After dinner the health of her Majesty was received burst of enthusiasm which the spectators assure us it ters. Of this no loyal subject will venture to express any doubt. And upon the present occasion we can silence the disloyal, who would dare to give a different construction to this expression of popular feeling, by the simple statement of the fact which we have taken pains to authenticate, that at the festive meetings in the halls of the various companies, at none of which her Majesty's official servants were present, the distinction was much less strongly marked.

The Lord Chancellor had to sustain the first direct mark of disapprobation. It is one of the privileges of his Lordship's exalted office, that his health should be proposed individually, a privilege unattended in this instance, by any other advantage than that of being hissed alone. The Lord Chancellor is, we believe, an able and respectable man, whose greatest fault is that of keeping bad company. The guests at Guildhall intimated to the noble and learned Lord pretty distinctly how very bad they deem the association in which it is his Lordship's misfortune and disgrace to be found.

But the hisses which invaded the ear of the Lord Chancellor when his Lordship was presented individually to the notice of the Assembly, were nothing in comparison with the hisses and groans which, from every part of the spacious and crowded hall, assailed his miserable colleagues when they stood collectively before the assembly. Lord Melbourne was really an object of pity. For a full quarter of an hour he remained on his legs, before a syllable of what he had to say could be heard, during the whole of which period he had to "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm" of public indignation. The hisses and groans were mingled with cries of "John Frost!" "Who made John Frost a magistrate?" No intermission could be obtained until three imploring appeals to the company had been made by the Lord Mayor, who at length succeeded in obtaining a partial hearing for the Chief Minister of the Crown, not by referring to the merits of Lord Melbourne, or of his administration—the Lord Mayor was much too good a judge to refer to any such thing—not by referring to the dignity of his office, or to his high station and authority in the government, for any reference to these would plainly have made matters worse-not by saying a single syllable in favour of the government in any one of its departments (this would have been a desperate resource)—but by reminding his fellow citizens that they ought to moderate their expressions of contempt and detestation towards the ministers of the Crown from a feeling of respect to himself and the Sheriffs, whose guests they were. This was in some degree successful, and Lord Melbourne was heard to falter out something about "the Guildhall not being a proper place, nor the present a fit occasion, for political dis-How long, we stop to ask, have Lord Melbourne and his colleagues been of that opinion? They thought differently, if our memory does not deceive us, when their friend Sir John Key filled the civic chair.—

Another manifestation followed, more striking, perhaps, than any of those we have yet mentioned—a machair after that of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was "the good taste and true English feeling of the new Lord Mayor. The health of the Duke of Wellington, strange as it may seem, has not usually been given on similar occasions, unless when his Grace happened to be present, and was not included in the list prepared on this occasion they may approach, they can then only approach, to an idea of the Oriental Christian Speciator. idea of the fervency and unanimity of the acclamations the fervency and unanimity of the acceleration to the fervency and the ferven which burst forth from every part of the Assembly on the mention of his Grace's name. Until that moment, it was never, we believe, suspected by any body that the Duke of Wellington could gain anything by the effect of

The constitution and even character of this country must have suffered some unknown and mysterious change if it be possible that an administration can long survive after having deserved and undergone such a chastisement and humiliation as the citizens of London inflicted on

Saturday upon the present ministers of the crown. But we shall, perhaps, be told—for the ministerial party must say something in the hope, or with the pretence, of mitigating the disgrace that has befallen it that the assembly at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day was a Packed assembly, presenting no fair sample of the seninents of the British people. We shall state however, in anticipation of this subterfuge, in what manner the assembly was actually composed, challenging any of the friends of ministers in the City of London or elsewhere to contradict us if they can. The number of persons present was about 1100. The Lord Mayor has the right of issuing to his friends 80 cards of invitation. The two Sheriffs together have the right to issue the same number. Some few tickets in addition to this regulated number of 160 may accidentally be placed at the disposal of the above authorities, but the aggregate number of persons present on their several invitations was, we know, below 200. The remainder of the company consists for the greater part of the Aldermen and mmon Councilmen, with their ladies and the friends whom, to a certain regulated number, each member of the corporation is privileged to invite. When to these are added the officers of the corporation entitled to seats at the table, no very considerable number of places remain for other guests, and these are filled by the invitations from the committee, which are only sent to persons of eminent character and station. It must be obvious that to pack a meeting, the composition of which is thus to so great an extent determined by invariable rule, is an idea great an extent determined by invariable rule, in idea that could never enter into the mind of any body in the slightest degree acquainted with the subject. The meeting of necessity was composed of the same persons (or their successors in the same positions) who used formerly to applaud the members of the existing govern-

