly declared for Mehmet Ali. Chosrew Pacha had declared that if Mehmet insists on his removal he will resign his functions as Vizier."

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Saratoff, July 10. In the night of the 18th of June the inhabitants of the village of Frederow were awakened by a subterranean noise and a sort of earthquake, which gave a violent shock to all their dwellings. Ignorant of the cause of this terrible shock, they hastened into the streets, and saw to their terror that the whole valley in which most of the houses are situated had become loosened from the foot of the mountain, that it had sunk considerably, and that it was advancing towards the Wolga. The terror of these poor people was extreme when they saw the whole mass moving, and that some of their houses were tossed up, while some sank down. In a short time there were formed on the sunken surface elevations and depressions, and broad and very regular cracks, which gave it the appearance of a terrace; where there had been marshes or small lakes, hills had arisen, and the elevated spot had become hollow, filled with water, as well as the cracks.

The undulating motion of the ground continued for 72 hours, after which it gradually ceased. More than 70 houses are damaged; some are totally destroyed; almost all the cellars are filled up. The fields and kitchen gardens which were nearest to the mountain, and considerably higher up than the village, have suffered most of all. Happily no person has perished. During the confusion the peasants all lived in the open air; they are now beginning to repair their houses. The sinking of the valley is 1 1/2 mile long, and 250 fathoms broad; it is not yet known how far the valley has been shoved forward.—Dutch Paper.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CHURCH AND METHODISM.—We beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the Rev. Robert Alder, the talented and respectable Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference, now on a visit to these Provinces, in sending us a copy of his letter to the noted Mr. Ryerson, Editor of the Christian Guardian, which, while it conveys some wholesome chastisement to that individual, breathes that spirit of loyalty to the British Constitution, and respectful attachment to the Church of England, which has ever distinguished its author as well as the Wesleyan body at large. In the course of his remarks, he gives the following testimony of the late and justly celebrated Mr. Watson, in favour of the Establishment—

"He was no theoretic dissenter, and cherished no feeling of hostility to the religious establishment of his country. An established Church, recognizing the grand principles of evangelical truth, and accompanied by a legal protection of all who prefer a different creed and mode of worship, he declared to be in his view the most likely means of promoting true religion and morality, and by consequence the national welfare."

To the same purport are the sentiments of the present President of the British Conference—

"To the civil power, under God, England is indebted for Protestantism, with its endless train of blessings, civil and religious. It was the State that placed the Reformers in those influential situations which they occupied, and then sanctioned them in their noble attempts to overthrow the old superstitions, and establish apostolical Christianity upon its ruins. Had the church been left absolutely to herself, the probability is, that the spiritual wants of the nation would at this day have been met with Latin mass, priestly absolution, and—no Bible."

When we read such declarations as these, from such men as Mr. Alder and his coadjutors, and find them disclaiming with indignation the title of dissenters from the Church—standing up by her side in the hour of danger and claiming an "intimate relation" to her—when we consider that whatever cause there may have been at first for the erratic movements of their great founder, these causes do not exist now, for the like movements of his followers, when we reflect, moreover, on the small difference in point of doctrine between us and them.

VIOLENT STORM.—On Friday last, 13th Sept, we were visited with the most severe gale of wind from the North East, with torrents of rain, experienced here for many years. It commenced about ten o'clock in the morning, and continued till five in the evening. Three or four small vessels were sunk at the wharves, and several others injured—some of the wharves were also injured; but when we consider the violence of the gale, it is most extraordinary the damage in the harbour was not greater; indeed, had it blown in from the sea nothing could have withstood its violence.

On shore, however, considerable damage has been done, sheds have been blown down and unroofed, fences levelled, and trees torn up by the roots in every direction; but the most serious accident we have heard of, was occasioned by the falling of the chimney of the house occupied by Mr. Adam Reid in Barrington-street, by which the roof of a building occupied by Mr. McAgay, as a workshop, was crushed, and three out of six persons seriously injured—the escape of any of them with their lives is most extraordinary. A man employed by Mr. E. Lawson had his leg broken by the falling of a fence upon him.

