and tobacco. connecting on an approposal was made to from rains above. In the year 1814 the lower part of the town was going on amongst them, and a proposal was made to from rains above. In the year 1814 the lower part of the town was going on amongs. There appeared to be no in-introduce a pack of cards. There appeared to be no in-introduce a pack of cards. There appeared to be no in-introduce a pack of cards. There appeared to be no in-introduce a pack of cards. There appeared to be no in-"Gaen awa'!" introduce a pace of the part of many to break up. "Guen awa'!" siderably higher than on the present accasion, but that was clination on the part of many to break up. "Guen awa'!" siderably higher than on the present accasion, but that was clination of them. "Na, we're not goen awa' till three o'clock caused by the sudden that of a heavy fall of snow, accompanied said one of them. - and they continued there till midnight. with rain. Since that period the river has never been flooded in the morning! - and they continued there till midnight. with rain. Since that period the river has never been flooded The mob amused themselves during the evening by smoline moralines and profine songs. One of them king, singuish person who visited the scene in the even-

ing, to advise the people to disperse; that he had been told by his minister, a Non-intrusionist, "That the Church was in the wilderness," and that he came to assist to take her est of it. As it got late, the mob became more riotous in the churchyard, and proceeded to demolish the whole glass and many of the sashes of the church windows. A consiand many who were in the church tore up a few of the seats and tossed them about. They afterwards nailed the seats and doors. Another party of the rioters took possion of the house for depositing dead bodies, in the corner of the churchyard, where their chief deliberation appeared to be going on. Even as late as eleven o'clock, a unber of people continued around the manse, and in the churchyard and church, apparently with some ulterior object; but towards midnight very few remained. About half-past twelve, Sheriffs Murray and Lumsden, with the Procurator-Fiscal, Captain Dalrymple, and Captain Anderson, with his constabulary force, all left the manse, at which time no person was to be seen about manse or church. Had these gentlemen not remained until the people had wholly dispersed, there can be little doubt that manse would have been treated as the church was .-Although all hazard of this seemed now at an end, it was deemed prudent to leave two or three officers at the manse for the night. The rioters were not from the parish of Calsamond, we are informed, but were from Marnoch, Mortlach, Kinnethmont, Auchterless, and Forgue. The Marnoch people were, it is said, very numerous. Altogether, the scene was such as no man can describe. bridged by the Church Intelligencer from the Aberdeen

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—About an hour after, Le after the induction of Mr. Middleton at the Manse during which the people crowded the church and churchvard, a barouche left the manse with a couple of ministers. The people insisted that this was a ruse to draw them nd still continued in the belief that they would return to complete the settlement, or that it would go on without them. Shortly afterwards, a solitary horseman was observed slipping round the back of a farm steading, which stands near the manse. Some of the crowd recogwhich stands near the manse. Some of the crowd recognised in him the minister of Premnay, and set up another shout. Mr. Wilson, on gaining a turnip-field, pulled up his horse, pulled off his hat, waved it in the air, and loudly cheered the people in return, on which a chase took place for some distance through the turnip-field, and we believe that, owing to the heavy soil, the horse had some difficulty in heading his pursuers; but, ultimately, this new mode of hunting was closed, after "a brilliant run," by the escape of the clergyman. Mr. Bisset of Bourtie [a minister] made a similar escape, although we are well convinced that, if either gentleman had been caught, nothing very serious would have occurred. After this, several other clergymen departed in a carriage; and, when we left the manse, the presentee was looking on with exceeding calmness, while the crowd filled the church and churchyard, and a guard of constabulary surrounded the minister's manse on the night of his induction .- Aberdeen Bannera Non-intrusion Paper.

Later from England.

(From the New York Herald, January 17.)

The fine packet-ship the Mediator, Capt. Chadwick, arrived at New York on the 16th instant, from Plymouth, whence she sailed December the 10th.

THE YOUNG PRINCE ROYAL .- The warrant creating the infant prince Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, received the Royal sign manual yesterday, and the creation, we have every reason to believe, will be announced in this evening's Gazette. Besides being Prince of Wales, the infant prince is the Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, and Duke of Saxony.

The Queen.—We understand Her Majesty has signified

her intention of being Churched on Sunday next, and that the ceremony will take place in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace. -Standard

THE QUEEN DOWAGER has been given over.