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS. diteness, and promised to submit the prospectus to her Majesty, charges may be preferred against them at the next Downpatrick and doubted not her approbation to so useful a society. The same deputation of her approbation to so useful a society. The same Seizure of Arms AT

tinguished guests, who alone remained in the reception- considered it as too restricted in its nature, and could not recombased upon the principles of the Established Church," in the first with the ordinary manifestations of loyal respect and affection; that of her Majesty the Queen Dowager with a swallow, although followed by "but such pupils as are of a different religious persuasion will be permitted to have free communication would be impossible to describe. This distinction in with their pastors, and to attend their respective places of worship." the reception of the two toasts respectively is of course His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the president of the college, to be ascribed principally to the unpopularity of Minis- has given £1000 towards the outfit, and other friends of the Institution have given liberal presents of books, models, &c. The council have taken Gordon-house, Kentish-town, a large man- Belfast." sion, with extensive grounds, to begin with, and purpose opening after the Christmas recess .- Cor. of Times.

> THE NEW JUDGE. - Sir R. Rolfe (late Solicitor General) took his seat yesterday morning as one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. His lordship was congratulated by the bar on his elevation to the bench. This appointment causes a vacancy in the representation of Falmouth.

Mr. Baron Maule (as we stated a few days since) is removed to the Common Pleas, as the successor of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan. His lordship was sworn in yesterday morning before the Lord Chancellor as one of the judges of this court.

It is said some difficulty has arisen relating to the office of Solicitor General. No appointment has, we believe, up to the present time been made.

THE NEW LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD .- It is now arranged that the Earl of Errol, the Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds, is to be the new Lord Steward of the Household .-The claims of the Earl of Surrey, who, it had been intended, should have received this appointment, have been thrown on one side for the best of all reasons for a weak and tottering administration to allege-viz., because even one vote, in the present state of parties in the House of Commons, is of too much importance to risk by causing a new election for West Sussex. How the Earl of Surrey will receive the intelligence of this non-appointment remains to be seen; but it is far from being problematical that his lordship will now retire from the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, not a little disappointed (if not incensed) at his prior claims to the stewardship having been so "diplomatically"

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE. - The Earl of Lucan has, it is stated, withdrawn his claims as a candidate for the representative peerage, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Kingston. The candidates now are Lords Muskery, Crofton, and Caledon-all Conservatives. On a comparison of returns of promises, two will retire, so that there will be no contest.

Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., has taken the seat of J. C. Bulteel, Esq., son-in-law of Earl Grey, Lyncham Park, near Plymouth.

The Duke of Wellington, since his appointment to the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has annually paid to the treasury, for the public service, the whole amount of the proceeds of the office .- Morning Herald.

ALDERMAN SCHOLEY .- This very worthy individual has left £10,000 to be applied to charitable purposes in his native parish, Sandall, near Wakefield. - Leeds Intelligencer.

The Marquis of Waterford, in addition to his already princely fortune, obtains £5000 per annum by the demise of his uncle the late Lord George Beresford.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 10 .- The fancy sale, at which all the elite of the town were present, produced above £2000 for the hospital. All the articles made by the Queen Dowager obtained very high prices, and the autographs of her Majesty were purchased freely for The citizens, however, convinced his Lordship that the a sovereign each Autographs of Conservative statesmen, parplace and occasion, if not best suited for political discussion, were fit enough for the expression of political feel-

HINDOO SUPERSTITION .- Should you think the following fact worth recording in your pages, you are at liberty to do so .uifestation which the ministerial report of the proceedings

