

land, and performs all the functions attached to that trust. Against a recommendation, so peculiarly fitting that it might...

The Conservatives of Ashton have taken the wise and loyal course of vindicating their loyalty in an address to the Queen.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY." We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Ashton-under-Lyne Conservative Association...

"We also beg leave to express to your Majesty the pleasing and grateful feelings which we have read the communication which your Majesty has made to your Privy Council...

"In conclusion, we most fervently pray that your Majesty may enjoy a long, prosperous, and a happy reign, enriched with every blessing which this world can possibly afford."

"The colony of the 50th Regiment is void by the death of General Sir James Duff, who commanded this garrison in 1798...

ECONOMY OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.—It is stated that not less than £2,500,000 in Exchequer bills has been advanced towards the execution of the various union workhouses...

WORKING OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.—ST. SIDWELL'S WARE, EXETER.—The Bill of one landlord only, for Messrs. Hooper and Lamb, at the late municipal election, exceeded £80.—Western Times.

MURKIN ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP BUFFALO. Oct.—21, 1839. LAT. 25.23 N. LONG. 33.30 W.—Extract from a letter bearing the above date:—"On Friday, October 12th, the rebels, 141 in number, formed a conspiracy to murder the ship's crew, but fortunately it was discovered in time..."

Additional accounts from Calcutta were received yesterday. The cholera had shown itself at Tutta, but when the accounts left, this disease had subsided.

CUPAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION. From the Fifeshire Journal. The election of a ninth councillor took place on Friday by the return of Mr. John Honeyman, who on Tuesday stood equal on the poll with Mr. Robert Wilson.

Five Conservatives voted or paired off one the Whig candidate, otherwise the friends would have been still more commanding. As it is, the friends of constitutional principles have reason to rejoice that, in the county town, so long the stronghold of Reactionism, the constituency has now awakened to sober reason, and declared so decidedly in favor of the party which has adopted for its banner "Peace, law, and order."

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FRANCE.—The Journal du Havre of the 23d states that the minister of Marine has ordered a general levy of seamen throughout the fifth maritime district, including all the seamen employed on land and in the arsenals.

The Prince de Joinville was in the Belle Poole frigate on 23d December at Toulon.

LIUT. GENERAL LORD SEATON, G. C. B.—This gallant nobleman (late Sir John Colborne) returned to Dover Street on Wednesday, from a visit to Her Majesty. His Lordship was severely wounded in the arm in the Peninsular campaign, where he commanded the 52nd Light Infantry. He was subsequently appointed Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, whence he proceeded to command the Forces in Canada. His Lordship has two sons, the Hon. Lieut. James Colborne, of the 25th Foot, and the Hon. Lieut. Francis Colborne, of the 15th Foot.

General Lord Seaton passed through Exeter last Friday, on his return to his residence at Lynnham. We understand that an intimation was made to his Lordship, to the effect that if it would be agreeable to his feelings, an address of congratulation would be presented to him in public by the citizens; but the gallant General, with the modesty belonging to true merit, respectfully declined the honor.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA. From the Southern Constitution of May 29.

On Friday last, being her Majesty's birth-day, his Excellency held a levee, and Mrs. Gawler a drawing-room, both of which were very numerous and attended. Immediately after the conclusion of the levee, his Excellency and Mrs. Gawler, accompanied by a large body of Colonists, proceeded to a spot midway between the enclosure of Government House and the river, where the natives had been previously assembled for the purpose of being regaled in honor of the day.

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were peculiar to Perthshire previous to the great earthquake at Lisbon, but, since that time, they have been more or less common; and on this assumption that a chain of electrical strata does exist in the direction, the conclusion might be drawn that "the foundations of the earth," so to speak, were then rent; and thus, according to Daubeny's hypothesis, "water and atmospheric air" would thereafter find comparatively easy access "through the channels in the rocks," and, reaching the heat which is believed to "exist below a given point of the earth's surface," produce the volcanic action. From the borings which have been made in Perthshire, in search of coal, the strata have been proved to be highly charged with electricity, more especially in the valley of Strathern; and it has also been demonstrated that the heat there is not far from the earth's surface. Loch Erne, too, never freezes—a phenomenon exclusively applicable to that lake, as compared with others of equal dimensions in Scotland. Taking all these circumstances into account, we think they open up a very interesting and inviting field for the further investigation of physical science in connection with volcanic phenomena, and we hope the attention of scientific gentlemen will be early directed to the subject.—Aberdeen Journal.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE FOR 1839. The Dublin Post contains the following notification of the collection of the O'Connell tribute for the present year:—"ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE IRISH NATION.—Fellow Countrymen.—We beg leave to announce that Sunday, the 8th day of next month (December), has been fixed upon as the O'Connell tribute-day for the present year, 1839."

"On this occasion we are gratified to state that the measure is brought forward with the express and anxious concurrence of those personages who possess in a pre-eminent degree the love and reverence of the people. Their recommendation and example should alone suffice to render the success of the effort commensurate with the character of the claim.

