on to Cabool, of which it took possession without even a show of of Christ Church, are on the eve of quitting this country to settle stance. Two expeditions are contemplated, one against Sandpore and the other against Kurnaul, of the success of which no abt is entertained. The war may, therefore, thanks to the gallantry and indomitable perseverance under every species of difficulty, of the British troops, be said to be terminated.— St. James's

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

We have received a copy of the supplement to the Singapore Pree Press of the 25th of July, which states that since the issue of their paper that morning, they had perused private advices from Macao to the 27th of June, giving an account of the total destruc tion of the surrendered opium. Two edicts had been issued by the Canton authorities—the one prohibiting all native vessels from trading with foreign ships outside in any description of goods, unpenalty of death, and forbidding any foreign trade, except rtuguese, to be carried on at Macao; the other, ordering all foreign ships to enter the port within five days, or to take their deare altogether, and threatening them with extermination by fire ships, should they fail to comply. The chief superintendent had taken up the Cambridge, Capt. Douglas, to act as guard-ship for the protection of British property,—said to be chartered at £6000 for four mouths. There were about 60 sail of shipping detained outside, independent of others, still expected to arrive.

A meeting of British merchants was held at Macao on the 12th of June, and resolutions passed to ask the superintendent whether the public notices issued by him were to be considered by them as embargoes on British shipping and property by the government of Great Britain, and whether he thought it likely that an arrangement would be soon made, so as to admit of British property bein sent within the Bocca Tigris. Capt. Elliot answered this requisi tion on the 14th June in the negative, and warning all her Majesty's subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris in the presen state of affairs, appeared to him perilous in the highest degree. On the 21st June Capt. Elliot issued a public notice, detailing the whole proceedings that had taken place to that date, in which we find the following important passage:—" What will be the feelings of the most just prince of his illustrious dynasty when it is made manifest to him. to him, by the command of Her Britannic Majesty, that the trafto China has paid its fees to the officers with so much regularity as things. pium?" A private letter says that in the event of the ion taking hostile measures with regard to Macao, British ents there will find it necessary to seek shelter on board ship, as the Portuguese do not possess the power to protect them. Sales of the drug reported at 750 dollars to 780 dollars per chest, and the trade still going on along the coast. An opinion was current that the effect of Capt. Elliot's declaration would cause the ommission to stop all foreign trade for a time.

The Hong merchants were large holders of British manufactures f most descriptions, but could not find buyers at the prices they had beat a control of the could not find buyers.

had paid. The native holders of cotton had made sales at three hace less than was asked the preceding week, it having become known to them that transhipments were making from British to American vessels outside. Purchases had been made in teas for American vessels at Lintin, and the teamen were more firm. The red opium was considered worth 20,000,000 dollars to the Chinese treasury, if it had been exposed to sale. The Chinese have now shewn that they were in earnest, and the superintendent has exhibited equal determination. We wait with anxiety the next act in the

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 10, 1839.—A Sicilian squadron, consisting of one line of battle ship and three frigates, arrived here on the 4th instant. What the intention may be, is not yet ascertained, but there is some talk of a display in the ports of Morocco, with a view to a settlement of certain differences between the emperor

The dispatches from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford which were ived on Tuesday by the government, are said to be of consiimportance. The conduct of Russia in regard to the affairs of the East has excited a strong feeling of disapprobation on the part of England, France and Austria. strance, to which England is a party, is about to be made on the

The British Consul at Tripoli, as we learn from the Portafogof Malta, has received dispatches from government, as well as from Lord Ponsonby, instructing him to demand satisfaction from the Dey, for having inflicted the bastinado on a Maltese, and on an Ionian Captain. It was reported at Tripoli, that the Dev had received a command on the same subject from the Grand Vizir, but that he still shewed a disposition not to comply, and that the affair was likely to remain some time longer in suspense.

DIPPERENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN CONSULS. A difference between the English and Russian Consuls at Tuhis is stated, in a letter from that place, 10th instant, quoted by the Semphore of Marseilles, to have arisen from the following occurrence:—"A Moor had taken his gun to a Greek Gunsmith to be repaired. Unfortunately, it was charged, and the Greek, while examining it, inadvertently let it off, lodged the ball in the k. the breast of the Moor, and killed him. Some other Moors, who Present, accused the Greek of wilful murder. Having come so Tunis with a Russian passport, he claimed the interference of fading the Consul of that nation; but this functionary replied that, not Thusah. the Tunisian magistrates, when the English consul, Sir Thomas Reade, went to the Bey, explained the rest circumstances of the case. and declared that he took the Greek under his protection .equence of this the Greek was set at liberty. On being a luminted with this transaction, the Russian Consul came forward, tote to the Bey that on examining his register more minutely he and the name of the Greek inscribed, and demanded his discharge. was, however, too late, for the Greek was free. The Russian all therefore accused Sir Thomas Reade of improperly medwith his affairs. It appears that the two consuls were previby upon terms by no means cordial."

STATE OF TRADE. - During the last three days, two additional adlures have been announced, both we believe in some degree con-lected with the one to which we alluded on Friday, and one of at from £42,000 to £50,000. The other, we believe, is of small importance. Owing to these failures, and to the general pressure on the market, the demand for yarn was extremely limited, and prices ales being made at the same time at rates varying from \(\frac{1}{4} \)d to \(\frac{1}{2} \)d per lb. for the same qualities and descriptions of yarn. Manufactured goods of all kinds were also in very limited demand, and at prices as the following product of the same qualities are the consequence. were not only generally lower, but exceedingly unsteady, a shade lower than those of Tuesday last. In consequent the unfavorable appearance of the market, a meeting of the Punders of coarse yarn, in Oldham and the neighbourhood, was don Monday evening, when it was resolved to work only nine this per day for the next six weeks. The establishments to which resolution refers are, however, generally of very limited ex-10,000 weight per week. - Manchester Guardian.

The late fine weather has enabled the farmers in the northern es, and likewise in Scotland and Ireland, to get in the revate and Joint Stock Banks - The aggregate amount of notes dated between June 29 and Sept. 28, 1839, are, private banks

£6,917,657, and Joint Stock Banks, £4,167,313. Magare, Oct. 27.—The new pier, which is intended to rival megate, as a refuge harbour for her Majesty's steam vessels, &c. we hear, to commence at the Wayland and Fulsome Rocks. ded to be 500 feet, leaving an opening for vessels to the extent

he command of the flag-ship at Portsmouth, the Britannia, been conferred upon Capt. Montagu.

he Earl of Clarendon is, we understand, to be admitted to a in the Cal. teat in the Cabinet, and to receive the appointment of Lord Privy

among the Nobility .- Since the 5th instant it has been duty to record the deaths of the Dukes of Bedford and Argyll, ss of Salisbury, Earl of Kingston, Lord Trimlestoun Radstock, Viscountess Tamworth, Sir Samuel John T. Jones, Bart., Lady Hume Campbell, and demise of the Earl of Kingston makes a vacancy in the

Presentative peerage. Lord Muskerry will be a candidate honour of representing his peers in Parliament.—Dublin

e Earl of Derby is now at Knowsley Park, in the possession ther health than for some time past. Should the noble Earl in the possession of so good a state of health, he will be early in the ensuing spring.

Sherborne Journal states that the towns of Yeovil, Marad Ilchester, and their neighborhoods, were on Friday last with tremendous floods, which occasioned considerable dam-

property and the loss of some lives.

Silligence reached this town yesterday that Sir Edward Godan, heir to the late Sir John Leman, will shortly come ents alone amount to £400,000.—Leicester Journal.

ten. Sir Wm. Blackburne, of the East India Company's tablishment, died on the 16th instant, at his house in place, in the 76th year of his age, after a painful and illness. Sir William Blackburne went to India in 1782, s zeal and talents soon recommended him to the respect other officers and the confidence of his superiors; and, afon, he was selected at a period of peculiar difficulty to of resident at the Court of Tanjore. After forty ed thanks of the different governments in India, he returned

in South Australia

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced in Scotland in Edinburgh, Perth, Fifeshire, &c. Mr. Henry Tufnel, private secretary of Lord Minto, is to be

the new Lord of the Treasury. The Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Beresford, brother to the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and uncle of the Marquis of Water-

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg is still the guest of Victoria, and t is conceded on all hands that the present intention of Her Ma esty is to take him to herself. From the Court circulars it ap-

pears they are much in company, in public at least.