It is one of the many evils of idolatry which have come to my studiously suppresses. The next toast given from the chair. Solapur, early in December last obtained permission to visit Tul-Duke of Wellington." For this we are indebted to the japur (where is a famous shrine of the goddess Bhówání). He went accompanied by a friend, equally with himself, of high caste, and a native of Hindustan. In the frenzy of their superstitious orgies, when the consideration was, what was most acceptable each could offer to the goddess, the soldier seized a knife, cut off his tongue close to the root, and cast it at the foot of the image. He by the committee. The Lord Mayor felt, however, fainted, and was removed by the Brahmans, who applied remedies what ought to be done, and did it. To describe the manher in which this toast was received, is far beyond our sufficiently to enable him to leave the scene of his folly. The and if it were possible, it would still be needless. regiment marched from Solapur before his case was well made Let our readers tax their imaginations to the utmost, and they readers tax their imaginations to the utmost, and known; and subsequent inquiries have been without success.—

> IRELAND. RIBBONISM. From the Dublin Evening Mail.

Further arrests of Ribbonmen have been made in Dublin, and the parties been committed for trial. But from certain obscure intimations of the Morning Register (which we copy), we should not be surprised if a device were in progress to saddle the guilt of this pretended conspiracy on those desperate Machiavellans, the

Orangemen ?-Nous verrons. COUNTY DUBLIN-ARREST OF RIBBONMEN. The neighbourhood of Lad-lane and Baggot-street was thrown into a state of great excitement on yesterday evening by the committal of eight men, who were apprehended the previous day, upon a charge of being connected with an illegal society, which is supposed to be a branch of the Ribbon system. The parties, after undergoing a private examination before a magistrate, who at. tended at the station-house for that purpose, were conveyed on cars to the Richmond Bridewell. It appeared, by an examination of some letters or papers that were found with them, that those persons designate themselves Welters or Widgeons; but what specific object they have in view did not appear from an examination of those documents. One thing, however, has been ascertained, that the Widgeons are of northern origin; and we have it upon undoubted authority that, some few months ago, a high-up Orangeman was on the point of being implicated in the manufacture of deluded wretches of this description, when, unfortunately, he became insane, and is now in a lunatic asylum. The p rsons who have been committed, we suppose for further examination, will, we hope be brought to trial; and we have not the slightest doubt that extraordinary disclosures will be made. The appresion and breaking up of the confederacy in Dublin is owing to the active exertions of the police, founded upon information given by honest, industrious men, whom these miscreants sought to contaminate. The following are the names of persons who have been arrested :- Hugh Mooney, labourer, Horseman's-row; Garrett Ferrall, carter, Montgomery-street; Laurence Stanley, lahourer; Richard McGrath, butcher, Moore-street; Michael Doyle, Sandwith-street, coal-porter; John McEvoy, labourer, Ball's bridge, employed in the sand-pits; John Seery, corn-porter, Baggot-street; John Madden, car-driver, Newpark .- Register.

MORE RIBBON ARRESTS. On Thursday night, by virtue of a warrant granted by E. A. ment. The change cannot be misunderstood. It is a ceeded with a party of police to the house of Francis M'Namara, distinct. distinct and intelligible omen of the speedy downfal of both charged as being connected with the Ribbon Society. He an administration that its warmest friends are converted both charged as being connected with the Ribbon Society. He succeeded in arresting both these individuals, whom he lodged in Bridewell.

A few days before the council of this new establishment printed magistrates in attendance being E. A. Douglas, John Boyd, D. C. An investigation into the charges took place yesterday, the their prospectus, a deputation waited on the Premier to request

Brady, and C. Maguire, Esqrs. The result we hear, is that M'NaBrady, and C. Maguire, Esqrs. The result we hear, is that M'Naher Majesty's name as patroness. He received them with politeness.

private information, Mr. A. M. Skinner, police magistrate, and mend it to her Majesty's patronage. The words, "this college is Mr. Lindsay, chief constable, proceeded to Donegal-quay, and seized a chest and a small barrel, which had been recently landed contain 11 double-barrelled guns, five single-barrelled pieces, one bayonet, 35 bullet-moulds, 12 powder-horns, and a large quantity of percussion-caps. These arms were packed up with a number of snuff-boxes. The officers already mentioned immediately removed their seizure to the police office. The packages were directed to Mr. M'Kinney, hardware merchant, Rosemary-street

THE REGISTRIES. From the Londonderry Standard.