"Arrangements have at the same time been adopted to secure to the simultaneous collection the assistance not only of every parish, but of every individual professing to belong to the Liberal party in Ireland, or who feels that O'Connell is, in a practical as well as honourable sense, the public creditor of his country.

"It is right to state, that this universal co-operation has been made indispensable by the fact, that the aggregate result of the collections from and including the year 1836 to the present period, have been so disproportionately to the unavoidable expenditure, as to leave the 'Great Reformer' personally responsible for a ruinously large deficit.

"Gross amount received for 1836 and 1837, £14,727. Ditto, from the latter year to Nov. 1839, 10,653.

"The deficit is attributable not to any reduction in the collections derived from those parishes which sustain the fund with patriotic continuity, but to the total absence of some localities, whose permanent support had been confidently calculated upon. The default is, however, known to have arisen solely from temporary circumstances. It will, in the present instance, be fully repaired, and a total, equal, at least, to the joint amount of the two sums set forth above, cannot fail to be realised. Indeed one shilling each from 1,000,000 persons would achieve £500,000, and be remembered that the Liberals of Ireland exceed 7,000,000.

"The general feeling is, that each parish should now furnish, in every practicable case, a contingent corresponding with its largest produce heretofore—a methodical list of the contributing parishes, indicating that produce will be forwarded early next week to the Rev. the local clergy and the lay treasurers in every district of the kingdom. The list will show the proved capability of each district to contribute, and the friends of Ireland will then have an opportunity of manifesting, in a substantial manner, the extent to which the distinguished object of this noble national measure continues to represent their principles, and to command their support.

"John Power, Cornelius Macloghlen, Trustees. P. Vincent Fitzpatrick, Secretary. Office of the National Convention Fund, 44, Dame-street, Dublin, Nov. 20."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE PROTESTANT CAUSE. From the St. James's Chronicle.

None of our readers are ignorant of the history of the expulsion of the Protestant inhabitants of the Zillerthal, and of the reception of the emigrants by the good King of Prussia. A correspondent, whose letter appears in our paper of this day, offers a suggestion, which we humbly recommend to our readers for their adoption; namely, an address to the pious and benevolent sovereign, who has hospitably taken our persecuted brethren under his protection, thanking him for this manifestation of his zeal for the Protestant religion. Such an address, if the opportunity shall be afforded, will receive the signature of millions in the United Kingdom; and its example will unquestionably be followed through the whole of Protestant Europe.

The King of Prussia is now in the very front of the battle for the Protestant faith. And, alas! that we must say it, he stands almost alone among the princes of Christendom. He is fighting the good fight nobly, and he is entitled to every tribute of gratitude—every voice of encouragement in the power of Protestants to give. Next to the satisfaction of his own generous heart, and the approbation of his own conscience, he must receive the testimony of the Protestants of the United Kingdom as the most precious need of his services—more eminently precious, because its effect must be to give encouragement to the Protestants of Europe generally, and in the same proportion to deter the Romanist states from a repetition of their persecutions. The King will remember, what some of our countrymen seem to forget, that there is "a universal Protestant cause," the antagonist of the universal Romanist conspiracy, and that Great Britain and Prussia have before now vindicated that cause in glorious alliance. The first ministerial act of the greatest and most honest minister who ever ruled this country, (need we name Lord Chatham?) was to ratify this alliance, and to promulgate it in a Royal speech, penned by himself, (none can mistake the simple masculine style) delivered to parliament just 82 years ago, almost to the day:—

"It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have acquainted you, at the opening of this session, that our success in carrying on the war had been equal to the justice of our cause, and the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

"I have the firmest confidence that the spirit and bravery of this nation, so renowned in all times, and which have formerly surmounted so many difficulties, are not to be abated by some disappointments. These, I trust, by the blessing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honor and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my fixed resolution to apply my utmost efforts for the security of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of my crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest exertion of our naval force, as by all other methods. Another great object, which I have at heart, is the preservation of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe; and, in that view, to adhere to and encourage my allies.

"For this cause, I shall decline no inconveniences; and in this cause I earnestly desire your hearty concurrence and vigorous assistance. The late signal success in Germany has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is incumbent on us to improve; and in this critical conjuncture the eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, may be supported in such

a manner as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserve."

The government of Great Britain can no longer use language like this; but the people can, for the people are still Protestant; and if they would preserve that brotherhood of Protestantism, that has for centuries united us with Protestant Europe, the people must. Prussia, too, is the country that may justly claim our first care; for the alliance of Great Britain and Prussia has ever been auspicious. Great Britain and Prussia alone vindicated the Protestant cause in the middle of the 18th century; they were Englishmen and Prussians who restored the liberties of Europe at Waterloo. Such coincidences are not accidental.

The expression of the feeling of the British nation upon the conduct and position of the Prussian monarch must have a mighty effect in his own dominions; but its effect will be felt in a greater or less degree on the whole continent, while its reaction upon ourselves will not be the least beneficial consequence of such an expression.

UPPER CANADA. SCHEDULE OF TITLES OF BILLS Passed during the 5th Session, 13th Provincial Parliament, 3rd Victoria, 1839-40.

An Act to extend the time for completing the Erie and Ontario Rail-road.