Representation of Radnorshire.—At the last registration of this county, a great number of Mr. Wilkins's supporters have been knocked off the list. The result will be that at the next election Mr. W. (who goes the whole hog with the radicals,) is certain of defeat; and Sir John Walsh takes his place. Mr. Wilkins's maority over Sir John at the late contest was only 27; and these were omprised of some of our Conservative friends of Breconshire, who had votes in the county of Radnor, and, to their eternal shame, supported Mr. Wilkins out of personal respect.—Bristol

The Carmarthen Journal announces that this year's registration has put the night-cap of a "long, long" sleep on all Whig

Radical aspirations in that county. The City of London is now felt and acknowledged to be lost to the Whigs. The only question is, how many seats shall the Conservatives demand? Mr. Grote's majority was six in 1837; since then every registration has weakened his supporters. This year they fairly abandoned the field, and the Conservatives added to their previous majority a further increase of 300 votes.

SALFORD.—The Conservative gain for this borough is 126. BATH.—The total gain to the Conservative cause here is 49.

Another Popish appointment is said to be in contemplation.—

Lord Surrey is, we are assured, to succeed the Duke of Argyll as Lord Steward of Her Majesty's household. The thing is, ever, as yet undecided, and will probably remain so until the extent of the digestive powers of the people of England can be more

Lord Rolle on Wednesday attained the 89th year of his age, upon which occasion the neighbouring gentry called and congratulated s Lordship at Bicton Park. The venerable nobleman went out for his usual drive, upon which occasion Lady Rolle brought under his notice, for the first time, the Belvadere, a high tower she had erected in the park, when his lordship insisted upon going up to the top, a height of 100 feet, which he did without any assistance. In the evening a splendid dinner was given to the friends of the family and the tenants.—Exeter Flying Post.

The late Duke of Bedford's rent-roll was estimated at £250,-000 per annum. His Grace received £4000 per annum asground andlord of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, and £12,-

000 per annum as proprietor of Covent-garden Market. Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, while staying at Newnham Padlox, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, last week, rode on horse back with her attendants to Lutterworth, and visited the church where her Majesty was deeply interested on viewing the monument to the venerable Reformer, Wickliffe, in whose chair she seated herself during her stay in the sacred edifice. IRELAND

> THE RIBBON CONSPIRACY. From the Standard, Oct. 24.

About four or five years ago our attention was called to the subject by a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, which he afterwards denied, and continued to deny, until we thrust the lie down his throat, by producing the report of his own newspapers. We called attention to the matter in one or two articles. The confidence that the conduct of the Standard and the St. James's Chronicle had won from the Protestants of Ireland induced some Irish gentlemen, by whom our observations had been read, to place in our hands a vast mass of documentary evidence, proving the existence of the murderous conspiracy in question, its designs, and the intimate connection of some members of the House of Commons with the conspirators. From time to time we published so much of this evidence as seemed to us most important, and for which the witnesses could be produced. All must remember the tempest of derision which we provoked by the publication. The "Ribbon legends," the "Ribbon figments," the "Ribbon monomania" were subjects of constant ridicule directed against us with the whole body of the ministerial journals-with one at least of the Conservative prints-while we stood alone and unsupported in the whole press. We do not complain of this seeming desertion-we had no right to expect that others should believe in the monstrous truth without complete evidence. and we were not permitted to deliver up the documents in our hands to any demand less cogent than a parliamentary summons. Such a summons, however, we repeatedly challenged.

Session after session passed over without our labour producing any fruit; meanwhile we "kept the even tenor of our way," neither despairing nor complaining. At length the cup of Irish misgovernment was full—an in- factory progress of late, both in the city of Edinburgh quiry was entered into by the House of Lords-the in- and in Leith; while, as far as regards the county of Mid quiry had no special reference to Ribbonism; but the Lothian, the total gain, this year to the Conservatives. exposures perseveringly repeated by us rendered it im- amounts to no fewer than 314 votes, which renders Mr. possible for the Conservative peers to evade that so long Ramsay's election as secure as if he were already returned. evaded topic-or, let us be just, and say-empowered the Conservative peers to press that topic, in a manner in which, without such preparation, they could not have pressed it. And the public has obtained the inestimable benefit of knowing great part of the truth; and we have our reward in the verification, to the letter, of every one of our statements but one. That one is the connection of certain members of parliament with the conspiracy: this could not be proved, like the rest, by the evidence of officers of the government, and therefore, we presume, it is that the traitors have escaped exposure for the present; but there is ample evidence against them, and after what has been effected by independent action so far, it would be cowardice to doubt that their day will come.

