REFUSAL OF MEHEMET ALT. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The Moniteur Parisien of Sunday night contains the fol-

"The news received from Alexandria by the government states that the Viceroy of Egypt has answered by a refusal the notifica-tions which Rifast Bey was charged to make him. He declared that he would repel force by force; but that he would rest on the defensive, and not commit any act of aggression."

This announcement can cause no surprise. The Pacha had obviously made up his mind long since, and the kind of support given to him by the French ministry must have encouraged him to adhere to his first resolution. The fate of the barbarian is, therefore, decided—he will encounter the destiny of all barbarians who miscalculate their power and resources. He will fall like Hussein Pacha. We this prediction without in the least pretending to foresee the immediate direction in which the process of ruin may advance; we look only to the end, and the end we know to be the destruction of Mehemet Ali—not merely his expulsion from Syria, but his utter destruction. The issue which Mehemet has challenged is a trial of strength between his "basest of kingdoms" on the one side, and the whole civilised world, reinforced by the half-civilised empire of his former Sovereign on the other. We say the whole civilised world; for though France seems now to stand aloof, she cannot long do so. Her people will not permanently consent to the monstrous degradation of the Egyptian alliance; and if such a thing were possible, and that France should succeed in protecting the Pacha for a time from the other European powers, she would protect him only to absorb his ninions into her own empire. This, however, is not probable. We trust to the intelligence and justice of the French people, to see that her ministers have placed her in a false position, in separating her from the other Powers of Europe. In any case, however, Mehemet Ali has signed his own death warrant, and sealed the fate of Egypt.

#### EMIGRATION.

From Mr. W. S. O'Brien's Speech before the House of Commons, Tuesday, 2d June, 1840.

In bringing forward the motion of which I have given notice, I feel that I can advance no claim to the attention of the House, founded upon my own ability to do adequate justice to the subject which I have undertaken to submit for its consideration, but I confidently ask for that attention, on account of the intrinsic importance of the subject itself. wants, indeed, the stimulating excitement which belongs to party questions, and which never fails to produce a full attendance of Members in this House; but there surely canassembly of an empire possessing such vast colonial dominions as belong to Great Britain, any question more worthy to engage its most anxious consideration than the inquiry whether, by a well-regulated system of colonisation, it may not be in our power at once to relieve the necessities of the population of the mother country and, at the same time, to population of the mother country, and, at the same time, to extend the resources and promote the aggrandisement of our colonial empire. Every motive which can influence the human mind to honourable endeavour impels us to entertain this question with earnest solicitude. There is no more this question with earnest solicitude. There is no more legitimate kind of national pride than that which exults in lewing our country as the parent of many nations, whose future greatness is destined, hereafter, to bear witness to the wisdom and the energy of the people who founded them. And, whether we consult the impulses of humanity or the dictates of self-interest, we cannot better occupy our time than in considering whether colonisation does not afford us the means of succouring the distressed, and giving bread to the hungry, by an application of the national resources which promises to ourselves a constantly accumulating

I shall not, upon this occasion, allow myself, however

inviting be the theme, to dwell at large upon those general advantages of colonisation which obviously present themselves to every reflecting mind. It needs no argument, on my part, to prove that, to a country whose prosperity depends mainly upon commerce, and the motto of whose trading interests is "ships—colonies—commerce," colonisation offers the surest means of securing that prosperity; that, in planting colonies, we employ our shipping, open markets for the produce of our industry, in which we are met by no jealous rivalry, by no exclusive tariffs,—and are enabled to bring back, from every quarter of the globe, the productions which belong to each peculiar clime. It is sufficient to adduce one fact alone, in illustration of the benefits which result to commerce from colonisation. In 1838, the whole amount of our exports to the great empire of Russia, peopled by a population of between fifty and sixty millions of souls, was only £1,663,243, whilst, in the same year, the exports of the United Kingdom to our Australian settlements, containing a population not exceeding 150,000 persons, amounted in value to £1,336,662. Viewing this subject in reference to another consideration of the utmost importance to the well-being of society, it is necessary for me to do no more than simply to advert to the obvious reflection,—that, inasmuch as popular discontents have, at all times, and among originated, for the most part, in the physical privations of the mass of the population; in so far as we are enabled, by colonisation, to diminish and mitigate those privations, to such an extent do we obtain a new guarantee for the preservation of peace and order in the community. not, however, refuse myself the satisfaction of contrasting the policy which we, the friends of colonisation, advo-cate, with that which has too often found acceptance among It is an undoubted fact, attested by history, that statesmen have frequently plunged nations into war solely for the purpose of engaging, in external strife, the active and restless spirits which are to be found in every Population, under the fear that, if not thus employed, their energy would be exercised in exciting intestine commotions. We, on the contrary, tell you, that these very men, superadounding in ardour and energy, become the most hardy adventurers in all colonial enterprise, and, instead of en couraging them to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures, we bid them go forth to subdue the forest and the wilderness, and to render the gifts of nature tributary to the use of man. I would invite you, also, contrast our doctrines with the anti-population mania which, for several years, usurped possession of the public mind in this country;—that philosophical dogma which has sought to annul the mandate of Heaven,—"Be fruitful and multiply,"—given to the early fathers of mankind. We do not ask whether, as a matter of abstract theory, the position laid down by Mr. Malthus and his followers be true,—"that, whilst population increases in a geometrical ratio, the means of subsistence increase only in an arithmetical ratio,"-but we say, that whilst the unpeopled territories which acknow-ledge the sway of Great Britain are capable of sustaining twenty-fold the population of the United Kingdom, it is unnecessary to forbid marriage to the young, and, by a cold and often profligate prudence, to defeat the benign intentions