Out of a mass of matter from the Dublin and provincial papers, relative to the general registry for eight years commencing in October, 1839, and which it would be impossible to give in its original shape, we make the following abstract. It will be pereived that several important constituencies, formerly completely in the hands of the Radicals, are now ready to return Conservative members. To wit, Armagh borough, Dublin county, Carlow borough, Sligo borough, Queen's county, and Waterford city. The Liberal party are in a state of indescribable consternation at these pregnant signs of reaction, while the enormous majorities for the Conservatives in Armagh, Cavan, and Carlow counties, are convincing proofs of the futility of extirpating Protestant spirit from the soil which is blessed by a Protestant and resident aristocracy. We should add, that in very many places a new Protestant constituency has been registered, and nowhere that we know of has there appeared a new Liberal constituency worth talk-

7 0	of:—			
	Armagh borough, Conservative majority,	-	6	
	Armagh county (already) do. do		- 222	
	Belfast, do. do	-	57	
	Dublin city, do. do		- 51	
	Dublin county, do. do		39	1
	Bandon borough, do. do		- 40	
	Cavan county, do. do.	-	227	
	Newry borough, do. do	-	41	
	Sligo county, do. do		71	
	Portarlington, do. do.		18	,
	Carlow borough, do. do	-	7	-
	Carlow county, do, do.	-	168	,
	Sligo borough, do. do		- 5	,
	Waterford city, do. do	-	7	1
	Queen's county, do. do		69	
	Cork county, Radical majority -	S ologia	6	1
	Longford county, do. do.	-	54	
	Clonmel borough, do. do	-	57	
	Waterford county, do. do		89	
	Kerry county, do. do.		80)
	Drogheda borough, do. do	-		,
	Limerick county, do. do	-	65	5
	TOWNER			

MONAGHAN.

GLORIOUS CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY. From the Newry Telegraph. Castleblayney Court-House, 28th Oct. 1839.

Dear Sir,-As our registry closed here this evening for the pre sent sessions, I take leave to give you underneath as accurate a statement as possible of the result of the present registry, for county Monaghan :--

F	rought up.	Rejected.	Registered.						
Conservatives,	. 48 .	3		45					
Radicals,				67					
Radical maj	ority, .			-22					
ST. SHI BERGLAND	MONAGH	AN.		400-15					
Conservatives,	. 61 .	8		53					
Radicals,				92					
Radical ma			***	-39					
CASTLEBLAYNEY.									
Conservatives,	. 193	5	***	183					
Radicals,			***	22					
Conservativ	re majority,		.,.	166					
RESULT OF THE REGISTRY FOR THE COUNTY.									
Conservatives,	. 302	16		286					
Radicals,	. 219	38		181					
Leaving a clear Conservative majority of -105!									
Mr. Butt was counsel	, and Mr. C	Gibson agent,	for the	Conser-					

UNITED STATES.

vatives, and both acted nobly

In the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 9th inst. it stated that the numerous tenantry of Mr. Van Ransaleer, the Patroon, at Albany, have refused any longer to pay their rents, and it? might there not again occur the same action by the French? had concerted an armed resistance to the posse comitatus of the Sheriff, which were preparing to enforce the laws. A thousand men were said to be embodied, and a bloody collision was antici-

The same paper, however, of the 12th inst. has the following in

"THE MANOR WARS are probably ended, and our citizen soldiers may stack their arms, and prepare to go into winter quarters. The temperate, though firm and decided language of the dovernor's proclamation, is believed to have exercised a happy influence, and every apprehension of a bloody collision seems to have subsided at Albany yesterday."

THE CONGRESS.

the choice of a Speaker for the House of Representatives. From the following correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser, the difficulty does not appear as yet to have been settled:

"Washington, Dec. 10. "Washington, Dec. 10.

