

ings; and for this purpose, it shall be in the power of the Chairman to recall us when digressing from the subject before us, and, if we are not discussing any particular subject, to propose one.

7. That the meetings of the association be held on the first Wednesday in the months of February, June and October in each year, at the rectories of Niagara, St. Catharines, Grimsby, Chippawa and Fort Erie, successively; and that there shall be public prayers and a sermon in the church on the evening of the first or the morning of the second day of meeting.

After "taking sweet counsel together," aided and encouraged by the valued presence and experience of the Rev. Henry H. O'Neill, Travelling Missionary of the District, the meeting was adjourned to the first Wednesday in February following, at St. Catharines; but at which time, on account of a severe domestic affliction in the family of the Rev. James Clarke, it was not held according to appointment.

At the Rectory of Grimsby, June 6th, a regular meeting was held—two clergymen from neighboring districts attended; and on the following day there was divine service in the church, prayers having been read by the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of St. Catharines, and an impressive and excellent discourse by the Rev. William Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, and senior Clergyman in the district, from Ezekiel xxxiii, 7: "So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore, thou shalt hear the word at my mouth and warn them from me."

The meeting in October following was appointed to be held at Niagara on the 9th; but this being the day previous to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Montreal at Toronto, the service at the church was dispensed with.

At the February meeting in 1839, held at Fort Erie, there were prayers in the church, and a most appropriate discourse by the Rev. James Clarke, from 1 Thess. v. 12, 13:—"And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you: and to esteem them very highly in love for their works' sake."

At the Rectory of the Rev. William Leeming, our June meeting was fully attended on the 5th, and we had divine service in the church in Stamford on the day following—prayers read by the Rev. J. Anderson, and a sermon by the Rev. G. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, from Gal. v. 22, 23:—"But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance,"—which was listened to with marked attention, and for which the preacher received the thanks of his brethren.

The above is a brief notice of the commencement and progress of an Association in this district, similar to the Clerical Associations established in other districts, which has been already attended with the happiest effects, and has afforded increasing interest and satisfaction to its members.

THOMAS CREEN, Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—Thursday, divine service was performed at St. Paul's Cathedral, and a sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D. D., before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, and a most numerous assembly. The order of the service was as follows:—The *Detinges Te Deum*, by Handel, was performed before prayers. During prayers, Psalms the 12th, 13th, and 14th, were chanted. After the first lesson, was performed the *Cantata Domino*, by Attwood. After the second lesson, the *Deus Misorator*, with *Gloria Patri*, by Attwood. After the third Collect, the grand chorus, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," by Handel. Immediately before the sermon, was performed the anthem, "God is our hope and strength," by Green, with accompaniments for a full orchestra, arranged expressly for this charity by Kearns. The Rev. Lord John Thynne, then took his text from Luke the 11th, and 2nd verse—"Thy kingdom come," and preached a very appropriate and impressive sermon. After the sermon, the grand coronation anthem, "Zadok the priest," &c., by Handel, was performed, and the service concluded. The effect of the performance was very imposing, and the collection, we believe, was good. After the conclusion of the service the anniversary dinner took place, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, where a large number of the clergy and friends of the charity sat down.—*St. James' Chronicle.*

FELICITY REWARDED.—The Rev. Mr. Veasy, of St. Peter's College, whose decease we recorded last week, has left to his late servant, Mr. Daniel Barber, now porter of the college, a legacy of £1000, in grateful acknowledgement of his long-continued and faithful services to his master during his declining years. The Rev. Gentleman also left £100 to his gyp, Mr. Philip Buck.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

ST. CLEMENT DANCES.—CHURCH RATES.—The parish of St. Clement Danes has been for several days kept in a state of excitement by the opposition made to the granting of a church-rate, which was required for repairing the church steeple. The anti-church-rate party brought up on the first day 12, on the second day 13, and concentrating their power on the last day, raised 16 voters, leaving the result—for the rate, 422, against it, 49; majority for, 373.—*St. James' Chronicle.*