Passing from these general observations, I now proceed to the proof of the first position which I have undertaken to establish; namely,—"That, in Great Britain and Ireland, the working classes are frequently exposed to extreme privation, from inability to procure employment." with respect to England, I am disposed rather to leave it to English Members to state their views with respect to the effect produced upon the condition of the working classes by an excessive supply of labour, as compared with the demand for it, than to dwell upon this part of the case myself, with a view to prove the existence of a redundancy of population in England. My own impression is, that it cannot, with propriety, be said that there is, in England, any very considerable or universal excess of population surpassing the means of employment; but that such excess should rather be characterised as partial, local, and temporary.— As an instance of undeniable surplus of labour, in par employments, I need only refer to the case of the hand-loom weavers, whose destitution has so often attracted the notice and the sympathy of this house. As an example of low wages, occasioned by a redundancy of the labouring population in particular districts, I would remind the house of the statements which have been repeatedly made, with respect to the remuneration of labour in the counties of Wiltshire and Devonshire, the members for which counties have been compelled to acknowledge that, in many instances, the labourer does not receive more than six or seven shillings a-week as his hire. Of the sufferings occasioned to the working classes in England by occasional want of employment during particular seasons, the manufacturing districts of England afford too frequent illustration; and it is only necessary to mention the towns of Nottingham, Manchester, Bolton, and others, to recall to memory the complaints which we have heard, within a very recent period, respecting the privations of the manufacturing population of England. The simplest mode, however, of ewing this question, in regard to England, is, perhaps, to look at the amount expended on the relief of the poor; and when we find that, even after all the reductions which have been effected under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the poor rate amounted, in 1838, in England and Wales, to not less than £4,406,907, we are compelled to conclude that the privations of the working classes must

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as a considerable proportion of this amount was expended ult. The treaty of the four allied powers was pubeen applied to assist the persons so relieved to emigrate, without imposing upon the community any burden beyond that which it has actually sustained in maintaining them in a state of idleness at home. As, however, I wish to avoid the appearance of exaggerating the distresses of the poor, in order to make out a case in favour of emigration, I am contented to rest my argument, with regard to England, upon the simple proposition,—that the labouring classes will not voluntarily abandon their homes, unless, by doing so, they can materially improve their condition; and if, by emigra-tion, they can escape the penury which creates the desire to leave their country, and can obtain comfort and indepen-

dence in the colonies, we are bound comfort and independence in the colonies, we are bound, by every consideration of humanity, to enable them so to improve their condition. With respect to Scotland, and particularly with respect to the Highland districts, there is, unhappily, no ground for, in any degree, qualifying the statement that the population of these districts greatly exceeds the number of the colonies. those districts greatly exceeds the number for whom profit-able occupation can be provided. In 1837, the inhabitants of the Western Highlands appear to have been reduced almost to the extremities of famine, from which they were relieved only by the charitable interference of external aid; and from all the most recent accounts which have been brought under my notice, I am induced to believe that they are now exposed to a recurrence of the same calamity. So strong, indeed, are the apprehensions entertained upon this subject, both by the landed proprietors and by the populaion at large, that there have been several recent meetings for the purpose of urging the government to promote an extensive system of emigration from the Highlands, as the only resource which can save them from the most appalling destitution. Several petitions of a similar character have also been addressed to this House, from one of which I shall quote a short extract, as descriptive of the present condition of the Highlands, and of the feelings by which that condition is accompanied, in reference to the question of emigra-tion. It proceeds from the town of Portree, in the island of Skye, was presented in April of the present year, and bears

"That the appalling state of want to which many thousands of the inhabitants of the Highlands and islands of Scotland were reduced in the year 1837, and the misery that has existed in some of the Highland districts since that period, now loudly demand the adoption of an extensive and systematic plan of emigration, as the only means of preventing a recurrence, year after year, of the same degree of frightful distress and suffering."