We have not yet heard from the Coast or the Country, but if the gale was as violent as with us, much mischief has been done. Several vessels, since arrived, felt the gale very severely.—Halifax Journal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Fredericton Sentinel Extra, 10th Sept.

This afternoon the Legislature assembled, pursuant to proclamation; and at two o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state up to the Province Building, escorted by the troop of York Light Dragoons, under the command of Lt. Miller, where he was received by a guard of honor from the 36th regiment.

His Excellency having taken his seat, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly, the Members of which soon after appeared with the Speaker at their head, when the Session was opened with the following SPEECH: Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"Having called you together for a special purpose at a season of the year when the absence from your homes, of some among you, may be attended with inconvenience, I will not unnecessarily prolong that absence by directing your attention to present any other than the immediate objects for which I have deemed it my duty to convene you. These objects are to invite you to take into your consideration, as well the measures and the conditions of the relief which you may deem it expedient to extend to such of the sufferers from the effects of the late calamitous fire, by which the city of St. John has again been visited, as may require such assistance, as will be most important subject of devising and passing Legislative enactments, making more effectual provisions for the future prevention or prompt extinction of fires, (and the protection of property upon such occasions,) and thereby restoring confidence to the inhabitants, and upholding the commercial credit of our Province, and enterprising city. You will, I doubt not, approach the consideration of the details of these important matters with an entire conviction of the intimate, the inseparable connexion of the interests of its general Commercial Emporium with those of the Province at large."

"It only remains for me to renew to you the assurance of my sincere desire to co-operate with you upon this, as upon every occasion, in devising and maturing such measures as may tend to promote the general satisfaction and prosperity of the inhabitants of this loyal Province. I will cause copies of several Despatches to be laid before you, by which you will find that our Gracious Sovereign is daily re-ni-

ble of the loyalty and devoted attachment to Her Majesty of her faithful subjects in this Province, and is highly gratified at observing the cordiality subsisting between all the branches of the Provincial Legislature.

"You will also find that prompt attention has been paid by Her Majesty's Government to your representations regarding the Protection of the Fisheries and other matters connected with the welfare and interests of New Brunswick.

"I have satisfaction in acquainting you that Her Majesty's Government has recently sent out to this Province a Commission, composed of two Gentlemen of eminent scientific attainments, for the purpose of making a Topographical examination of certain parts of the Territory on their Frontier of this Province and Lower Canada, which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States.—The Commissioners have commenced their operations, and I indulge a confident hope that the result of their explorations may enable the General Governments of the two Nations to bring this long agitated question to an early and amicable determination.

"In conclusion, I will offer you my sincere congratulations upon the abundant harvest with which it has pleased the Bountiful Giver of all good things to bless this section of the globe—a blessing in which this Province has largely participated."

On the return of the Assembly, a petition was read from Jas. T. Hanford, praying a return of duty on sugar consumed during the late fire, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speech of His Excellency having been read, Mr. Partelow moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address in reply; and Messrs. Partelow, Weldon and Brown were chosen a committee for that purpose.

Mr. End moved that it be the order of the day for to-morrow, that the House go into the consideration of His Excellency's speech.—Mr. Hayward having previously moved that two hundred copies be printed. Col. Allen then moved that the Rev. Mr. Sterling be appointed Chaplain to the House, in place of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, who has left the province.

Mr. Brown proposed as an amendment, that the Rev. Mr. Birkmyr, of the Presbyterian Church, should be the Chaplain; which after a short discussion, was decided in the negative. The amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and Mr. Sterling was appointed Chaplain.

The House then adjourned. On the 20th inst. the Legislature of New Brunswick was pro-rogued with the usual ceremonies, and the following speech from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

"The expectations which I had entertained in calling you together, have not been disappointed. The measures which you have presented for my approval, and which have become law, are calculated to satisfy the wishes of the country, and I am sanguine in the hope, that this short session will be hereafter looked back by the people of this Province, as most deeply connected with the best interests of its commercial capital, and consequently with those of the Province at large.