A meeting of Baptist Dissenters took place yesterday at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, touching the subject of church-rates. The Rev. Dr. Price, of Hackney, declared that he had paid no church-rates for three years, and never would. The doctor urged upon the meeting the importance of pledging themselves to refuse the payment of church-rates whenever they were demanded. He concluded by moving a resolution to this effect, which was seconded by Mr. Doleary. A disinclination to support such a resolution soon became manifest, and Mr. Watson, a solicitor, argued that when a church-rate had been made, resistance to it was illegal. He concluded by moving an amendment, which went hands, the amendment was carried by a majority of four; the numbers being—for the amendment, 56; for the motion, 52.—The Hackney doctor was, therefore, beaten by the members of his own creed; and became wofully chafffallen in consequence.—*Standard.*

THE LATE DR. WOOD.—We understand the late respected Master of St. John's has provided in his will for the foundation of 14 scholarships of £70 each per annum.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

A very superior achromatic microscope, and an astronomical telescope, were on Wednesday last presented to the Rev. E. Dewdney, M. A., Incumbent of St. John's Chapel, Portsea, by his congregation. The purchase money £181 13s., was subscribed in a poorer class. On the microscope is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Edmund Dewdney by his congregation and friends, April 17th, 1839. 'O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all.'—Ps. 104, 24." On the telescope the inscription is as follows:—"To the Rev. Edmund Dewdney, M. A., Minister of St. John's Chapel, Portsea, as an emblem of the ministry, which displays the glory of the minister, that they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever," is presented by his grateful and attached congregation and friends."

Lord Dynevor is erecting at his sole cost a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Llandilo Fawr. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the edifice was, within the last few days, performed by his Lordship's eldest daughter, the Hon. Fanny Rice Rice.—*Hereford Journal.*

The clergy of the county of Durham met in Bishop Cousin's Library, Durham, on Friday last, the archdeacon in the chair, for the purpose of raising funds for a building to be devoted to the purpose of training young men for the situation of schoolmasters for two years; then after due examination, they will be nominated to such office and place as the society shall think proper. It is probable, we understand, that a similar meeting will be held in each of the four dioceses at an early period, at which Dr. Thorpe will be requested to preside.—*Berwick Warder.*

KING'S COLLEGE.—On the 27th April, the annual General Court of the governors and proprietors of King's College, was held in the theatre of that Institution, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Hereford, and Nova Scotia; the Marquis of Bute, Lord Bexley, Archdeacon Potts, the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Dr. Benson, Dr. Shepherd, H. Pownall, Esq., Richard Twining, Esq., Aldermen Copeland and Thompson, Joshua Watson, Esq., Newell Comop, Esq.,—Wix, Esq., Dr. Golding, &c. &c.

The Chairman opened the business by requesting the attention of the meeting to the report of the council.

Mr. Smith, the Secretary, then read the ninth annual report of the council, which commenced by announcing to the general Court the continued and growing prosperity of the College, and stated that in every department during the last year the number of students had increased, that a class in civil engineering had been opened, and at Christmas the number of civil engineering students was 19, and had since increased to 31. The number of regular students in the several departments during the last term was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Department and Number of Students. Includes Classical, Mathematical, and Civil Engineering (151), Medical (65), Junior department, or School (399), and Total (612).

to which must be added 137 occasional students who attend particular courses of lectures, so that the entire number of students and pupils during the last term was 749.—*St. James' Chronicle.*

Another robbery is about being perpetrated upon the poor and suffering Irish clergy; and it now appears, that in place of their receiving 70 per cent, which was the sum stated by Lord Melbourne as the probable division—and upon which statement they abandoned the proceedings instituted by them for the recovery of their arrears, the dividend will not now exceed 30 per cent. This is a monstrous fraud; and one which on the scale of Church robbery, will be sufficient to satisfy even the hostility of Lord Fortescue.

It also appears that the sum of £100,000, part of the million loan—lent to, and bond for the property of the Clergy, and which was illegally and dishonestly transferred to the Board of Works, is not to be repaid. A portion of this, it will be recollected, found its way into the pockets of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Pierce Mahony, and other highway and suspension-bridge jobbers, having been abstracted from those of the Clergy. This is flagitious.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

A well-merited testimonial of respect and esteem has been presented from the parishioners of St. Mary's to the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor [formerly Master of the Public School at Peterboro', U. C. E.] who, during a short sojourn among them, evinced a solicitude for their temporal and eternal welfare, which proved him to be a worthy minister of the Gospel. We are delighted at learning that the Rev. Gentleman has been transferred to a more eligible situation in point of emolument, than that which he occupied while officiating in this city.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

Eccll Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the Quebec Mercury, June 25.