"The assembly of Representatives adjourned—or more appropriately, broke up their meeting—at three o'clock this afternoon, after as disorderly and uproarious a sitting as ever disgraced the annals of Congress. Fear not that any riot or violence has marked these procedings. That at least we may be thankful for; but they were conducted with such a boyish disregard for anything like order and decorum, and with such an irregular exercise of the ongue, as are to be seen only on the dismissal of a school. * It is impossible to say how and when this question will result.— It assumes a new shape every day without coming any nearer to

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES. Speech of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan in the Legislative Council, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1839.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said, that in fulfilment of the pledge he had given yesterday, he rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, in opening the consideration of this vital easure, a measure of the greatest importance, that could, in the present posture of affairs, be discussed in that house, he trusted he might receive the indulgence of honourable members. He guished by their knowledge of the affairs of this Frovince, and who, though when the subject of separation of Upper from Lower Canada had formerly been agitated, had deprecated their division, he now confidently anticipated would give him their support on this occasion, when the re-union of the Provinces was proposed. the would ask honourable gentlemen, was it reasonable that the assent of Lower Canada, indifferent to all improvement, should assets to be required in carrying out the enterprising course adopted in Up-per Canada? Was it fit that our communication with the sea, dopt? He was prepared to show from the commencement, no rood could possibly have resulted from a continuance of the union but on the contrary, numberless mischiefs would have been the poverty and its ruinous consequences—who, he said, could say, how long such a state of things would continue? It might perconsequence—had the provinces remained united, the tide of emigration, which had enriched this Province, would, from the baneful influence exercised by French Canadian prejudices, never deputation waited again on his lordship for his answer, when he in the Northern Whig:—"On Wednesday, in consequence of a stead of being a British, we might have been a French Colony,