In now closing the session, it only remains for me to assure you, that no day shall take place, on the part of the Executive Government, in giving effect to the Legislative measures which have been adopted; and I take my leave of you, with the expression of my sincere desire, that the brief interval which may elapse before we again meet in Provincial Parliament, may be marked by a continuance of the tranquil and prosperous state of public affairs, which has so happily prevailed throughout the Province.

The following are the Acts which were passed during the session:—An Act to open and enlarge certain streets; an Act to authorize a loan; an Act to prevent the erection of wooden buildings above a certain height; an Act to appropriate the market-house in St. John to the purposes of a warehouse; and an Act restraining the fifth section of the Civil List Bill.

PROVINCIAL.

ADDRESS.

OF THE MAGISTRATES OF GUELPH AND ITS VICINITY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the undersigned Magistrates of the township of Guelph and its vicinity, desire respectfully to express to your Excellency the deep regret and anxiety we feel at witnessing the excitement recently occasioned in this province by the Report of the Earl of Durham; and we cannot avoid stating our conviction that the interests of Upper Canada have been placed in greater jeopardy by the recommendation of such a system of responsible government as that report contains, than by all the efforts hitherto made by rebellion and sedition, for the destruction of our laws and liberties.

Dark as the prospect appears at this moment, we are, however, not left without encouragement to hope for better days. We have learned with the highest satisfaction the strong expression of opinion given by several of Her Majesty's ministers in opposition to Lord Durham's scheme of responsible government; and we trust that no representations made to the Imperial Government during the fever of a temporary excitement, will ever induce it to lend its sanction to a system, which would inevitably lead to the dismemberment of the empire, and the establishment of republican institutions within this province.

We derive further encouragement from the knowledge that Upper Canada contains a strong and numerous body of loyal subjects of Her Majesty, who have not suffered themselves to be deluded by the plausible theory of Lord Durham, and who are determined to live and die in defence of our glorious constitution.

We have great gratification in being enabled to corroborate this statement in the most satisfactory manner so far as this township is concerned, and with that view take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency the accompanying declaration in reference to the report of the Earl of Durham, signed in a few days by more than three hundred of the most substantial people of this place, which Declaration we respectfully solicit your Excellency to transmit to England, to be laid before Her Majesty.

We conclude by assuring your Excellency that while we look anxiously to the Imperial Government for the exhibition of firmness and constitutional principles in settling the affairs of these Provinces, and to the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada for union, activity and fidelity in defence of the cause of loyalty and order, we rely with the fullest assurance upon the constitutional feeling, the energy and lengthened experience of your Excellency for the successful conduct of the government of this province at the present most critical period of its history.

(Signed)—Brooke Young, J. P.; Thomas Saunders, J. P.; O. C. Huntley, J. P.; Wm. Thompson, J. P.; William Hewat, J. P.; Robert Alling, J. P.; George J. Grange, J. P.; Edward Murton, J. P.; E. F. Henning, J. P.; John Poore, J. P. Guelph, September 16, 1839.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—I have received your Address of 16th instant, and have considered with attention the Declaration which accompanies it from a respectable body of the inhabitants of Guelph and its vicinity, which I will not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in accordance with your request.

The question of Responsible Government I felt to be one of so much importance, that, in answer to an Address from the District of Gore, I expressed my deliberate sentiments fully upon it, and beg to enclose you a Gazette containing a copy of that paper.

I thank you for the sentiments of confidence which you so kindly express towards myself; and most heartily concur in your conviction, that repose and tranquillity are the blessings most needed by the people of Upper Canada—and I am well assured that you judge rightly in supposing that by unanimity among yourselves, you will most effectually strengthen the hands of the Executive Government in providing for the peace and safety of the country.

GEO. ARTHUR.

Government House, 20th Sept., 1839.