As it is unnecessary for me to accumulate further evidence upon a point which cannot be disputed, I now turn to Ireland, and am compelled to undertake the painful duty of

presenting to the house a picture of the condition of the labouring classes in my own country.

Here, at least, it is impossible to exaggerate. Ireland is, in truth, the country which is chiefly interested in your determination to-night. Now, in asking the representatives of Great Britain to apply their best endeavour to relieve, by emigration, the superabundant and destitute population of Ireland, I will not appeal to those feelings of humanity which induce the English people to seek out objects, in every quarter of the globe, to which they may direct their benevolent exertions for the improvement of mankind; nor will I claim any thing from that sense of justice which ought to remind you that almost all the evils under which Ireland still suffers have been, either remotely or immediately, occasioned by English misgovernment, but I apply myself to the more ignoble motive of self-interest, and suggest the obvious reflection, that unless the condition of the labouring classes in Ireland be elevated to that standard of comfort which is the right of every human being, it will follow, as an unavoidable consequence, that the working population of England must be reduced to the same level of misery and indigence as theirs. It is contrary to every law which regulates the social system to suppose that, in two countries so closely united, there can permanently exist two separate scales by which English and Irish labour shall be

ifferently remunerated.

Evidence respecting the destitution of the working classes in Ireland is scarcely needed. It is to be found in every authentic document which describes the condition of that country. Three years have scarcely elapsed since a parliamentary Commission of Inquiry reported to this house that it might be computed that about 2,385,000 persons, connected with the labouring population, are in distress for thirty weeks in the year, from the want of employment. In the same report, the Commissioners of Poor Inquiry estimate that, in England, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers create agricultural produce to the value of £150,000,000 per annum, whilst, in Ireland, 1,131,710 produce to the value of only £36,000,000. They also calculate that, as the cultionly 2.50,000,000. They also calculate that, as the cultivated land in England may be estimated at 34,250,000 acres, whilst the cultivated land of Ireland is 14,600,000 acres, there are five labourers in Ireland for every two labourers in England engaged in the cultivation of any given quantity of land. If, therefore, there were the same proportion of labourers to land in Ireland as in England, then about 450,000 labourers would be required for its cultiva-tion, whereas, in 1831, there were 1,131,715. These results are so startling, that, I own, I view them with some distrust. But the rate of wages affords an infallible test by which we may measure the redundancy of the population, as compared with the means of employment. Now, I state, with confice, to the house, as well from my own personal observation as from innumerable sources which cannot be questioned, that the average wages of the Irish labourer, throughout the greater part of that kingdom, do not amount, throughout the year, to 3s. per week,—I ought, perhaps, rather to say, to 2s. 6d. My assertion cannot be contested, when I state that the industrious labourer, often as estimable in all the moral relations of life as any of his superiors, is frequently compelled to live, with his family, upon a diet of potatoes, without milk, unprovided with such clothing as decency requires, and sheltered in a hovel wholly unfit for the residence of man. If the crop of potatoes which he has If the crop of potatoes which he has sown upon his morsel of conacre ground should fail in any degree, he is reduced to that absolute extremity of want which may be properly designated as starvation. I may state, also, that the unmarried farm servant, whose situation ought to present the most favourable condition of the labourer, living in a farmer's family, receives only one guinea a-quarter, besides his board and lodging. Out of this pittance, he has to provide his clothing. Let me remark, here, that this is about one-seventh of the wages which the here, that this is about one-seventh of the wages which the same individual would receive, with superior accommodation and maintenance, as a farm servant, in Canada. We know, also, that, of late years, a very extensive system of ejectment has prevailed in Ireland,—not for the purpose of securing the payment of rent, which is, of course, an incident securing to the maintenance of the right of preparty but essential to the maintenance of the right of property, but— in order to effect the consolidation of farms, for the general improvement of the estates. In the great majority of cases, I fear that such ejectment has been wholly unaccompanied by any concurrent provision for the ejected cottier. Nothin can be conceived more truly deplorable than the condition of a person so ejected. From having been the occupier of a few acres of land, for which he has often paid his rent vith the utmost punctuality, he now becomes a forlorn outcast, unable even to procure employment, still less to regain the occupation of land. Is it surprising that a population in such a state should occasionally be tempted to commit acts of violence? What sympathy can they feel with the posof violence? What sympathy can they red with the possessors of property? What, to them, are the advantages of law and order? Accordingly, we find that they are too often stimulated to do wrong by despair. Hence we hear of land being turned up, in order to induce the farmers to let out a larger quantity of conacre for the growth of provision for the labourer; and we find that an extensive ejectment rarely takes place without the accompaniment of outrage.— Let it not be supposed that I plead any excuse in this, or justification, for acts of violence; but whilst I cannot withhold my admiration from the patient resignation which renders crime and outrage the exception in Ireland, and restrains the Irish poor, under unparalleled privations, within the limits of the law, I feel bound to assign the true

### ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. 7 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

cause to which occasional disturbances may be traced.