Since our last arrival of the fast sailing Bark *Erin-go-Bragh*, Capt. Sumpton, from Liverpool on the 23d May, has put us in possession of news from the London papers of the 21st and Liverpool papers of the 23d—four days later than by the Great Western. Some extracts from the papers left by Capt. Sumpton at the Exchange will be found below:—

Addresses of thanks to the Queen for dismissing the Peel Administration, have been adopted at Exeter, Poole, York, and Liverpool.

A dreadful fire occurred in the house of Urwin in London, in Bucklersbury, when the children of Mr. Urwin and an apprentice boy, in all four persons, perished in the flames.

The reports of the weather from all parts of the Kingdom were most cheering. The bleak and blighting winds, hail, snow and ice, have been succeeded by soft showers and the enlivening rays of the bright sun.

The Archdeacon and Clergy of the city of Bath have presented an address to Lord Powerscourt, expressing their regret that his Lordship should in his recent meeting with Mr. Roebuck, have given sanction to a practice "so injurious to the best interests of society, at variance with the laws of the land, and in direct violation of the precepts of the Gospel." His Lordship in his reply, assures the Reverend gentlemen of his respect for them and the sacred office they hold, and the sense he entertains of the motives which induced them to address him, and admits that his own opinion of duelling coincides with that which they have expressed,—and excuses his conduct on the plea that he gave way to "the law of public opinion"—wanting as he admits, that "exalted moral courage which in the instance referred to could alone have enabled him to despise the scoffs of the world or the sneers of his associates"—he does not, however, justify the practice or vindicate an act which he candidly confesses his judgment and conscience must condemn.

A grand dinner was given to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Russia, on Monday, the 20th May, by the Russia Company at the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by Mr. Astell, the Governor of the Company; amongst the distinguished guests invited was the Earl of Durham.

The following are his Royal Highness's observations on returning thanks:—"The Grand Duke, who spoke English with great fluency and precision, said in acknowledging the compliment, that he felt highly flattered by the enthusiastic manner in which that distinguished availed himself pleased to receive his health. He gladly availed himself of that occasion to declare publicly that the civilities which he had received in this country from Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty's Ministers, and with equal truth he might unaffectedly add, from every Englishman, had been most gratifying to his feelings and would never be forgotten. (Loud cheers.) He begged, in return, to drink health and prosperity to the company, and long-continued amity between Great Britain and Russia.—(Loud cheers.)"

Accounts had been received from Bombay, of the 22d March—all is quiet in India.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager had arrived in London, perfectly restored to health.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington had given a splendid ball at Apsley-House, in compliment to the Hereditary Grand-Duke of Russia. It is said there could not be less than 1,000 of the nobility and gentry in town present on that occasion.

Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to several Lords Lieutenants of Counties, offering to provide arms for persons desirous of forming voluntary associations for the protection of life and property in districts where disturbances are apprehended.

London, Tuesday, May 21.—Letters from Bayonne, of the 15th instant, state that General Diego Leon attacked, on the 11th and 12th, the line of Estella, which was valiantly defended by the Carlists under Brigadier Elio. A letter from Estella, of the 12th mentions that the Christians were defeated, although their force amounted to 11,000 infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; and that the Carlists had only five battalions to oppose them.

There was a meeting of the Chartists on Kensington Common on the 20th May. The assembly, which was not numerous, conducted itself peaceably.

It is said that the Right Honorable Henry Goulburn will certainly be brought forward by the Conservatives

for the office of Speaker, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Abercromby; Mr. Shaw Lefevre has the Ministerial support. The election was to take place on the 27th May, and will be another trial of strength between parties.

A splendid ship-of-war named the QUEEN, was launched from her Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, 15th May. It is computed that there were upwards of 30,000 spectators present. The launch unfortunately came in contact with the *Transit*, Southampton and Havre steamer, but fortunately struck her near the bows, carrying away her bowsprit and cut-water. The accident was occasioned by mismanagement on board the steamer. The passengers were fearfully alarmed, but no serious accident occurred to any.