legislation have been carried on to any useful purpose amidst a epresentation of divided feeling. He saw their objections then, and he continues to see them now-and when the question of an union had been introduced into the Assembly, for the purpose of learning the opinions of the people, it had equally been rejected by the French, from the apprehension that they would not be protected in the enjoyment of their laws, their language, and their long cherished national prejudices, and by the English, from the fear of mixing their interests with what they professed to consider a foreign people,—the security of peace and good order, in Lower Canada, would, he thought, have justified the British Government in taking strong steps to secure these advantages and it was only from deference to the people there through their epresentatives, that the Imperial Parliament refrained; but it must be evident to honourable gentlemen that circumstances had proceeded too far to allow any longer feelings of deference to a people who showed themselves wholly insensible to it, to interrupt the settlement of Lower Canadian difficulties. He would ask honourable gentlemen to look at the proceedings of the last session of the Lower Canada Assembly, and what would they see? that the successful results of our enterprise and our improvements -that the termination of our water communication ocean-and the income from our public works, in the faith of ocean—and the income from our public works, in the animal which our public debt had been contracted—all waited, as it were, the action of the Lower Canada Parliament—"thus far shall thou go and no farther," did they say to the people of this Property and what was the natural consequence? Our enterprise vince; and what was the natural consequence? Our enterprise was defeated—the countless throng of emigration was checked, and the superior natural advantages we enjoyed wholly destroyed He was of opinion that, had the question of the union of the provinces been then recommended in the manner in which it was now done, there would not have been raised a successful opposition. Her Majesty's Government had not then decided that the re-union of the provinces was the only measure of relief that could be extended—and had the members, of that house, in their consideration of the question, thought it more safe and protec-tive of the interests of Upper Canada, to recommend that the City of Montreal should become a City of Upper Canada. In preference to a union with Lower Canada, had they said, give us Montreal, that the revenue to be derived from our imports and exports may be collected and managed in our own territory. What reply, he would ask, might reasonably be given? Why, the privileges, guaranteed to the French by the constitution, existed in Montreal, and that it would be unjust to take away from Lower Canada the wealth of a City which French Canadians had mainly created-it might be urged that England could have neglected these considerations, and have wrested from their limits the territory which they refused to surrender-but, he confessed, such arguments had no weight with him; he could see the justice of insisting that the improvements in Upper Canada should not be impeded from without, but could not understand why the key to the strength of Lower Canada should be taken away, while under the protection of Great Britain. To attempt such a course was what no statesman could recommend it was what no British statesman could justify. He was of opinion then that the interests of this province can be secured by no other means but a union—that we should hopelessly seek any other remedy-we had no other course open to us-we could not ose for ourselves-we had only to adopt the remedy placed in our hands, or to reject it. He would direct the attention of honourable gentlemen to the financial difficulties which embarrassed the onward course of the Province—the public debt of Upper Canada was considerable, and in the present condition of her revenue no new works could be commenced, and those already in progress could not be continued; already was the public credit deeply pledged and he would ask honourable gentlemen how are we to maintain our credit. That house had no power to tax the people to meet the pressing wants of the country, and was it likely the people would consent to be taxed to the amount required, even by their representatives-it was evident to him, therefore, that the only means of discharging our obligations, of faithfully satisfying the public creditor, was by uniting Upper to Lower Canada whose surplus revenue alone could enable us to redeem our obligations. He would press on the notice of honourable gentlemen the views of the home government, as contained in His Excellency's Message, and the prominent point of consideration is the anomalous condition in which a province, dependent on the British Empire, was at this time placed—the time was not long, since Lower Canada enjoyed the same constitution as our own, and would, like us, have prospered in her condition, had not her advantages been abused, and had not her population incited to rebellion, left the home government no alternative but to dis-franchise them—and no British statesman but would look with-abhorrence on a British Colony, with a constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, long continuing with that constitu-tion suspended and inoperative. It is quite true that we may think that their own guilt has produced this punishment, and honourable gentlemen might think it was merited—but he would honourable gentlemen might think it was merited—but he would ask honourable gentlemen could they get the people of England to think with them—could they obtain the sympathies of the people of England in our favor at the expense of our brethren in Lower Canada? He thought not—and without their sympathies we could not exist—it is the money of the British nation which must assist us—it is British arms that we look to for defendings and the look to for defendings and the look to for defendings and the look to for defendings. fending us, and it is by the public opinion of the British Empire that our destiny must be determined—the Government of Britain cannot much longer continue the suspension of the constitution to such a measure—but, he would ask, would it be safe to restore Even my Lord Durham discountenanced the idea, all thinking men condemn it as impracticable—but honourable gentlemen must be well aware, that the home government would not, any longer, keep Lower Canada in its present state. The British population in Lower Canada have complained, and their voice would be heard, that it was an extreme hardship, that, for the treason of others, they should not be governed by the same laws as protected their forefathers, and, in the confidence of the full njoyment of which they had settled in the country-the union now, would be supported by these persons—and honourable gentlemen, perhaps, expected to hear that French prejudices were opposed to it, but they would be told differently—"a change had come o'er the spirit of their dream ;" and he was informed, indubitable authority, that the intelligence of Lower Canada was essage; that our debts should be paid from their chest, and that A difficulty arose at the commencement of their Session about an equal number of representatives should be returned from either an equal number of representatives should be retained into the throne, into consideration, the minds of hon gentlemen would be much relieved by the burden of responsibility resting with the Home Government, and which, he was happy to say, Her Majesty's Ministers were quite willing to bear: so that if this measure, instead of operating with a sanative benefit to the injuries of British rights in Lower Canada, should be found rather to irritate than allay, but which he for one did not anticipate. If danger threat-ened the loyal British portion of the inhabitants of the United Province—if evil should result from what was expected to produce good, to whom should we turn in the difficulty?-to the Home Government! who have so strongly brought the question before us; and to their protection should we look for aid and encouragement, and on them should we call to avert the calamities consequent upon their own measures .- He said that there only wanted a correct knowledge of the resources and natural advantages of Upper Canada, to give it in England a commensurate importance; and our territory, with a population of 400,000, would, by a manifestation of British determination, be defended against a hostile frontier occupied by nearly a million. The im portance of our commerce, our shipping and our harbors, when once correctly known, would be properly estimated, and no longer would the political economist argue that as the value of the trade to England was but a million, and the expense of maintaining us two millions of pounds!—and that therefore it would be better to cut us off and merely continue the benefit to England of our trade, like the commercial connection with the United States—these opinions, honourable gentlemen would say, were not the opinions entertained by Government; but they had, it was well was gratified in seeing around him so many gentlemen, distin-guished by their knowledge of the affairs of this Province, and had been advanced within the walls of the Imperial Parliament. How, he said, could we show such persons our attachment to British supremacy, and prevent our connexion becoming one of more comparative profit if we reject the only plan which we are told can be proposed to assist us in our difficulties? and how, he would ask honourable gentlemen, could this province expect British treasure to be expended, and British blood shed for our defence, if we oppose the settlement of this question? per Canada? Was it fit that our communication with the sea, on which the commercial prosperity of our people depended, was only to be obtained by the consent and co-operation of the Lower Canadian Legislature. He might be told, perhaps, that the British Empire could have interfered and insisted that a stop should not be put, for Lower Canada, to the ultimate success of the public improvements in the sister Province—and the British Parliament might have made our path from Ontario to the Ocean uninterrupted—but, he would ask, was that a course to be desired. liament might have made our path from Ontario to the Ocean uninterrupted—but, he would ask, was that a course to be desired, was it a proceeding that a British Ministry, anxious to promote harmony with the people of a British Province, could possibly adopt? He was prepared to show from the commencement, no might not occur at present, it was true—but when packet after