On the morning of Saturday October 3rd, a little before seven o'clock, the steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Boston after a passage of 13 days and 14 hours. She met with some detention at Halifax and near Boston from a dense fog. She brings intelligence from London to the evening of the 18th, and from Liverpool to the 19th ult. On the 11th September Prince Albert was sworn in as a member of the privy council. Orders had been issued by the French government for the completion of the Parisian fortifications; these precautionary steps, however, were probably taken for the purpose of guarding against the attacks of internal enemies, rather than any anticipated aggressions of external foes. The have been, in the aggregate, of fearful extent; since it has been found necessary to raise, by compulsory taxation, so large a sum for their relief. I may here also observe, that, case of Madame Laffarge remained still undecided.

in the relief of the able-bodied poor, whatever portion was so employed may be regarded as a fund which might have the 14th. The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following items of intelligence respecting the affairs of Egypt:

The following circular was addressed by order of the Pacha, on the 18th of August, to the foreign consuls at Alexandria. It manifests no disposition, on the part of Mehemet Ali, to let go

hold on Syria.
"I have the honor to inform you, by order of his Highness the "I have the honor to inform you, by order of his Higaness the Viceroy, my master, that the insurrection of the Libanus has been appeased, and that, having acquired the certitude that it was excited by the intrigues of some foreigners, and being desirous of preventing the renewal of similar disorders, his intention is to expect the head of the control of the contro preventing the relations of samual disorders, his intention is of ercise the greatest surveillance on all the coast of Syria. He has, therefore, resolved on ordering that the quarantines, which had therefore, resolved on ordering that the quarantines, which has been momentarily suspended on account of the last troubles, shall be re-established in all their vigor, and that ships, merchandize and passengers shall purge their contumacy at Jaffa and Beyrout. and passengers shan burge their contumacy at Jana and Beyrout. His highness has also determined on punishing all those who may trouble order and public security, as soon as a certainty is acquired and positive proofs are had of their intrigues; his intention being to have them arrested and delivered into the hands of their respective consuls. His highness has ordered me to con to you the present notice, and to beg of you to make it known to the agents under your orders. His highness does not doubt that you will second him in his views, in order to avoid new evils. Alexandria, 18th August.'

The Portafoglia Maltese, in a supplement of 1st September,

says:—
"The consuls at Alexandria have not yet received orders to withdraw, but Mehemet Ali has intimated that, as they have no longer any mission in the country, their presence has become entirely passive. This communication was made in a more formal manner to Riffat Bey, and it is said that he is on the point of returning to Constantinople. The officers of the English and Austrian squadrons come daily into Alexandria without being Austrian squadrons come tany into Alexandras without being molested. The English ships stopped on the 25th ult. several small coasting vessels laden with fruit and rice, but released the barques after taking out the cargoes, for which they paid the Rayahs. When the Pacha learned that the English had captured ome of his transports on the coast of Syria, he said they falsely flattered themselves with the hope of cutting off his communication with that country, for having forseen the object, he had provided 10,000 camels to be ready for the emergency."

We copy the following from the London Herald of the 17th,

which, however, does not give its authority. BLOCKADE OF ALEXANDRIA. Intelligence has reached us that the blockade commenced at Alexandria on the 1st instant by Admiral Stopford. Several of the Pacha's vessels had been seuestered by the British naval authorities. The viceroy's fleet (Egyptian and Turkish) was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria. Letters from Malta of the 4th, state that at Constantinople no belief was entertained that there would be war. It was rumoured in the Turkish capital that Khosrew Pacha, the ex-grand vizier, has been bowstrung by order of the Sultan. On the 26th, Admiral Hugon joined, and took command of the the 20th, Admiral Hugon joined, and took command of the French fleet. Two British ships of war were stationed near the Dardanelles, waiting to escort the small Turkish squadron destined to land 4,000 men at Cyprus, which had left the arsenal of Constantinople on the 28th ult. The above news is of the utmost importance, as it appears that the blockade has been commenced before the expiration of the time allowed by the treaty of London for the Pacha to refuse or accept the ultimatum of the powers. It had been understood that Colorel Hodges would strike his flag at Alexandria on the 10th; but we presume he must have left prior to the 1st.