Arrests of the chartists are taking place in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist agitator, has been employed as counsel for the prisoners, in several cases.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The Commissionership of Greenwich Hospital has been bestowed upon Mr. William Cowper, Lord Melbourne's private Secretary and nephew.

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM IN SCOTLAND.

From the Standard.

The great county of Ayr, nearly the largest in Scotland, has, for the first time since the passing of the Reform-Bill, returned a Conservative representative. The regular progress of constitutional principles in that county is both instructive and encouraging. Four successive contests have given the following results:—

In 1832, at the first election under the new system, the poll ended thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For the Whig 2152, For the Conservative 324, Whig majority 1828.

In 1835, on the removal of Mr. Oswald, another contest took place, which closed as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For the Whig 1280, For the Conservative 740, Whig majority 540.

In 1837, at the general election, the poll stood thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For the Whig 1559, For the Conservative 1370, Whig majority 189.

But in 1839 the result is different:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For Lord Kelburne (Conservative) 1758, For Mr. Campbell (Whig) 1296, Conservative majority 462.

This vast change in so great a constituency affords encouragement to Conservatives, even under the (apparently) most disheartening circumstances. But there is another feature in the present case which calls for particular notice. It is most distinctly a Protestant triumph. A most estimable and respected gentleman, Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw, well known by his various theological writings, expressly made this the condition of his support of Lord Kelburne. He wrote to demand of his lordship's Chairman—

"Will Lord Kelburne go to parliament upon principles of sound, uncompromising Protestantism—I mean the Protestantism of our forefathers, who plucked these realms from the jaws of Papal Rome? And, to be more particular, will Lord Kelburne oppose in parliament the renewal of the grant to Maynooth College, and all salaries from the public purse to Popish priests, whether in the goals of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the colonies?"

To which he received the following reply:—

"Ayr, April 12, 1839.

"My dear Sir,—I communicated your views on the subject of the support given to Popery to Lord Kelburne, and I am distinctly authorised on his part to say, that he will oppose all grants of whatever kind, and whether at home or abroad, to Roman Catholic institutions or Roman Catholic priests—and specially, that he will oppose in parliament the grant to Maynooth College, and all payments to Roman Catholic chaplains to goals, or for the continued encouragement to Roman Catholic priests, bishops, &c., whether at home or in our colonies. (Signed) 'C. DALRYMPLE FERGUSON.'"

And this reply, received more than a fortnight before the election, was published throughout the county, and upon its contents issue was joined. The result is now before us, and we have a right to claim it as a Protestant triumph, and to say to other candidates, "Go and do likewise."

TYRONE ELECTION—TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM.

The election to fill the vacancy in the representation caused by the elevation of Lord Alexander to the Peerage commenced on Friday in Omagh. As Lord Claude Hamilton is from home, a Mr. Boyle put himself forward as a candidate upon the Radical interest, if there be anything deserving the name in that Protestant county. His object was to raise a point of law upon which to try his chance with a Radical committee, as committees of the house, for some mysterious reason, happen now to be all Radical. In consequence Major Humphrys, agent to the Marquis of Abercorn, had himself proposed. The candidates were put in nomination upon Friday, and upon Saturday the polling was—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Lord Claude Hamilton 218, Major Humphrys 81.

Mr. Boyle did not come to the poll; indeed he was hooted off the hustings. Lord Claude is returned.

THE CHARTISTS AT LLANDLOS.

This small Welch town, hitherto unknown to fame, the scene of the late revolting attempts of a party of Chartists, continues in a state of much excitement, the sensation not being confined to the limits of the place, but extending throughout the surrounding districts of Welchpool, Newtown, and other places more remote. It has been stated that the revolutionary party took possession of the town from the authorities. This is a fact, for immediately after the destruction of property at the Tregwythen Arms hotel, no persons of any respectability dare venture out of their homes, and the mob consequently reigned triumphant. The life of the mayor was threatened, and three London policemen being obliged to fly for their lives, after an unmerciful beating, many of the principal inhabitants quitted the town altogether, with their money and valuables, in order to escape from violence and robbery. The Chartists it may be said retained possession of the place until the arrival of the military last evening, although during the short period of their democratic sway they refrained from repeating similar acts of violence to those committed on Tuesday. Their tyranny was confined to the levying of contributions upon the provision-shops and market-people, by taking articles at their "own price."