absence of that loyal and brave population, which now presents a

broad point of defence against our enemies, was that length of territory which, with a small breadth, reached from the one ex-

in the same unfortunate situation in which Lower Canada is now awaited this commercial mart of the Western emporium-but he placed, deprived of our constitution, and the ban of the Empire upon us. Had that union continued, how, he would ask, in the would ask, when were these brilliant expectations to be realized? -He would ask were they to be expected sooner if a union did not take place?—he must confess that some few clouds dimmed his lively hopes in the future—the country must be defended—England was our only defence—he could see no other—and if difficulremity of the province to the other to be defended; how could tection; and though perhaps discouraged we shall not be dismayed. He was of opinion that if this anion was carried into successful operation it would be to all a real blessing-we should see prosperity, so long on the verge of departure, settling among us—we should feel the glad influence of British confidence being restored; and honourable members of that house would have the heartfelt satisfaction of feeling that the merits of this happy result was attendant on their deliberations. He would, he said, before reading the resolutions which he held in his hand make a few remarks in allusion to a former debate—it had been suggested to wait the ac-tion of the House of Assembly on the subject—he thought otherwise-he had enquired and had learnt that, when the Crown wished to ascertain the sense of the Commons on a message first—the communication was transmitted there first—and when an pinion had been had, it was sent to the Council-but in this instance it was desirable that an independent opinion should be ex-Assembly, as no bill was required. He said, in his judgment at that could be given was an expression of opinion—for as the Legislative Council existed by the Constitution it would be exceeding its legal bounds to prescribe the terms on which that constitution was to be altered— the superior power could alone interfere on that point. In the House of Assembly all that could be done was to ask if in the name of the people they consented to the measure of the union as proposed by the Government—no member, he said, had power to arbitrate on the terms of it the Imperial Parliament was the only competent authority to settle the details—for his part, he said, he had never expected to have terms so favourable proposed -He thought the paternal care of the British Government complied by them-and he would ask hon. Gentlemen why, if Lower Canada is ready to discharge our debts, should we refuse to accept it—let hon. Gentlemen consider what then would be our prospects—our load of debt removed—our revenue thence increased threefold, the taxation of the whole community applied to the general local interests of the United Country—then indeed might we expect to see these great Provinces, each weak by itself but flourishing in union, advancing in civilized improvement, and in the continued insurance of British connexion, realizing the brilliant expectations of her destiny. He said that on the question of representation he should not enlarge: but he could not refrain from observing that although Upper Canada possessed a loss numerous population she would enjoy an equal representation with Lower Canada—and this was intended to secure in the Union the preference of British interest. He was of opinion that the assent of hon. gentlemen would be readily given to a permanent civil list, as he was satisfied they would agree that it was necessary for the Judges to be independent—and for the continuance of the government in event of a factious opposition. He had much pleasure, he said, in concluding his observations by informing hongentlemen that some of the details of the Bill laid before Parliament in England had been abandoned as impracticable—the clause relating to division of Districts was one which had been cancelled —because its operation would have affected the independence of that hon. holy, for if carried out, hon. gentlemen would be re-duced to the condition of not being able to vote independent of the Assembly, and could not afford that protection against the popular branch which the principles of the British Constitution required, and which, through the three estates, fler Majesty's goernment was determined to retain unimpaired and uninju The hon, gentleman read the resolutions as follows, remarking

that the Governor-Gen. would afford any information to hon. gen-

tlemen who might require it.
"Resolved 1—That the events which have lately marked the history of Lower Canada—the consequent necessity for a suspension of her constitution, and the inadequacy of the powers of government existing there, for the enactment of permanent laws, such as are required for the benefit of the people, present a state of public affairs in the sister Province, deeply to be deplored by this house, as well from a disinterested anxiety for the welfare of a people so nearly connected with Upper Canada, as in consideration of the injurious consequences resulting to this community from a continuance of the unsettled political condition of the L

Resolved 2-That the present derangement of the finances of Upper Canada—the total suspension of her public improvements the paralyzed condition of private enterprise—the cessation of immigration, and the apparent impossibility of the removal of these evils, without the united efforts of both the Canadian provinces make the adoption of some great measures necessary, which will restore prosperity to the Canadas, and renew confidence at home and abroad in the stability of their political institutions.