The same paper of the 17th, gives the following, by express

from its Paris correspondent.

"Letters from Malta of the 7th September, contain the follow-"Letters from Malta of the 7th September, contain the following important intelligence: Count Walewski has proposed to Mehemet Ali a project of arrangement which the Viceroy has decided on accepting. The count has set off in haste to Constantinople, in order to have the project presented to the Divan, through the French Ambassador, M. de Pontois.

"Among other clauses contained in this project there is one, it is asserted, which is likely to facilitate the almost desperate arrangement of the Eastern question—viz. Mehemet Ali consents to accede to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only.

o accede to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only.

Damascus Jews.—The *Temps* asserts that Mehemet Ali had anticipated the petition about to be presented by Sir Moses Monte-fiore and M. Cremieux for the pardon of the Israelites condemned at Damascus for the murder of Father Thomaso, and had remitted the sentence, in consequence, as he added, of four of the accused having died from the tortures inflicted on them.

# TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following particulars elative to the late tragic scenes at Linnville, Texas: BURNING OF LINNVILLE BY THE INDIANS.

Near the head of the La Vaca Bay, in Western Texas, stood the little town of Linnville. It contained only five families, and was the growth of two years. Through it passed the merchandize destined to the Mexican market of the Rio Grande, and to the towns and settlements on the St. Antonio, Guadaloupe and La Vaca rivers. The inhabitants, without exception, were respecta-

At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th of August, many perprairie, which stretches off, for niles, almost as level as the floor. In a short time a dense crowd appeared, parading at the same place. A look through the glass told the astounding tale, that they were Indians, enemies, tigers that delight in blood. There was no time for consultation, preparation or defence. It was the bustle and confusion of escape. The hasty command or word of advice was heard from one, and another ran to save some valuable.

The writer of this notice entered his house and snatched the trifling funds left him by some late purchases. On coming out he turned and saw a long dark line tpon the road rapidly approaching the town. It occurred to him that there were more persons than the boats could take off. He determined therefore to try and gain a thick tangled growth of brushwood bordering on the bay, nearly a mile distant. Vain attempt. He had passed under the bloff, along the margin of the bay, more than half the distance, when three Indians on horseback appeared on the bluff above him, at the distance of about 25 yards. He dropped among some willows half of his height, but forthwith rose on finding himself observed.

Two of the Indians only reined up, and were off again after a Mr. Hunter, who had gone alread on horseback. The other, as I rose up, pleasantly and very distinctly said: "Ven aca compadre," come here, friend. His compadre, however, did not correspond t the politeness of the invitation, being entirely unarmed. He dash ed into the bay, which was very shoal, his only hope of safety being to gain the boat nearly half a mile distant. The Indian, as I d. forced his horse down the bank, at full speed. With feelings of horror, and expecting to see the fatal lance already poised looked again, and had the thrilling satisfaction to see his padre's horse lying upon his side at the water's edge, and the rider ousily engaged in extricating him. He made out to throw off on shoe, and by wading and swimming gained the boat. The writer shoe, and by wading and swamping gained the boat. The writer has often seen the Comanches in their own country and in N. Mexico. Their uniform dress is the robe and a cloth about the middle. This Indian had clubbed hair and a full dress of tanned niddle. The stally confident that he was not a Comanche.

Two of the negro men of Major Watts were cutting grass three iles distant in the direction of the Indians. One was certainly killed, and we fear the other suffered the same unhappy fate.

Major Watts, a gentleman of high moral character, and most amiable disposition, collector of this place, and his family, were most distant from the point of embarkation. He unfortunately most distant from the point of embarkation. He unfortunately had long been afflicted with a chronic rheumatism. His progress was therefore slow. He and his lady had just entered the water, when an Indian rode down the bank, dismounted, advanced, and at the distance of some eight yards pierced him with an arrow.—
He then ran to Mrs. Watts and bore her off. Mr. O'Neil, He then ran to Miss. Gails and bore her off. Mr. O'Sten, formerly of Mobile, an Irish gentleman of wealth and character, was killed near the place where Major Watts suffered. The monster rushed on him and took his scalp, after which barbarity

The amiable families of Messrs Lane and West fortunately reached the boats without misfortune.

Mrs. McKenzie had been known to us as a quiet and worthy lady. She was gentle as the spring, and possessed what is always a primary merit in either sex, an equanimity of disposition and a primary merit in either sex, an equanimity of disposition and good sense. On this occasion she came out the heroine. She did not lose her presence of mind. She reproached her husband with a want of martial feeling, called for a gun, and insisted on defending her cattle against a prairie full of savages, some of whom were actually within gun shot. The energetic interposition of a third challe induced her to retreat the against that her

actually within guit shot. The energetic interposition of a tural person finally induced her to retreat, when assured that her interesting children were safe in the boat.