Now it will not be pretended that Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington could with safety or propriety have opened this Ribbon inquiry, or even the more general inquiry into the state of Ireland; but it is impossible to overrate the strength which both derive from it .-Such are the consequences of independent and unreserved action. Among honest men it will always lead to the places, more especially in the drainage of lakes. He alcommon benefit, and in a more eminent degree to the be- so states, with respect to the budget, that a law would nefit of the leaders of an honest party.

Dublin, Oct. 23.

THE REGISTRIES. The registries proceed completely to the satisfaction of the Conervative body in this country. If the speeches made from time to time by Mr. O'Connell at the Corn Exchange be referred to, they will be found, whenever he alludes to the subject of the registries in Ireland, to dwell on the one hand upon the necessity of further encroachments upon the Conservative representation as absolutely necessary for the achievement of his objects, and with triumph upon the other hand at anticipations of victory. If the Conservatives, therefore, only maintained their ground; if they could but maintain their relative position with regard to the opposite party, considering the victories gained in England and in Scotland by which they are sustained, they might be sufficiently satisfied. But when it is considered that the Conservatives have not only maintained firmly every position which they hold, but that they have boldly carried the war into the enemy's camp and deprived him of some of his most valuable strongholds, well may there be exultation upon the side of the lovers of constitutional liberty, and dreary depression, relieved by paroxysms of rant, among the ranks of its foes.

Mr. O'Connell had promised the county Sligo to his tail. That county has increased its Conservative majority. The county Donegal was to be seized That county is impreg-

Belfast returned two Liberals at the last election; they were, to be sure unseated, upon a petition. Belfast is now secure even from

The city of Londonderry was diluted with Liberalism. The registry proves the increase of Conservatism. So much for threatened conquests. And if these were necessary

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury's two brothers, Henry Denison, agitator look when he beholds—

All Soul's College, Oxford, and Alfred Denison, Esqr., to counterbalance losses in England and Scotland, how will the

and, in all probability, the county Wicklow, rescued from his hands. COUNTY ARMAGH. -- CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

At the Armagh division, the Conservatives re-registered 229 the Radicals Majority
The Conservatives. New voters ... Radicals ... Majority 21 Grand Conservative majority ... Of the 118 Radical tenants of Lord Charlemont, they say that the greater number are Conservative in principle. COUNTY CAVAN. The following is the exact state of the registry :-COOTEHILL DIVISION. Conservatives re-registered 83 | Radicalsre-registered ... 27 90 BALLYCONNELL DIVISION. Conservatives re-registered 41 | Radicals re-registered ... New 44 CAVAN DIVISION. Conservatives re-registered 140 | Radicals re-registered ... 19 150 Grand Conservative majority, 227. NEWRY. Conservatives Radicals ... Majority KING'S COUNTY. Conservatives registered at Birr ... 5 Re-registered ... Radicals ... 5 Re-registered ...

CITY OF LIMERICK. It is stated that all the notices for re-registry for the Radicals in Limerick are informal, not having been served within the time prescribed by law. The question is under the consideration of the registering barrister, who has required time to decide.

> CONSERVATISM IN SCOTLAND. From the Times.