Immediately after official notice of the disturbances were received at the Home Office, Lord John Russell dispatched orders for troops to proceed from Brecon, Chester, and Ireland, into the neighbourhood of Wales, to be in readiness if required. The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by the Hon. Charles Wynn, M. P., were mustered as speedily as possible, as

were also the South Shropshire Yeomanry under the command of Lord Clive. It was rumoured that 500 of the Chartists were armed with muskets, pikes, and other weapons, and as the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry were but 200 strong, they delayed entering the town, until the arrival of some of the regular troops. Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon two companies of the 14th Infantry, commanded by Major Barlow, met them at Glenlybn, and from thence proceeded to this town. The Chartists had received intimation of the arrival of this force and immediately dispersed themselves—some to their homes, and others took to the hills in their way to Merthyr Tydvil. It was rumoured that a large reinforcement of the Chartists would arrive from the latter place, but they have not ventured, and all at present is quiet. Groups of persons are collected in the streets discussing the merits of the proceedings of the last few days, and the town presents a most warlike appearance. The "regulars" and the yeomanry are exercising and parading their men in various parts of the town. The country, 44 miles along the road from Shrewsbury to this place, appears also similarly excited. Welchpool and Newtown are occupied by troops, and the peaceful Talfies appear wild and apprehensive. The headquarters of Lord Clive, and the North Salop division of yeomanry is at Newtown. A number of pensioners are also called out from Shrewsbury, armed with guns and cutlasses. A detachment of the Salopian Militia and some pensioners have been dispatched to Montgomery, in order to protect the gaol, as it is the intention to place any of the ringleaders in the late outrages there, if they succeed in apprehending them. Blinkburn, the unfortunate policeman who was so horribly beaten that he was left for dead, is fortunately in a fair way for recovering. The other policemen were dreadfully beaten, and were subsequently secreted in a hay-loft, from which they were got out at midnight, and conveyed in a chaise to Newtown. Some of the mob, however, waited for them, and smashed the windows of the chaise, which, however, outstripped its pursuers. It was anticipated that the mob would have stopped and robbed the Aberystwith mail, which passes through Llanidos, but they satisfied themselves by placing a pike to the coachman's breast and exacting from him a promise that he would not convey the policemen from the town.

A half-pay officer of the 42d Regiment distinguished himself in the affray in front of the hotel during its demolition. He happened to have money about him in securities and cash, amounting to upwards of £6000, which he was about to take to the bank, and having thrown his purse, containing this sum, to the landlady, he rushed into the midst of the mob and attempted to capture some of them. He failed in doing so, but fought his way through, and escaped with his life, but not without many serious wounds.

As the yeomanry cavalry belonging to Montgomeryshire were passing through Newtown on their way to Llanidos last evening, the body of men in the rear were assailed by a volley of stones from the populace there congregated. The cavalry immediately wheeled round and cocked their pistols, when the mob scampered off towards the hills. Not a shot was fired.

An eye-witness states, that it was ludicrous to see the flying-Chartists making towards the hedges, on their way to the hills. The mob, however, was not a large one. Another mob the same evening got hold of one of the Salop yeomanry, who had strayed too far from his quarters, whom they beat unmercifully. A messenger from the Hon. Charles Wynn to Lord Clive, who was proceeding with dispatches to Newtown, was stopped and struck on the head by a mob on the road, but, putting spurs to his horse, he managed to escape without much injury.

It is rumoured that Hethrington, an agitator of London, who has recently been urging people of this neighbourhood, is to be apprehended. Garrett, an active intelligent inspector of the London police, assisted by other two policemen, Davis and Bank, are in possession of several fresh warrants. They intend to proceed to the houses of some of the supposed ringleaders of the late affray to-morrow, to endeavour to make a capture. They will, however, be accompanied by the troops in executing the warrants.

COLONIAL.