It was a perfect calm. We were in sight of the place during the whole day. The first house was burned at about 11. Just after dark the flames of the last one illuminated the scene of

Five of us were upon the ground the next day before noon. greater scene of destruction was never presented. Some forty nead of cattle were slaughtered about town and on the adjoining prairie. Pens full of calves lay dead one upon another. Various ces were whitened by the contents of the feather beds. places were whitehed by the contents of the feather beas.— Mutilated books, letters and documents, remnants and fragments of a thousand things, broken implements, Indian garments and tent skins exchanged for other things more fanciful, lay promiscuously scattered over the plain.

There were in Linuville three large warehouses, two taverns,

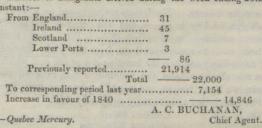
# NOVA SCOTIA.

The Colonial Pearl having been discontinued, and merged in The Novascotian, to which paper Mr. Thompson's time and talents will be entirely devoted; it will be sent, in future, to such of the Subscribers to The Pearl as do not already take it. As Novascotian is now the best weekly miscellany in the Lower Provinces, it is hoped that this arrangement will be satisfactory to many. Those who do not wish to subscribe will please to return the Papers sent by mail, and notify the nearest Agent .- Nova-

THE SEASON.-Never have we witnessed a more delightful eason than this, nor a more abundant harvest than is now gather-ng in. The beautiful and wide spread fields of Cornwallis, Horton, and Windsor, which we have lately seen, were richly covered with abundant crops of every kind, and we presume the greater part of the wheat in those quarters is already housed. The hay alone is said to be somewhat short. Here, too, the farmers have not a word of complaint to make, and that is saying much. The all agree in calling it as fruitful a season as they can remember. And the sea is also yielding its abundance for the use of man.— The accounts from the Labrador fishery, are very encouraging; and some vessels have already returned, we hear, with full fa Let not HIM be forgotten, who thus "openeth his hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness." And, to private outpourall things living with plenteousness." And, to private outpourings of grateful hearts, we trust will be added at the call of our Rulers, the united voice of the people of the land, in public thanksgiving,—a call to which we are persuaded all will gladly respond.
—Colonial Churchman.

### LOWER CANADA.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in the Canadas, Quebec, 26th Sept. 1840. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 26th



ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT MONTREAL.—We stated on Saturday, that His Excellency he Governor-General had arrived in town, on the evening of the receding Thursday. We are happy to learn, that though still lahouring under severe indisposition, his Lordship is gradually recovering, and that there is every prospect of his being soon restored to perfect health, not with standing the great and incessant fatigue of his recent arduous tour through almost every part of

We also had occasion to state, on Saturday, that notwithstand-We also had occasion to state, on Saturday, that notwithstanding the severe illness, at the time, of the Governor-General, His Excellency left Kingston on the 21st, and embarked on board the steamer Bytown, by the Ridean Canal, for the Ottawa and this city. Of his lordship's reception at Bytown, the Gazette of that place contains a glowing account. His Lordship, it is added, was received with every demonstration of respect and cordiality; and though suffering at the time, he was desirous of seeing the beautiful and romantic scenery of Bytown and the neighbourhood. The carriage of T. Mackay, Esq. having been procured, His Excellency disembarked from the steamboat at the head of the eight locks, amidst the cheering of the neonle and accompanied by his locks, amidst the cheering of the people, and, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp and Mr. Mackay, proceeded to take a view of Bytown, with which, and the reception he met with, his lordship expressed his high satisfaction and approbation. Afterwards, several addresses were presented to His Excellency.

His Excellency having intimated to the Hon. Peter M'Gill, the Mayor of the city, on Saturday, that he would be prepared at one o'clock yesterday, to receive the address adopted by the Corporation of this city, and intended to have been presented to his Excellency immediately on his return from his recent tour in Upper Canada, the Hon. the Mayor and the Members of Council, at the hour appointed, proceeded in their carriages from the City Hall to the residence of the Governor-General, where, having been ad-mitted to the presence of His Excellency, the Hon. the Mayor read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Sydenham of Sydenham and Toronto, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces and Islands in North America, Vie Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Montreal, in Common Council assembled, embrace the first oppor-tunity that has presented itself since the Incorporation of the City, and on the gratifying occasion of your well-merited elevation to the dignity of the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to offer your Excellency our hearty congratula-tions on your safe return among us after a long and arduous journey through the Province of Upper Canada, and to express ou most devoted attachment to the Queen's person and government. We thank your Excellency for the extension to this Province of a system of Municipal Government, modelled as nearly as circumstances would admit, on that of the parent state; and for the infidence your Excellency has been pleased to repose in us, in

selecting us from among our numerous and highly respectable fellow-citizens, to be the first Members of the Corporation. We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that in the discharge of the important duties that have devolved upon us, we shall be actuated solely by a sincere desire to promote the salubrity, embellishment, and the general improvement of the City, and to increase the comfort, security and prosperity of its inhabitants. In so doing, we are convinced, that we shall only be seconding your Excellency's benevolent intentions, and best acquit ourselves of the high treat high convergence. of the high trust which your Excellency has committed to our