CANTON RANSOM MONEY .- The Lords of the Treasury bare announced that the six millions of dollars obtained from the Chinese by Captain Elliott are a droit to the Crown, and as such, after paying what Her Majesty may give to the forces employed at Canton, must be carried to the account of the

Mr. Beaumont Smith, the issuer of the fraudulent Exchequer

Bills, has been sentenced to transportation for life. PARTIAL OPENING OF THE TOWER TO THE PUBLIC. Yesterday morning the Tower was, for the first time since the destructive conflagration on the night of Saturday, the 30th of October, opened to the public, provided only, however, that every visitor purchases a ticket, price sixpence, at the Armoury Ticket-office, at the western or principal entrance. It was last week announced by the Board of Ordnance that the new jewel-office would also be opened to the public yesterday morning; but, being still in an unfinished state, it remained closed. Within the wooden boarding, on the parade White Tower, the ruins of the Armoury, consisting of musketbarrels, locks, bayonets, &c., have been piled up in several places, as have also been many of the trophies taken at Wateroo, and at other military and naval engagements. The whole are enclosed with small wooden railings; but the view to visitors is unobstructed. The purchasers of tickets are also admitted to the centre of the Grand Storehouse (attended by the wanters, in the same way as in the Armouries), whence an excellent view of the whole of the ruins is obtained. Various specimens saved from the ruins, showing the effects of the fire on the different metals, and other substances destroyed by it, are exposed for sale to the visitors at certain fixed prices. An augmentation of the number of day and night constables within the Tower is immediately to take place, in conformity with the suggestion made in the report of the Ordnance Board of Inquiry as to the origin of the late fire. A report that the me-tropolitan police were to supplant the Tower constables is unfounded .- London Times, December 9.

THE WEATHER AND THE FLOODS .- The weather still continues most unpromising, without any appearance of amendment. The devastating effects of the floods, from the long continued heavy rains, are daily exhibiting themselves in all directions. Field labours are generally at a stand still. At Carshalton, Surrey, and the immediate neighbourhood, the kitchens and cellars of the houses are under water, and yesterday the water on the high road at Tooting Marsh reached up to the horses' bellies. About Putney, Batterses, and Wands worth, whole tracts of land are inundated: and in the neighbourhood of Weybridge, Chertsey, and other more western parts of Surrey, the floods have been equally destructive. So near town as Brook-green, and thence towards Acton, Ealing, Greenford, Perrivale, and on to Uxbridge and the eastern parts

of Buckinghamshire, whole fields are under water.

In consequence of the inundated state of the country, the mails yesterday morning were several hours later than usual. In Hertfordshire, Essex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, and the lowland counties, entire villages are under water from two to four feet deep. Many baystacks, corn ricks, and even cottages have been washed down, and several flocks of sheep have been swept away. In many parts the lands have the appearance of a large lake, as the bedges or embankments are either washed down or covered with water. Many of the railroads have suffered greatly, particularly in the eastern and western counties, the embankments being washed on to the rails, so as to prevent the usual intercourse. From Oxford the villages on the banks of the Thames are completely inundated. particularly near Maidenbead, Eton, Windsor, Cherteey, Staines, &c. where many of the dwellings are from two feet to three feet The overflow of the Grand Junction Canal, near Watford, in Hertfordshire, has made the country as far as Aylesbury like one extensive lake. In the vicinity of Maldon, Ware, and Berkhamstead, the country is also overflowed.

FLOODS IN SUSSEX.—During the last week considerable damage has been done in the levels and lowlands of Suseex. Many declare that the county has not been visited with so great a floud since the year 1814. The cottagers have been compeiled to take refuge up stairs, the lower part of their houses being under water. At Kirdford the wheat fields are under water. The whole of the pasture land presents one sheet of water, not a vertige of the hedges to be seen. In the neighboarhood of Billingshurst the road was impassable. In the neighbourhood of Lewes, the land has the appearance of a sea, the river Ouse having overflowed the banks. Many of the bouses on the cliff, Leses, have had their cellars filled with water, and much damage has been done to the wharves on each side of the river. At Rotherfield every bridge in the parish has been overflowed, the trees torn up by the roots, and posts

and rails carried away. OVERFLOW OF THE MEDWAY .- For some weeks past the ricer Mcdway has, at various times, in consequence of the heavy rains which have fallen, risen to a considerable beight above its usual level, and overflowed its banks and the meadows adjacent to a considerable extent; but on no occasion has it men to any thing like the height it did in the course of Tuesday last; indeed, it is not within the recollection of the oldest

and tobacco. Something of the nature of mock psalmody inhabitant that the water ever rose so high or at so rapid a rate so much as on Tuesday last.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION-PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 6 .- The Horatio transport, Lieutenant Chapman, arrived here on Fralay from St. Helens and the Coast of Africa, and has brought home some of the officers who have been invalided belonging to the Niger expedition, and who had come down the river in the Soudan steamer. The accounts they bring bome are up to the 1st of October, and are most deplorable. The mortality and sickness among the officers and men composing the expedition were great in the extreme. Twenty-six had already died, and almost all were ill and unable to do duty. On board the Wilberforce, out of the European portion of the crew of about 50 men, not more than four or five were able to attend to their duty, the others were all laid up and they were nearly as ill off on board the Albert. At the time the Soudan left it, the expedition had reached the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda. about 270 miles up the river, but it was feared that from the lamentable condition in which it was placed by the sickness and the increasing mortality among the othicers and men, it would be compelled to return to Ascension. Among the rictims to the climate previous to the Soudan's leaving her consorts, was Assistant-Surgeon Nightingale, of the Albert: and during her passage on her return from Attah to the mouth of the river, she lost her own surgeon, Mr. W. B. Marshall, and one of her men. When she arrived at the entrance of the river she fell in with Her Majesty's ship Dolphin, and put her sick on board that vessel to be conveyed to Ascension, eight of whom, however, died previous to the Dolphin's reaching that place. Mr. Walter, the clerk of the Soudan, was so ill that he could not be removed on board the Dolphin, and it was not expected he would survive many hours; all prospect of his recoery was prefectly hopeless. Captain Bird Allen, of the Soudan did not come down the river with her, but joined the Albert, being anxious to accompany the expedition to the extent of its researches. The Soudan came down under the command of Lieutenant Fishbourne. All her officers and men were sick.