DINNER TO THOMAS C. HALIBURTON, Esq. The Dinner to which our highly talented Countryman, the Historian of Nova Scotia, and the author of Sam Slick's Letters, was invited by very many respectable Members of the Community, took place last evening in Mason's Hall. The Hon. J. B. Uniacke presided, and was ably assisted by James McNab, Esq. Among the Guests were His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, Sir Rupert D. George, the Hon. Mr. Villiers, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Col. Smith, Lt. Colonel Jones, Messrs. Ross, Barzalatte and Ball, Capt. Spring, Wallis, Baynes, Livingston, Milne and Byng, of Her Majesty's Ships in Port, and a number of other Military and Naval Officers.—Amongst the Toasts given from the Chair, and drank with enthusiasm were the following:—

The QUEEN—God bless her—may her reign be long, happy and glorious.

The QUEEN DOWAGER and the Royal Family.

Our Worthy GOVERNOR SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, whose acknowledged bravery in the field has been surpassed by the zealous discharge of the trust reposed in him by our Sovereign, as her Representative in this Province.

THOMAS C. HALIBURTON, Esquire, our distinguished guest and countryman,—to him his native land is indebted for the first record of its History, and by his genius and talent its name is enrolled in the annals of literature.

SIR THOMAS HARVEY and the Navy.—We welcome the defenders of our Country, and the proud ships that bear them to our shores.

"Britannia needs no Bulwarks, No towers along the steep, Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, LORD HILL and the Army.—It was their swords spread dismay among our enemies, and they reaped the laurels of valor. In peace their genius has enriched Science, and embellished literature.

THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, THE BISHOP OF TANAN, and the Clergy of every denomination in this Province.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the BENCH OF NOVA SCOTIA. Their impartial administration of the laws ensures the protection of our rights.

THE CLOCKMAKER.—"If here aint the Clockmaker agin as I'm alive."

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.—May her growth strengthen the tie that binds her to the Mother Country, and may we never forget that we are sons of sires who trampled down tyranny for their birthrights, and gave freedom to the world.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Naval Commander in Chief, immediately after their healths were drank, respectively rose, and returned thanks for the compliments paid to them.

The President, on rising to propose the health of Mr. Haliburton, made some prefatory remarks in a very happy style. He glanced back to the days of his boyhood, when, with his worthy friend, he loitered among the Academic Groves, and they contemplated together in their studies,—he gloried in the circumstance, and felt a warm glow of pride at contemplating the exalted eminence on which he (Mr. H.) stood among his Countrymen—honored for his talents, and beloved for his private virtues.

The Toast was given, and received with rapturous applause. Mr. Haliburton rose—(gladly would we publish every syllable of his excellent speech, were it in our power to do so, but unfortunately it is not.) He thanked the Hon. President for the flattering remarks with which he prefaced the Toast—and the Company for the kindly feelings they had evinced on drinking it. He alluded to the history of N.S., and gave his reasons for writing it. As a native, he felt that his Country had been misrepesented in the old Books which had noticed the Province—it was declared to be cold, sterile and forbidding, and only a fit habitation for Wolves. The Reverend Doctors Cochrane and Brown had taken great pains in collecting materials, with the intention of submitting similar works to the public, but the hand of death had interposed, and their labours were stopped. He had written the history of Nova

Scotia not as a Tory, a Whig, or a Radical, but because he was proud of his native land, and anxious to explain its history—its geographical position—to show its fine harbors, and to point out its numerous important resources—the work, he said, was hastily written, and while his time was occupied with legislative business, and the arduous duties of the profession to which he belonged—he was aware of many defects in it; but he was also well aware that they had been generously overlooked. Much as his friends might have considered he had done for his country by the History to which he had alluded, still he became satisfied, that he had not done enough. He longed to see the industry and enterprise of the Province fully brought forth, and its prosperity more rapidly advanced—with this view he had given publicity to the "Sayings and Doings" of Samuel Slick, with whom he had made two journeys, and intended undertaking a third. He repeated his acknowledgements for the honor paid to him, and resumed his seat.

Many of the learned Gentlemen's observations possessed a thrilling interest, even to those who sat at the festive Board, and the scene of whose public life is continually changing—but upon those natives of the Province who were present, and those who now feel it to be their home, they had indeed a powerful effect, they felt as proudly of their Country as any subjects of our good Queen in the most favored part of her Empire.

The Toast to the Clockmaker called forth a second Speech from Mr. Haliburton, which afforded a rich treat to the Company—flashes of wit and humour were continually sparkling, and throwing their animating influence on all around him.