We cannot, in justice to our own feelings, refrain from ex ng on this occasion, on our own behalf and that of our fellow citizens, the high sense which we entertain of Your Excellency's devotion to the important duties of your exalted station, of your zeal for the public service, of your indefatigable activity and pereverance, in making yourself personally acquainted with the nhabitants of the colonies, their local wants, and the resources of the country at large; and of the earnest desire you have invariably

manifested to encourage public improvements.

As dutiful and loyal subjects of our most gracious Sovereign, we feel grateful for Her Majesty's benevolent consideration for her North American Colonies, whose inhabitants are principally engaged in Agriculture and Commerce, in having appointed as Her Representative in this portion of Her dominio tant crisis, a Statesman deeply experienced in Trade and Com-merce, and enjoying the perfect confidence of Her Cabinet.

From our knowledge of the advantages which have already been obtained for the North American Colonies since Your Excellency sumed the administration of the Government, we confidently hope, that under your advice and recommendation, many salutary easures will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament and the Local Legislature, tending to improve our commercial relations, and thereby more firmly cement our connexion with the British

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that we shall always be prepared to give our willing assistance in the furtherance of all measures calculated to advance the general prosperity of the country, and on all occasions use our best exertions and influence to preserve public and good government in the Corporation.

PETER M'GILL, Mayor. and influence to preserve public order, and to maintain harmony

City Hall, Montreal Sept. 28, 1840. To which His Excellency was pleased to make the subjoined

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:-I thank you sincerely for

the expression of your kind feelings towards me on my return amongst you.

Called upon to exercise a most difficult and invidious duty in

selecting those who should be the first municipal authorities this city, it is to me a matter of the highest satisfaction to feel that the public voice has been so unequivocally expressed in favour of the choice which I have been enabled to make. I rely upon your judgment and discretion in the exercise of the important trust confided to you; and it will be my endeavour to afford you every assistance in my power to enable you to discharge your duties to the estication. duties to the satisfaction of your fellow citizens, and for the benefit I take this opportunity of repeating through you to the citizer

of Montreal my deep regret at the unfortunate circumstances which prevented me from accepting the flattering compliment which they re pleased to offer, and to assure them that I am most grateful

for the feeling which prompted it.

I use no words of form when I tell you that I feel the deepest interest in the welfare of these Provinces. I came amongst you with an earnest desire to discharge my duty to my Sovereign, and o my fellow-subjects whom she had confided to my care. my heart is now in the work, and through the blessing of Provience, and with the support of those who desire to maintain the high privilege of British subjects, I hope to see this country British in feeling—British in Institutions—a source of strength, instead of anxiety to the Parent State, and a land of which those who dwell in it may feel justly proud.

The Members of the Council were afterwards separately intro- Rev. James Hudson (whose request shall be attended to).

duced to, and shook hands with His Excellency. That ceremony over, they returned to the Council Hall in the order in which they had left it, and there-

Resolved,-That His Excellency's Reply to the Address of the Mayor and Council be inserted in the Journals of the Council, and that the Address and Reply be published in the several Journals of this city .- Montreal Gazette

### UPPER CANADA.

On Friday the 25th of last month, as two boys aged 13 and 11 On Friday the 25th of last month, as two boys aged 13 and 11 years, sons of Mr. Alexander, were digging potatoes on the farm of Capt. M'Cormick, about two miles from this town, a large shebear attacked them and succeeded in grappling the eldest in her paws, when she was assailed by the younger with spade in hand, who inflicted such a blow on her nose as caused the blood to flow freely, and forced her to relinquish her hold of the boy. The animal then retreated to the bush and was followed by Mr. Rivers, who shat one of her caps by which she was accommended. The who shot one of her cubs by which she was accompanied. The boy says it enraged him so to see such a monster in the act of carrying off his brother, that he was determined no such outrage should be committed in quiet while he could lend a hand in opposing it. He ought to have a medal,—London Gazette.