The steamers make very slow progress in ascending the river; one of them are remarkable for their speed. The current of the stream is about three miles and a half, and the average speed of the steamers is six miles, consequently their progress is not more than two miles and a half per hour. The Albert was to proceed up the Niger, and the Wilberforce up the Tchadda. while the Amelia schooner was to remain at Mount Stirling, where the farm is to be established, and where the tent lately used at the Eglinton tournament has already been pitched.-The natives were very friendly; at Ebne, a town containing 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, several of the officers went on shore, the natives crowding to see them. At the Queen's palace they were received by her sable majesty, who was squatted at the door surrounded by her ladies, the principal of which were decorated with heavy ivory anklets, weighing from eight to ten sounds each. They seemed much pleased with the visit, and aughed immoderately, and in return for some little trinkets given by the officers, her Majesty presented them with a fowl and some Gooza nurs, the bestowal of which is highly compli-mentary there. The King of Eboe went on board the Wilberorce, accompanied by his son and the interpreter, and others of his suite. A bottle of port wine was placed before him, which he did not pass round to any of his attendants, but drank it all himself, and then gave a broad hint, which, however, was not taken for some grog. The King of Attah was more dignified, and upon the Commissioners waiting upon him he told them he was perfectly aware that they were the subjects of a Sovereign to whom they paid every respect, and he should expect the same respect paid to him. He should not go on board, because he considered he was entitled to as much attention as their own Sovereign. He said they infight have the command of the water, but he had the command of the land. He looked with perfect indifference on the elegant and valuable presents of velvet robe trimmed with gold, but seemed much taken with the spectacles worn by the chaptain, and gladly accepted several pairs that were given him. He, as well as the King of Eboe, entered, most willingly into all the arrangements of the Commissioners, and they both expressed their desire that their subjects should be instructed. He sold them the land at Mount Stirling, where they intend to establish the settlement, which he said was just within the extent of his dominions. The officers belonging to the expedition who came home in the Horatio, are Lieutenant Harston, Mr. Belam, master, and Assistant-Surgeon John Stirling, of the Soudan.

Canada.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL --- A denutation from the Corporation, consisting of his Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Dixon, King, Gurnett, and Mr. Walton, went down toKingston on Mouday to present the Address to Six CHARLES II. Sherwood, Esq. the Mayor elect, has also gone down. The Address we give from the Heruld :-ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.

To His Excellency SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B. Governor General of British North America, Sc. Sc. Sc.

May it please your Excellency.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with assurances of our heartfelt delight upon your assumption of the government of Canada, and one thank ilman that r Excellency has been anared to reach our shores in safety, after an unusually tempestuous and perilous voyage.

"In common with a vast majority of the inhabitants of Canada, we bailed with satisfaction and pleasure the accession to power of the present ministers of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and we receive in the selection of your Excellency during the present eventful period to administer the government of British North America, an additional pledge on the part of our beloved Sovercigu to Her loyal subjects in this portion of Her dominions, "that Canada shall not be lost or given away." Little fear, we feel satisfied, need be entertained of the permanence and stability of an empire whose councils are directed by a windom which has deputed a De Grey to Ireland, an Ellenborough to India, and a Bagot to the British North American

"Your Excellency's acknowledged reputation for distinguished abilities as a statesman, strict integrity of character, and conservative principles, is a certain guarantee to the loyal and well affected, that the exertions which they have heretofore made (and which they are determined to continue) to main tain inviolate the connexion of this colony with its glorious Parent state, will always receive your Excellency's most favonrable consideration, and that their loyalty to their sovereign, and attachment to the institutions of their country, will at no time be considered by your Excellency an embarrassment is carrying out the policy of your Government. We beg to tender to Your Excellency our hearty co-operation in endeavouring to accomplish any and every object which your Excellency may deem necessary to the fulfilment of the responsible trus which Her Most Gracious Mujesty has committed into you hands, in the full confidence that your Excellency will b guided in the discharge of your arduous and important duties, by a proper regard to the claims of every class in the commu ity, and we sincerely trust with the assistance of the Almight Ruler of events, that your efforts will be crowned with signa and lasting benefits to the people whom you lave been appointed to govern. We cannot conclude this imperfect expression of our feelings without giving utterance to a wish that you Excellency will at no distant period visit Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada before the union of the Provinces, and give opportunity of welcoming the representative of our heloved Sovereign in a manner more congenial to our wishes and feelings, and with a more hearty and British tribute of our respect and esteem, than we are enabled to convey through the medium of an address.