DURHAM MEETING AT SIMCOE, IN THE TALBOT DISTRICT. A short time ago, a few of the leading agitators in the above District met together and determined to get up a requisition to the Sheriff for a District Meeting, to take into consideration Lord Durham's Report, and some days after presented one with 88 names attached to it. The Sheriff having shortly afterwards received a counter requisition, signed by 334 persons, deferred to the latter. A week after this a meeting of the persons whose names were attached to the first requisition, (only 35 were signatures, the remainder were all in the same hand-writing) was held. (A Radical shoe-maker in the chair), when, among other resolutions, they passed one charging the magistracy with having "conspired" to "prevent the constitutional deliberations of the people," and de-

cided on calling a meeting of their own. A hand-bill was accordingly issued, headed "DISTRICT MEETING," and appointing the 21st of September for the purpose. In the interval, there was much boasting of the numbers that would attend, and on Saturday last the much wanted assembly took place. Being without any persons of their own party capable of speaking, the Durham Committee had obtained the attendance of Mr. Hamilton Merritt and Mr. Notman. Besides these gentlemen, there were on the platform 3 dissenting preachers (one of whom was called to the chair); the two individuals who sheltered Lount and conveyed him to the port whence he attempted to escape; another individual who entertained Duncombe, Malcolm and Matthews in his house two days before they were driven with their rebel followers from Oakland; a few other noted radicals; and two persons only who took up arms in defence of the government. The meeting consisted of about 450 persons, including nearly 100 from the Townships of Oakland, Barford and Norwich, which are not in the district, and a number of boys; and outside this body were 70 or 80 of the inhabitants of the town who are opposed to Durhamism, and took no part in the proceedings, but attended merely from curiosity. Mr. H. Merritt made a prosy speech about internal improvements, and seemed to approve of the ministerial bill for the union of the provinces and the establishment of District Councils. Mr. Notman made a violent agitating speech, abusing the Sheriff, ranting contempt on the whole magistracy of the province by taunting the Presbyterian ministers with "dancing attendance on that contemptible Assembly, the Court of Quarter Sessions?"—entered into the Clergy Reserve question, and charged the government with having provoked the rebellion, &c. &c.

The Resolutions (the same, it appeared, as those passed at Hamilton,) were then put forth, without any comment from their movers and seconders, (some of whom, by the way, could not get through the reading of them,) and of course "carried unanimously."—the loyalists offering no opposition, being satisfied with having prevented political agitation, by having caused the meeting to be entirely a party affair.

The circumstance of most importance to note in the whole proceeding is, that the persons who composed the meeting were, with very few exceptions, those who had been the admirers of McKenzie and leaders of the "Constitution," and other rebel papers of that day, and are now the admirers of the "Examiner," the "Guardian," and the "Mirror."—Communicated by an Eye-witness.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—The barns and outbuildings of Captain Creighton, at the Falls, were burnt down by incendiaries on Thursday night last. The property, we are told, was insured to the full amount.

This frontier, it seems, is destined to remain familiarized with these dreadful scenes. One conflagration takes place after another, but the perpetrators in all cases escape detection, and no steps are taken to prevent their recurrence. The destruction of Captain Creighton's property was openly threatened at Manchester some days before the threat was carried into execution. Why, then, were not measures adopted for preventing it? The property of Mr. Bender, at Muddy Run, is now threatened by the same gang of desperate villains; and we are informed that the incendiaries receive from a "patriotic committee" in the United States, a specific sum for every conflagration they raise on the property of loyalists in Canada!—Niagara Chron.

Another most destructive fire has occurred in New York, consuming three fine Churches, the National Theatre, (where it commenced) and about a dozen other buildings: total loss estimated at not less than 220,000 dollars.—Star.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur and his family, we learn, came down in the Traveller yesterday morning, from the seat of government, and proceeded to Brockville. It is mentioned that Lady Arthur will remain some time at Brockville, where a house has been taken for her accommodation. The Lieutenant Governor will return to Kingston on Saturday, when he will inspect the troops at this post.—Kingston Chronicle, Oct. 2.