We exceedingly regret to state that Chief Justice Robinson met with a very serious accident in this town on Friday morning. His Lordship was on his way to Toronto, and when passing the Market House his horse became frightened, and ran off with fearful speed. His Lordship leaped from the carriage, and fortunately alighted upon his feet, but then staggered and fell with great force upon his shoulder, which was dislocated. Medical aid was immediately at hand, and we are happy to add, the Chief was enabled to proceed to Toronto, by Boat, in the evening .- Ham. Gaz.

Col. Halkett.—It is with much regret that we convey to our readers the accounts of the severe illness of Col. Halkett, the Military Secretary. He had been much indisposed for a considerable time, arising from the close application demanded by his official duties, and the necessity of his proceeding to Quebec as a witness on Capt. Drew's trial, in his weak state of health brought on symptoms while there, of a very dangerous nature, which he partly overcame, but on his returning home is held weather serverilless. overcame, but on his returning home in bad weather, severe illness again overtook him, from which the most alarming results are to be feared; however, from the well known fortitude of the Colonel, his friends indulge the anxious hope that he will get over it, and that he has a long and useful life yet to spend in the service

of the Empire.

The Colonel came to this province as the Aid-de-Camp of Sir Francis Head, served during the rebellion as Quarter Master General, and on the accession of His Excellency Sir George Arthur to the Government, he was appointed his Military Secretary, which situation he now holds, and during the time he has been so engaged, few have ever conducted the important and very arduous duties of these departments with more general satisfaction, and benefit to the country, and we do most sincerely wish him soon again restored to perfect health.—Patriot of Friday, Oct. 2.

We regret to have to call public attention to some acts of a most diabolical nature lately committed in this district, and for which we are utterly at a loss to assign any cause, we cannot but deem it singular that in each of the instances the sufferer has been of that class called conservative, and an active defender of the country during the late troubles. Some few weeks ago we noticed an attempt to burn the Church in Clark lately built by S. Wilmot, Esq., it is now our duty to announce the destruction by fire on the night of Friday last, of a large barn containing 1400 bushels of grain, belonging to the same gentleman, all of which was consumed. There is no doubt of the fire being caused by an incendiary, and one man is in our gaol on suspicion. Mr. J. Ham, an active and efficient Magistrate in the township of Maraposa, had lately a span of horses shot, and a yoke of killed by some miscreants; a span of horses was also houghed a few weeks ago in Peterborough. - Cobourg Star.

## PRINTING INK.

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. per pound, by

HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto

October 10, 1840.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, October 1st. JAMES DUFFY, Collector.

U. C. College, September 22, 1840.

The Editors of the following papers are requested to copy the above:—Neilson's Gazette, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald and Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, and Niagara Chronicle.

A GENTLEMAN, who has received a Collegiate education, and who A has had several years experience in the tuition of youth, is desirous of being employed in some respectable families as Private Tutor, or as Assistant in a Classical School in any part of this Province. Unexceptionable references, from some of the most influential gentlemen of this tity, in whose families he has officiated in the above capacity, can be adduced. Address A. B., care of H. Rowsell, this office.

Toronto, September 26, 1840.

A Master wanted for the Western District School. THE WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, a MASTER is wanted to superintend the same. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of English Education. Every amulicant for the above of the control of the same o

examined, and must also produce testimonics as to his moral and religible are the Trustees of the School request all applications to made to Mr. Charles Eliot, of the Petite Côte, near Sandwich, of lefter the 15th of November next.

18th September, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the business will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street. (Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

October 1, 1840.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronta and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season: Consisting of French and English Merinos, plain and figured Mousseline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, pleached Cottons, &c.

THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of Westmacott & Lewis, and to inform them that (having withdrawn from that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he has had in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840. \*\*\* Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street. NOTICE.

# THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

Will leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will, with the Divine permission, be held at Kingston on Tuesday the 20th of October, instant. Members are requested to meet at St. George's Church on the evening of that day, at 7 o'clock, when Divine Service will

A. F. ATKINSON Secretary.

Bath, October 6th, 1840.

# BIRTH.

In this city, on Sunday, the 4th inst. the lady of John Ridout, Esq. of a daughter. MARRIED. At Halifax, on the 1st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Capt.

Franklyn, of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, to Sarah Jane, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cunard.

On Wednesday, September 2, at Halifax, N. S., James Scott Tremain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late Francis Knowles, Esq. DIED.

At his residence near Colborne, Newcastle District, on the 2nd nst., Thomas Reed Esq. late of the Royal Navy, aged 72 years. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 9:-

A. Davidson, Esq. rem.; Mrs. Joseph Hamilton, rem. in full, vol. 4; Rev. A. Nelles, rem.; Rev. A. Elliott, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, add. subs. and rem.; A. Menzies, Esq. add. sub. and

The following have been received by the Editor:-

Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Mrs. Leonard, with enclosure;