(Signed) GEO. MONRO, Mayor. City of Toronto, Jan. 18, 1842. [Patriot. TORONTO CORPORATION .- J. M. Struchan, Esq., has been elected Alderman for St. Andrew's Word, and W. H. Boulton,

Esq. for St. I'strick's Ward, of Toronto. - Colonist. WESTERN IMPROVEMENTS .- (From the Examiner.)-We are glad to perceive by the following article that the Board of Works are making the necessary preparations for commencing the Western improvements. It will be satisfactory to the inbabitants of the Brock District to learn that in the course of a week or two the survey of the mad between Brantford and London will be commenced, and we have reason to believe that at the same time a line will be determined on for a branch road from Woodstock to Port Burwell. We feel assured from the character of the gentleman to whom this daty will be entrusted, that the lines will be laid out in the most satisfactory manner. We entertain no doubt that government will be prepared with a Bill next session to include the portions of intended macadamized roads which were omitted in the appropriation Bill of lest Serion.

"The Engineering party who are laying out the Plank Road from this Town to Port Stanley, returned on Tuesday evening, after an absence of about ten days. We have been informed by a person who accompanied them, that a new line is selected and so direct as to bring London and St. Thomas wathin about 14 miles of each other, and so level that not a single hill intervenes till they arrive at the hill on which St. Thomas stands. A variety of opinions existed, and all sorts of seports prevailed at St. Thomas as to the way in which the Engineer proposed to surmount that bill-persons living in the East part of the

some said a tunnel was determined on others a chain pier-the Engineer kept his own counsel, merely asserting that he could find a good access to the centre of the village, doing injury to no part of the community, and benefiting the whole. All parties appear to feel great confidence in his skill and integrity. A great deal more difficulty seemed to present itself between Thomas and Port Stanley-but it was asserted by our informant, he had learnt that no hill would intervene even there with a rise greater than one in twenty to twenty-five, the dis tance is between S and 9 miles. It is impussible to convey any adequate idea of the effect which this movement has already produced-several persons who were leaving the neighbourhood for the far West have shandoned their design-and hope and expectation are marked upon every countenance. We sincerely trust that no delay will occur to damp those hopes and expectations—and all will go well.-London En-

THE PORT OF CHATHAM. To the Editor of the Chatham Journal.

Sir,-The rising importance of the County of Kent, and more particularly the town of Chatham, induces me to transmit you he annexed statement, compiled from authentic sources

A statement of the amount of exports from the various Ports in the county of Kent, in the Western District, together with the value of the same, shipped on board, for the year ending 1841:---

Port of Chatham.

Provincial Currency

•	Provident C	.ur	140	ŗ,
t	Wheat	46	12	10
t	Blue Peas do 1,620	119	3	0
t		90		ħ
		116		0
٠	Standard Staves		U	()
•	Furs, various kinds	95	10	6
	Total value of exports	11	U	10
	Chenail Ecurte.			
	Standard Staves	6l	٥	Ú
ŕ	Dusca Mills.			
	Standard Staves	73	ú	0
		146	7	6
ċ	Totucco	4	13	4
	Pork 3	6	12	0
l	Walnut lumber	6	0	U
:	52 Mile Creck, (Talbot Road).			
•	Wheatbushels, 8,000			
•	· Claur Creek, (dv.)			
•	Wheatbushels, 2,300 3,0	36	۵	U
	Antrim.			
	Wheatbushels, 6,100			
•		**	0	0
٠		-8	-	U
'	High Winesbarrels, 25	90	U	U
•	At Messrs. Pardoes & Little's.			
		75	0	0
١	Tobacco	42	10	u
	From various parts of the shore of Lake Erie, within h	in	ıt (b.
i	Standard Staves	ťò	10	0
	Port Sarnia.			
		12	10	0
		((1)	0	0
		W	U	U
1		3.5	0	0
ı	Lumber	W)	v	U
	Total value of exports from Kent County, £29,55)1	11	8

From this statement it appears that the exports of the town of Chatham exceed in value the amount of exports from all the remaining places of shipment in the county.

As a further proof of the increase of trade in this town, I

nnex a statement of duties collected, and, when it is considered that in the year 1837 those duties amounted to but 821., any further comment is unnecessary.

Amount of duties on guods imported from the United States to the Port of Chatham, for the year 1841-284L 13s. 1d. Tonnage duties for the support of Light-houses, paid at the Port of Chatham, for the year 1841-25/. Vessels built at the Port of Chatham in the year 1841 :-

The steamboat Kent, 122 tone, 45 horse-power. The schooner Louise. 121 tons.

I remain, Sir, your's respectfully, Collector of Duties.

--- Chatham Journal.