The health of the Duke of Wellington was warmly received. His Excellency, Sir Colin Campbell felt most sensibly the compliment paid to this great man—and in strong and energetic language eulogised his merits and public services.

The Hon. the Chief Justice replied in handsome terms to the compliment conveyed in the 9th Toast—and took the opportunity of observing that in very many instances he had the pleasure, with his fellow townsmen, of doing honor in the room in which the Company was then assembled to the late Parent of our beloved Sovereign, to Governors, Generals, Admirals, and other meritorious Individuals of exalted rank; but, says His Lordship, we are here this day met to do honor to a native of Nova Scotia; he had felt most forcibly the truth of the remarks made by the Hon. President in reference to their talented guest—he felt low much that gentleman deserved all that had been said of him. Highly gratified, he also felt that there was an individual present whom Nova Scotia will always gladly honor—Captain Wallis (of the *Madagascar*)—though many years had elapsed since he had gallantly led an enemy's Frigate into our port, the circumstance he was sure was recollected by all present, he rejoiced at seeing him among them, and at the honorable rank which he held in the public service.—His Lordship concluded by proposing the health of the gallant Officer.

Capt. Wallis returned thanks—though his visits to this his native land, were "few and far between"—still the sensations he experienced on his return here were truly delightful—indeed greater than he had the power of describing—he felt honored by the notice which had been taken of him, and he was gratified by the kind attention he always met with from his fellow-townsmen,—and particularly gratified that the Commander-in-Chief, under whom he had the honor to serve, should thus have been present to witness the warm-hearted feelings which had been evinced towards him.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Vice Admiral, with their respective Suites, retired about half-past twelve, and were gradually followed by the rest of the Company.

The Dinner, the Wines, the Decorations of the Room, indeed all the arrangements, reflected great credit upon the Committee of Management. The Band of the 23d Regiment was in the Orchestra, and its enlivening influence was felt by all.—*Halifax Pearl.*

From the Montreal Herald.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Wetherall testimonial has, at last, arrived in town, safe-but not sound, like Don Juan after one of his adventures, as described by Lord Byron. The action of the water on the silver has so tarnished it, that it will require some time for Messrs. Savage and Son to put it in a proper state for presentation, but no time will be lost by them.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the testimonial:—

To G. A. WETHERALL, C. B. K. H., Colonel 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Regiment. The Loyalists of Montreal present this testimonial of gratitude for his important services to the great cause of BRITISH CONNEXION, in the defeat of the Rebels at St. Charles, on the 25th November, 1837, to which, by its moral influence, may be mainly ascribed, under Providence, the speedy arrest of insurrectionary movement; and of ADMIRATION of his WISDOM in CONDUCT, his GALVANITY in ACTION, and his MERCY in VICTORY.

The little traitor, William Lyon Mackenzie, was tried at Camanandaug on Thursday last for a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten dollars. If a course of justice similar to this, but more general and vigorous, is carried into effect, the former friendly relations of the frontiers will be speedily restored.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

MONTREAL MARKETS. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1839.

No alteration has taken place in the price of produce since our last.

ASHES.—Very few sales have been effected this week, as holders, to any extent, will not sell at present prices; the transactions have been for small bills only, at our last quotations, viz.—25s @ 25s 6d for Pots and 30s @ 30s 6d for Paris.

FLOUR.—In the beginning of the week one lot of Fine changed hands @ 33s; a considerable quantity, however, has been shipped at 33s 9d for fine, and 32s 6d for Middlings. The coarser descriptions continue in good demand. The different qualities may be quoted as follows:—Superfine, 36s 3d @ 37s 6d; Fine, 33s 9d @ 35s; Fine Middlings, 32s 6d @ 33s 9d; Middlings, 31s 3d, and Pollards, 28s 9d @ 30s. The quantity which has arrived this week via Lachine Canal has been comparatively small; and if the very unfavourable weather which we have had for the last four or five days was to continue as much longer, we have no doubt that a considerable rise in the price of Bread-stuffs would be the consequence, as the quantity to arrive from Upper Canada is not so great as was anticipated; and the weather has been such that holders can hold out without the fear of losing as it did last year. We do not however expect much variation in the price for a few weeks, until the crops are further advanced. This day the weather has been more reasonable, and we hope it will continue