An Act to extend the limits of Port Darlington Harbour.

An Act to regulate the inspection of Fish, and to prevent non-residents in this Province from fishing within the waters of the same.

An Act to appoint the time for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and to repeal the law now in force for that purpose.

An Act to attach certain Townships to the County of Huron.

An Act for the better regulation of the office of Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench, in this Province.

An Act for further regulating the manner of granting Licenses to Inn-keepers, and to the Keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, within this Province.

An Act to extend the time for completing the expenditure upon the Post-road between Cornwall and L'Orignal.

An Act to authorize the Receiver General to dispose of the Provincial Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act for stopping up parts of Streets in the Town Plot of Sandwich, in the Western District, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make good certain monies advanced in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly, during the last Session of the Legislature, for the contingent expenses thereof.

And the following Bill, together with an Address, was, in compliance with the provisions of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, sent to her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that it might be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Legislature:—

An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act for the exemplary punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, any Soldier to desert His Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist, any Deserter from such service," and to make further provision for the punishment of such offenders.

An Act for dividing the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward.

An Act to define the limits of the Town of London, in the District of London, and to establish a Board of Police therein.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the style and title of the Oakville Hydraulic Company.

An Act authorising the levying of an additional tax on the District of Dalhousie, for the purpose of building a Gaol and Court-house therein.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to remunerate the services of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Knight, Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly.

An Act to extend the period for which the Magistrates of the District of Victoria are authorised to levy an additional rate in the said District, by an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to authorise the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District."

An Act to continue an Act passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend certain Acts of this Province, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain gold and silver Coins shall pass current in this Province."

An Act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench to admit John Ford Maddock, to practice as an Attorney in that Court.

An Act to establish a College, by the name and style of the University at Kingston.

An Act to provide for the continuation of suits and process, in cases of formation of new Districts.

An Act to prevent the circulation of printed Promissory Notes, under the value of five shillings.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the title of the York Bridge Company.

An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against lawless aggressions from Subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty."

An Act to authorise the levying an additional rate on the inhabitants of the Midland District, for the payment of the debt of the District, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to alter and amend an Act passed during the third session of the present Parliament, entitled, "An Act to authorise the establishment of Boards of Boundary Line Commissioners within the several Districts of this Province."

An Act authorising the payment of pensions to militia-men, and widows of deceased militia-men, under certain restrictions, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Fronté Harbour.

District of Niagara, for the purpose of relieving the said district from debt.

An Act to afford assistance to the House of Industry in the city of Toronto.

An Act granting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools for the year of our Lord 1840.

An Act to remunerate Lewis Bright for his long and faithful services, by granting a pension to him and his aged wife, or the survivor of them, during their natural lives.

An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary.

An Act to continue and make perpetual, parts of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, entitled, "An Act to alter the laws now in force for granting licenses to Inn-keepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in the General Quarter Sessions assembled, for the respective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such licenses, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the thirty second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, entitled, "An Act to establish the Winchester measure throughout this Province."

An Act to continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act to extend the limits of the town of York, to erect the said town into a city, and to incorporate it under the name of the city of Toronto.'"

An Act to authorise the construction of a mill-dam across the river Thames.

An Act to continue and make perpetual an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to mitigate the law in respect to imprisonment for debt."

An Act granting a pension to Joseph Randall, who lost an arm in the service of Her Majesty.

An Act to make perpetual certain parts of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits, and increase of costs, in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other instruments, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An Act granting a pension to the widow and children of the late William Kerry, who was killed in the service of Her Majesty.

An Act granting a sum of money to Samuel B. Smith, to make good a deficiency in his salary, as one of the Junior Clerks in the Executive Council office, for the year of our Lord 1839.

An Act to make perpetual an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirtieth-sixth year of the reign of King George III, entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act for regulating the manner of licensing Public Houses, and for the more easy conviction of persons selling spirituous liquors without license, and also for regulating the duty to be levied upon licenses to shop-keepers.'"

An Act to regulate the time for making returns and payments by Collectors, and other persons receiving the public revenues of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make permanent an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to amend and continue the Act granting Militia Pensions."

An Act to extend the time for repaying the loan to the Oakville Harbour.

An Act for the relief of Philip de Grassi.

An Act to revise, continue and make perpetual, a certain Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to continue and amend the law for attaching the property of absconding debtors, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The following bills were reserved by his Excellency the Governor General for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:—An Act to naturalize Elijah Nellis.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to make a grant of land to James FitzGibbon Esq.

An Act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late rebellion and invasions of this Province.

An Act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the number of shares to be held in the capital stock of the company.

An Act to increase the capital stock of the Gore Bank, and the number of shares to be held therein.

An Act for the relief of John Stuart.

An Act for altering and amending the charter of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, and for increasing the number of shares to be held in the capital stock of the said Company.

An Act to make provision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to impose duties on certain articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.

An Act to incorporate the Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Company, under the style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank.

An Act to make provision to indemnify persons for losses occasioned by the acts of incendiaries, between the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord 1838, and the first day of January, 1840.

An Act to amend an