Resolved 3-That considering the hopelessness arising from past experience, and from a view of the political condition of Lower Canada, of ever realizing, in separate Legislatures, the unity of feeling or action in measures affecting equally the interests of both provinces, on which the prosperity or safety of either may essen-tially depend, a re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has, in the opinion of this house, become indispensable for the restoration of good government within the Colonies, and for the preservation of their institutions in connection with

Resolved 4-That for these urgent reasons, the assent of this House be expressed to the enactment of the important measure of the re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, reson mended by her Majesty to both houses of Parliament, and to the Houses of the provincial Legislature by his Excellency the Govergiven on the following terms:

First,-That there be an equal representation of each province

First,—That there be an equal representation of each province in the United Legislature.

Secondly,—That a sufficient permanent Civil List be granted to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to render the Judicial Bench independent alike of Executive power and popular influence, and to carry on the indispensable services of government.

Thirdly,—That the public debt of this province contracted for public works of a general nature, shall, after the union, be charged

on the joint revenue of the United Province. Resolved 5 .- That in yielding this ready concurrence to the measure of the re-union of the Provinces, strongly recommended by her Majesty, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada rely upon the wisdom and justice of their most gracious Sovereign, and of Her Majesty's Parliament, for devising the details of the plan of re-union, and for the establishment of such a system of government in the United Province, as will tend to the development of its natural resources, and enable it, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to pursue steadily, and free from the distractions by which the country has lately been divided, the course of prosperity and happiness, which the best interests of the people of Canada, and of the empire, alike require should be no longer impeded.

His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, for the Newcastle District School, that Mr. Robert Hudspeth, be appointed Master thereof, from and after the 31st instant; in the place of Mr. Walter C. Crofton, who has resigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We observe that some of the papers state that the stationing of the 11th Regt. at Lake Temisquata is in consequence of rumors of a hostile nature from the Maine Boundary. Of these rumors, we have not received any account, further than the threats used some time ago, which we mentioned last week. As we said before, we consider the disposition of the troops a very judicious one. The 11th at Temisquata; the 36th and 69th along the river, could very soon concentrate themselves any where on the disputed territory, should such a movement be necessary .- Woodstock (N. B.) Times, Nov. 30.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Wm. Graveley Esq. of Cobourg, Merchant, to Margaret Christians, fourth daughter of the Hon. Capt. Boswell, R. N. of Beech Grove.

Farm, near Cobourg.
On the 28th of November last, by the Rev. Mr. Hallam, Johan Brinkerhoff Esq. of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, to Septima S., daughter of William Penton Esq. of Port Hope, U. C.

At Sandwich, on the 20th ult., Alfred Kinsey Dewson, Esq. M. D. Surgeon 2nd Battalion Incorporated Militia, to Emily Man

tilda, third daughter of Francois Baby, Esq. At Port Hope, on the 2nd December, John Alexander Lane, infant son of Mr. John Hatton Juu., aged 3 months and

6 days.

In Montreal, on the 11th instant, Catherine Sophia, infants daughter of Mr. Donald Murray, aged 15 months.

At Morton Lodge, St. Foy Road, Quebec, on the 4th instant, after a very protracted illness, Augustus Freer, fourth son of T. A. Stayner, Esq. Deputy Post Master General, aged 3 years and 5

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 20th :-

Rev. R. Rolph, rem; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, add. subs. and rem; "Amicus" (2); Rev. R. V. Rogers; H. Rowsell, Esq., package; Rev. H. Scadding; J. H. Hagarty, Esq.; Rev. L. Doolittle, add. subs. and rem.; H. Ruttan, Esq.; A. Davidson, Esq., rem.; McCall Esq. add. sub.; J. O. Bourchier Esq. rem.;

DEO-DUCE in our next.