The general price of Wheat through the various ports of the Bay of Quinte, is 5s. 3d. per bushel (for merchantable). At this price extensive sales are effected, and the country merchants say, that they never had better prospects for an active winter business.—Id.

FROM THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, September 27, 1839. Throughout the whole of this week, business has been very brisk. The number of Upper Canada Merchants in town is considerable, and, as they are all anxious to get their Fall supply sent to the canal, before Tuesday next, in consequence of the freight advancing on the first proximo—the demand for merchandise of every description has been good. We have very little alteration to note in country produce this week.

ASHES.—A slight advance has taken place upon our last quotations since the arrival of Her Majesty's Posts. Ashes have sold this week in small parcels from 25s. 6d. a 25s; several holders are not inclined to sell, even at that rate. Posts continue as last quoted, the demand on the other side not being as good as for Posts.

FLOUR.—The quality which has arrived from the United States this week and the latter end of last has been very little short of 5000 barrels; the price, however, continues the same, viz.—36s. 3d. per barrel, for Fine, at which rate it is now nominal. Upwards of 2000 Bushels of Bay of Quinte Wheat were sold this week at 7s. 6d. per 60 lbs.

GRAIN.—In consequence of the competition amongst the Brewers and Distillers, Barley has advanced 3d. per bushel since our last report. The price on this day's market was from 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d. Oats continue as last quoted, viz.—2s. 1d. a 2s. 3d. 2500 Barrels of American Flour were this week sold for cash at 36s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Prime Pork has been sold within the last few days as high as 17d, but only in small quantities. Butter was sold to-day on the market at 8d. per lb. for salt in firkins, from the habitants, and 9d. a 10d. from the English farmers. One small lot of Upper Canada was sold in the early part of the week at 8 1/2d. cash.

SUGARS are still on the rise. The prices for the last fortnight have been only nominal at 3s. 3d. for Young Hyson and 2s. 9d. for Twankay; other descriptions are in proportion.

EXCHANGE.—Bank on London at 60 days 10 1/2 per cent premium.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reverend Brethren,—The next meeting of the above Association will be held, if it please God, at the residence of the Rev. J. Grier, Carrying-Place, on Wednesday, 16th October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

A. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Rectory, Bath, Sept. 30th, 1839.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramah, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the same—and all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839. 13w14

BIRTHS.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Dr. Goldstone, of a son.

At Port Hope, on Monday, Sept. 30th, the lady of the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, of a daughter.

At Georgina, on the 18th Sept, Emily Dunton, second daughter of Capt. S. Lee, H. C. S., to William, third son of the late Col. Sibbald.

At Toronto, on the 19th Sept, by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, John Ridout, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Charlotte Bleeker, second daughter of the late Grant Powell, Esq.

DIED.

In Colborne, on the 27th Sept, Henry Arthur, infant son of John Thomas, Esq., aged 1 year and five months.

Suddenly, at Point Abiet John Warren, of the 1st inst. John B. Warren, Esq., son of the late Colonel John Warren, of the 3d Lincoln Militia, and son-in-law of the Hon. Col. James Murray, of Fort Erie.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., after an illness of four weeks, Francis Colborne, only son of Mr. W. L. Whitting, aged one year and nine months.—Chicago Paper.

On the 9th July, suddenly, at the Manor-house, Bexley, Lieut. General Sir D. Latimer Tindling Widdington, K. C. H. He was nearly thirty years a general officer, served his country in almost every part of the world, and was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Clarendo Halero" is received.

We intend an early insertion of various articles in our possession on the subject alluded to by S. D. N.

The communication alluded to by "Amicus" is not lost sight of.

LETTERS received to Friday, Oct. 4th:—

Rev. F. Mack, rem; Rev. W. Leeming, ad. sub; James Gannon, Esq.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem; Rev. H. J. Grasset; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; H. B. Russell Esq., ad. sub; J. B. Jones Esq.; S. D. M. rem; Rev. G. Mack, rem; Mr. T. C. Mack, rem. In full Vol. 8; Rev. C. T. Wade, rem; S. B. Harrison Esq.; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.