CRIMINAL LAWS .- The Bills introduced by Mr. Black, of Quebec, to amend and consolidate the various Statutes then in force in the Province, relative to Criminal offences and punishments, passed both Houses of Parliament without exciting tention, and now that the time approaches for the Acts to take effect it is necessary that public attention should be called to their provisions. The act relating to Larceny and other offences connected therewith, being Chapter 25 of the Provincial Statutes, deserves particular notice as being the Act which will govern by far the largest number of offences in the l'rovince. It sholishes the distinction hitherto made between Grand and Petty Larceny, and enacts that in every case of Larceny the punishment shall not exceed that of simple Larceny. The punishments provided in the Act are as follows:---Punishment of Death.

1. For robbery, accompanied by stabbing or wounding. 2. Burglariously breaking into a dwelling-house, and assault with intent to murder.

Imprisonment for life, or not less than seven years in Provincial

riary, or in any other prison, not more than 2 years. For robbery and assault. 2. Burglary. Imprisonment in Provincial Penitentiary for not less than seven

years, or in any other prison not over two years.

1. Simple larceny.

Writing or sending threatening letters; acousing a perso of a crime punishable by death or transportation.

3. Breaking into and stealing in a church.

4. Banker or merchant or broker, converting monics to their

5. Receiving money for helping person to recover stolen goods Imprisonment in Penitentiary not exceeding 14 nor less than 7 years, or in any other prison not exceeding too years.

1. Robbing chattel money or security from the person.

oney or security from th Stealing in a dwelling-house, with threats. &c.

Breaking into and stealing in a shop.

Stealing goods from vessels in port, river, canal, &c.

Stealing goods from vessels.
 Plundering wrecked vessels.
 Stealing horses, cattle and sheep.
 Stealing or embezzling money, &c. by elerks or servants.
 Obtaining money, &c., under false pretences.

9. Receiving stolen property. Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years

1. For assault with intent to rob. 2. Porcibly demanding chattel with intent to steal same.

The Statute also imposes fines for example, not over £5. 1. For stealing dog, bird, &c., not constituting petty larceny.

2. Steeling, cutting, shrut, tree, &c.
3. Steeling, or breaking fences, posts, &c..-Montreal

United States.

CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11, 1842. Once sgain the sovereign people have taken it into their eads to display their authority over law and law-makers, and, for fire or six hours, have had matters entirely to their liking. Lest my commencement may seem enigmatical, I will explain. Our goodly citizens, being well satisfied with their exploits in the way of rioting, some few months since, deter-mined to try the same freak again. The exciting cause is this: A week or two since, one of the illegal, galvanized banks of thi state, called the "Lebanon Miami Bank," having put into circulation as much of its irresponsible issues as the too-contiding public were willing to receive, determined to suspend one for an indefinite period, and left one of our eity brokers, who was their redeeming agent here, without any lunds to purchase their paper in circulation. As there was a large amount affoat, this caused a great sensation of anger among those who were so unfortunate as to be in possess notes; and the credit of several institutions of a similar character was much shaken by the distrust arising from this explosion A run upon the several agents in this city took place immediately and continued for a day or two, but they managed to weather the storm for this time. Still, however, the public were feverish and excited on the subject of our currency, and the money of the Illinois banks depreciated eight or ten per cent. Matters continued in this state for a few days, and the notes of the Miami Exporting Company, another illegal bank, were discredited by the brokers. The excitement was increased by the action of the butchers, who determined not to receive any of these baseless promises after the 12th of the present

Yesterday it was whispered that the bank just mentioned had made an assignment of its effects, and it was supposed that some demonstration of public feeling would be made. This morning the sun rose fair and bright, and long before the hou for the banking house to open, Main-street was thronged with an anxious multitude, waiting the event. The Bank of Cineinnati-a worthless institution, which, by some means known only to the initiated, was revived from a slamber of ten or twelve years duration, during last winter-put out a notice that in consequence of the failure of the Miami Bank, it would

town asserted that a good spot could be found in that direction also suspend for twenty days. This put the finishing stroke to -whilst those of the West argued that it must come there; the rage of the multitude, and in a few moments a general was commenced on the banking room of the cinnati Bank," and in an incredibly short time, the entire furniture and fixtures were destroyed, in defiance of a few feeble efforts made by the authorities to prevent this outrage. Flushed with their success, the mob made an assault on the old com, as the Miami Bank is universally nicknamed, and, in a few moments, deeks, broks, notes signed and blank, were scattered about the streets in vast profusion, and the vault and iron chest barst open; but the greater portion of their contents was rescued from the rioters by the police officers.

A tew of the military now made their appearance, in obedience to a summons from the mayor, but they were too few ta number to exert any influence, and they were assailed with a shower of missiles of every description, and were finally ordered by the sheriff to fire on the crowd, but as their nieves were only charged with small shot, they did not do much injury, and wer finally withdrawn, after being pretty roughly handled by the mob. During all this time a run had been going on upon the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and the Exchange Bank-the latter a small concern, owned by Mr. Bates, a broker, who was ntimately connected with the West Union Hank, which failed last summer. These continued to redeem all their issues with bankable paper until after I o'clock, when the "moveriges," their triumph, demanded that the West Union money should be redeemed by Mr. Bates, and, on his refusal, commenced an attack on his office, which they completely destroyed, tearing down signs, and even breaking out window frames. After this they turned their attention to the office of Mr. Laugee, a broker, who has been the agent for the Lauisville Savings Bank, and demolished his office in the same manner, but for what reason I do not know.

After this, satisfied for the time, I suppose, they ceased from their labors of benevolence, and at dark were nearly all dispersed. As far as I could ascertain, there were six or eight thousand persons present during the progress of the riot, but not more than fifty persons were engaged in it; the rest re-maining quiet spectators of the scene. All those buildings that I have mentioned are in Main street, one or two down above Third, and their appearance, when I saw them, just before dark, was desolate enough. One would think, from the procredings of the mob, that they had been reading Barnabs Rudge, so exactly similar were their actions to those of the London rioters, as described by Box, with this exception, that few or none of them were intoxicated. What effect this day's work may have in reforming our currency remains to be seen, but I am not very sanguine as to any permanent good resulting from it. You may ask where our police was. The answer is ready—we have none. One Sheriff and one chief constable comprise the whole; all our watchmen and constables being 'elected," and of course responsible to nobody but themselves. Our authorities having no means of making the law respected. or any efficient force at their disposal, must, of course, allow the storm to take its course; and if a few petty pilferers are secured a few days' imprisonment is all they have to dread, and in a few weeks the whole affair is forgotten. 'The riots of Soptember have passed from men's minds; and the majesty of the law being thus repeatedly trampled upon, and no atonement being made, will necessarily teach men to consider it but a dead letter, and to commit erime with more audacity than ever.

The prospect is not pleasant for any one who has any regard for the safety of our institutions, and unless some means be found to check this monstrous spirit of anarchy, we shall become a bye-word among nations, and the name of American will be an ineffable stigma instead of an honor. [This is as admirable commentary on the workings of republican institutions. Where the people rule, there never will be freedom of person, safety of life, or protection of property. The elective constables could not, of course, act contrary to the wishes of their constituents, the rioters !--- ED. Cit.]

(From the New York Herald, January 18.) TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

The Swedish brig Albion arrived last night from Canton, whence she sailed September 16th, bringing us full dates up to that date, together with private letters. The news is highly important and exciting, it appears that Sir Henry Portinger had sailed to the north with a strong force; that he had re-taken Chusan without a struggle; and had also captured. Amoy, and pertaken. Chusan without a struggle; and had also captured. Amoy, and put thousands of the Chi-ness to the sword and flatnes. There seems to be us doubt of the truth of this; and the probability is that by this time the lititish have taken l'ckin, and planted their standard on its walls. We here annex the news from our letters and papers, commencing with our private correspondence :-

Canton, Sept. 10.

On the 9th olt., Admiral Parker and Sir H. Pottinger arrived at Macso, superseding Commodure Bremer and Captain Billot, H. B. M. Plenipotentiaries in China. On the 22nd, Sir Henry, with the chief part of her Majesty's forces, both naval and military, salled for the east coast of China; and through the Chinese thems lives a day or two since, we received intelligence that the forts south of Amoy were attacked on the 27th, and taken, after but very slight resistance on the part of the Chinese. Your's,

Canton, 15th Sept., 1841.

A movement towards Canton has just been made by H. B. M. forces, by way of punishing the Chinese for some infractions of the trues agreed upon sone three months since. We hear that the fort on Wangtung, at the Bogue, has been blown up; a small town and many boats, with some lives, destroyed in the vicinity of Canton.

Your's,

The following is an extract from a letter dated Canton, Sept. 10.

The following is an extract from a letter dated

Marso, Sept. 16, 1841, & P. M.
I have already written to you several letters by this conveyance, which I now confirm, and have now just heard, I hope in time for this vesset of Capt. Niss. The communiding officer has ing issued a provisionation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the River, near where the obstructions were sunk, and by blowing up and utterly destroying Nong Tung, and the fortresses at Cow Loon. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Cauton, and I should not be made surprised to hear of the city being burnt hefore I get away from here. This news is just at band in a letter from Canton, where the smoke of the burning villages was seen, the

from Canton, where the smoke of the burning villages was seen, the cannons heard, and the people of Canton were fliefing in all directions, whilst the reports were that many people had been killed at the villages.

THE CAPTURE OF AROY BY THE BETTSH.—It is positively stated in letters from Canton that Amoy has been taken with great slaughter by the British forces. Particulars given are but from—it is add that the English first took possession of a small island commanding Amoy, whence they threw shells into the town with tremendous effect—that the first and second military mandarius were killed, thoth with red buttons, and that the town was entered and taken sword in band. It is also said that a garlson of a thousand men was to be left there, with three ships of war. We have no arrivals from the coast to confirm these reports, but one or two schooners may be lourly expected. The rutoor of Amoy having been taken gains strength, several Chinese affirming that they have positive accounts that the town was attacked and taken after considerable resistance on the 7th of last month. and taken after considerable resistance on the 27th of last month.

Although vessels from the coast are hourly expected, none had arrived up to the late hour last night to confirm this news.—Canton Press.

From the Toronto General Advertiser. TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending January 26th, 1842.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOUTETY .. Reverend Brothren,—You are hereby notified that the next meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Reviety of Guelph, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of February next. WILLIAM MCMURHAY.

Dundas, January 10, 1842.

HEAGARA DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION

The Clergy of the Ningara District are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Weinceday, February 2nd, at the residence of the Rev. A F. Atkinson, A. B., Rector of 8c. Catharine's. The attendance of all the Brethren, at an early hour, is particularly requested, as business of a highly important nature will be brought before them.

T. B. FULLER, Sec. N. D. C. A. Niagara P. Ils, January 1, 1842.

POSTPONEMENT OF COBOURG BAZAAR. THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Bazaar in aid of the funds for the completion of the

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, AT COBOURG, which was announced to be held in that edifier on the 28th and 29th lost, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., is unavoidably post-proped until Friday the 18th, and Saturday the 18th of February. Their attention is solicited to the important object of this benevolent undertaking, as well as to the great variety of useful and ornamental articles which will then be exhibited for sale.

Entrance to the Bazzar, 7id. each-no charge for children. Cobourg, January 22nd, 1842.

THACTS. JUST PUBLISHED:

No. 6-LAST DAYS OF WILLIAM JAMES, & per 100. The following are still on sale :-

No. 1—OLD AMEROSE. (2nd Canadian edition), %s. per 103.

" 2—FIRST CATECH! 8M OF THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH. (2nd canadian edition), 2s. 6d. per 109.

" 3—COMPLAINT OF SUNDAY, 5s. per 100.

" 4—THE TWO CAHPENTERS, 6s. per 100.

" 5—THE DANGER OF DISSENT, 7s. 6d. per 100.

H. 4 W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto,

PORTRAIT OF THE LORD RISHOP OF

TORONTO. TORONTO.

It is proposed, as some as a sufficient number of Subscribers in chrained, to publish a PORTRAIL OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, to be engraved on copper, from a painting recently taken by Mr. Horesta. Massa, of the city. His Lordship is represented in the full robot, as officialing at the Altar, and nearly the whole figure is shown. The style is signette, and the size of the plate will be about 14 by 18 inches. The price to Subscribers will not exceed an excellent blemes, may be seen and Subscriber's names two ised at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, Aug. Nevel. Formula.

Aing Nevel, Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. A T'n Public Examination, held on Monday and Tuesday, January 10th and 11th, 1842, Courses (Stiney Charles) 4th Form U.C. Cullege, was elected first Exhibitioner, and Wickson (Arthur) 4th Form U.C. College, second Exhibitioner, on the foundation of the Council of King's College. JOHN MICAUL, LL, D

UPPER CANADA COLUEGE.

TIME Second Annual Public Examination of Candidates for the A. Exhibitions, founded by the Coursel of King's College, will com-mence on Thursday, January 5th, 1843. NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1813.

Four-tenable for three years; to two of which (the 3rd and 4th) is attached exemption from College dues for Pottion—to one (the 2rd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the 1x) exemption from College dues for both Board and Totton, with literty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of £20. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, 1813.

Greek: Valqu's Belectus. Lattu: Extracts from Cold's Fattl in "Elector or Greeks or Tobulto." Ettor, 1810, pp 63 to 80 o Those are to be considered as text-backs, on which questions in Grammar, Pro-sudy, History, Goography, and Mythology will be founded.— Geome-try: Facilit's Elements, Book I. Algebra: to Simple Equations, (inlusive), and Arithmeti EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

"All candidates to be eligible, who shall produce testimonials of ad conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of

my institution for estocation in Capada.

2. "The above testimonials to be ledged with the Collector of U. C. College one month before the first day of Uxamination.

3. "The names of the sucvessful capablates to be published specify-

ing the schools, at which they were educated."

JOHN MCAUL, LL.D. 34-34 Primipal I'. Callege BOOME BINTEROT GRAMMAR MURCOS.

Till's Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1812. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. Turonto, 24th December, 1841.

PORT HOPE.

Mrs. GREENE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

MRS. GREENE, having obtained the antistance of a Young Lady perfectly qualified to all the situation of Governess, and made some farther arrangements, can now receive a few more burders. References may be made to the Rev. S. Armour, Cavan; the Rev. J. Shortt, and others, Port Hope.

Quarterly in proporcion.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE ANNUAL DIGEST

OF CASES determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, and Practice Court, 1844, by JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON Esquire, Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench, Price 20. 68. n, 4 w. rowski.l.

King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGRON DENTEST, KING STRÉET.

ONE DOOR HAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841, WANTED.

A STUDENT in the profession of DESTAL SUSBERT, by A. V. RROWN, St.D. Sergeun Den Toronto, December 31, 1441. DR. PRIMEONE,

(Late of Novemarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. HOPPNER MEYER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery, LANDON

1.ON DON.
Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

FOR MALK,

26 SHARRS in the British America Life and Pire Insurance Com-pany, on which £97 19s, has been paid. A small discount with be allowed. Apely at this Office.

Toronto, January 21, 1842. 29-tf

NEW GOODS. THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

ONE of the largest and cheapest stucks of enery description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any

establishment in Canada, is now offered for aske at DEYKES at COMPANY'S, Knowron, for so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only could remanerate.

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Pariety and Cheapmess, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America.

3. Termst—CABH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE.

December 24, 1841.

76-10in

Ten, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, Kino Bruker, Togonto.

No. 197, KING BYBLET, TORONTO.

FIGHE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winters.

L. Strick of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentanced articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the host European and American Markets, they can condensity recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers 200 hide Porto lifes and Cuba Bugars,

30 hide London Refined Sugars,

85 cases New York Refined Sugar,

40 chosts Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twahkay, Southong,

400 chosts Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twahkay, Southong,

200 longs and indes Bochu, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,

20 kegs Spanish Grapos,

20 terces Carolina Rice,

120 braces and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,

20 tierens Carolina file,
120 boxee and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
135 bipes and hinis Port, Madeira. Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadic and
Madeira.
20 pipes and 40 binds safe and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 binds Spanish Brandy.
20 puncheous Kast and West India Runa,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
bair business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. . Ber and the state of the stat B18T11.

In Sandwich, on the 18th Instant, Mrs. II. C. Grent, of a daughter. MARRIED.

MARRLED,
On the 18th instant, at Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, the Rev. Frederick Broospe, Maslouary and officiating Chaplain to the Forces at Lajarairie, to Catherine Elizabeth, edicat daughter of Lieut. Col. Napler, Secretary for Indian Affairs. At Wondstock, on the 17th finst, by the Rev. W. Bestridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, Mr. John Grassen, second sem of Mr. Wm. transm., Yorkshire, England, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Caleb Caister, Zorra.
At Harwood, Township of Toronto, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. C. Dade, Augustus W. Sullivan, Esq., of Annesslew, Trafalgar, to Ellen Sarah, youngest daughter of Col. W. Thompson, of the former place.

place.

On the 13th Jan'y, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. George P. M. Ball, of Ball's Mills, Louth, to Catharine Ann, daughter of Mr. R. M. Long, Merchant, of Niagara.

At Belleville, on the 11th inst, by the Rev. John Grier, Rector of Belleville, Mr. John Machintonh Getron, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. Charles Bonistiel, of Sidney.

D1 P. D.

Mr. Charles Bonistici, of Bidacy.

If E.D.

In Kingston, on the 27th instant, of fiver, after a short illness, Cecilia, wife of the 1600. J. Kirby, in the 17th year of her age. Mrs. Kirby was the eldest daughter of the late fier. [John] Bethune of (Williamstown) (Hengary, and during her long residence in Kingston iscurred to herself the steadist sistem and affection of all classes of its inhabitants, by shorn her premature decease is very generally and deeply lamented.—Kingston Chronicle.

On the 18th inst., at Queber, Mary Isahel, aged 29, the befored wife of W. S. Sewell, Esquire, Shertiff of that District.

On the 23d inst., at St. Catharine's, after a long and severe Illness, which she hore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. James Clarke.

On the 7th January, at West Lake, Hallowell, District of Prince Edward, at the age of 77, and for upwards of 60 years a resident in the same place, John Kinnon, Esq., the 4dest maghitants in the Gonney—for two successive Partiaments a Member of Assembly—and univarially respected. Mr. Stinson was originally from the former Province of New Hampshire, which teling a longship, he left at the age of 21 years. The funeral was numerously attended.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst., John Watkins Willard, infant son of Charles Willard, Esq.

Lettrans received during the week ending Friday, January 18th:

Bev. A. N. Bethune (2); Rev. G. Mackle; Rev. G. M. Armstrony;
J. White, Esq., P. M., add, suth, and rem. on account of Captain
Moorhouse: Mr. W. Rowsell, add, sub, and tem.; P. M. Picton;
Rev. H. Patton; Rev. E. Deuroche, add, subs.; Rev. J. Rekl; Rev.
J. B. Lindsay, [next week]; Rev. A. F. Aktkinson; Rev. R. D.
Cartwright; Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. F. J. Lundy; Col. Burwell, add,
sub. and rem.; Rev. J. Abbott, 212 10s.; Z.

To Consessondents.—The Church Temporalities Act will appear in due time, and the remarks of a Reverend friend respecting the Hubrics, &c. will not be lost sight of. C. Q. next week.