Whatever be the seductive influence of temporary excitements upon the minds of our countrymen, their ultimate recurrence to sound and rational principles need never be despaired of. In consequence of the close and partial system of parliamentary representation which the Act of Union had long entailed upon Scotland, the sudden extension of the elective franchise in that country in 1832 produced an outbreak of Liberalism among the majority of the population there unparalleled, perhaps, in any other part of the kingdom. At the general election which followed the enactment of the Scotch Reform Bill, they seemed to be absolutely smitten with an incurable Tory-phobia. Of the whole number of Scottish representatives, which, with the eight new seats created by that bill, amounts in all to 53, the voters returned no fewer than 44 in the Liberal interest. Such was the state of things seven years ago. But from that day to this the revolutionary policy pursued by the Whigs, tho' slow at first in opening the eyes of the northern constituency, has progressively brought them back to sober and constitutional views. In one place after another the Whig members have gradually been displaced by representatives of a better order. Within these three or four years the Conservatives have obtained possession of no fewer than 10 Scotch counties and one borough which were formerly in the hands of their opponents; while their near approach to success in several other places, where they were foiled by trifling majorities gives a better proof of their real advance in public estimation than even the number of seats which they now actually hold.

But the prospects of the faction are in no degree improved. On the contrary, besides the obvious probability of their losing the greater part of the counties and burghs, specified above, there is good reason to believe that Conservative members will be returned in future not only-for Aberdeen and for Perth, but also, with ordinary management, for the district burghs of Elgin and Dumfries, which must, at no distant day, be vacated by their present incumbents. Moreover, the registrations in fayour of the constitutional cause have been making satis-

KING OF HOLLAND'S SPEECH.

The Dutch papers contain the speech of his Majesty King William, on opening the ordinary session of the States General on Monday. The address refers with perhaps, rather less than ordinary minuteness to the financial and commercial affairs of the kingdom. His Majesty assures the Chambers, that the relations between Holland and the Foreign Powers continue on the most friendly terms; on his part he promises to make every effort to hasten the execution of the treaty with Belgium. His Majesty confirms the reports as to the backwardness of the Belgian government in paying up the first instalment she engaged to pay to the Dutch government, in pursuance of the late treaty. The arrangement, he says, "has not made so much progress as he could have wished." The prospect held out to the public with reference to the state of trade, navigation, and the useful arts, are sufficiently encouraging. It was intended to effect some other improvements in various be drawn up for regulating other financical concerns connected with the contributions from the colonies, respecting which communications would be made that should give a favourable result, as well for the present as the future. We have no information, in the mean time, as tothe nature of these "financical concerns;" but there is nothing in his Majesty's speech which leads us to suppose that he contemplates having recourse to a loan; although, considering how very vague Royal speeches generally are, it is likely enough that there were grounds for the late rumours to that effect, notwithstanding that they still remain unconfirmed. The Dutch papers also bring the important communication that the Dutch government had, according to the usual form in all cases where foreign loans were about to be contracted, given its sanction to the firm of Messrs. Hope and Co. to raise a loan for the United States Bank of 10,000,000 guilders, or £800,000 sterling, in 10,000 bonds, of 1000 guilders or florins each, with interest, payable halfyearly; but these accounts do not define whether the interest will be at 6 per cent., or more.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The private letters received from Alexandria, which are dated on the 7th inst., are important in a commercial point of view, since they refer to the stoppage of the communications with India through Egypt as a probable event, should the Allied Powers proceed to a blockade of the port of Alexandria. In fact, Mr. Waghorn, who had recently returned to Egypt from a visit to Constantinople, which he had made at the instance of some of the English merchants resident in Egypt, has issued circulars to the merchants both of England and of India, to give them warning that such a turn of affairs was likely to take place, and to enable them to guard against the consequences. According to the private letto guard against the consequences. According to the private let-dence that you will see, in the measure which I shall have to sub-ters, the policy of the Pacha of Egypt continued to be of the same mit, a fresh proof of the deep interest felt by the Queen, in the Dr. Bethune; James McIvor Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Dublin city, Dublin county, Carlow borough, the Queen's county, wavering character. He was apparently firm in his declarations that he would neither abandon any of his territorial acquisitions, nor surrender the Turkish fleet, but it was believed at the same time that he relied mainly on the want of sufficient union among the Allied Powers to take any decisive measures against him; and that, were he once persuaded of the contrary, a different tone would be adopted.

> THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.—The Augsburg Gazette, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, states, that when the Archbishop of Posen arrived at Colberg, he was requested to take an oath not to quit the town without the permission of the King, but refused, saying that he considered himself bound to regain Posen as soon as he could find an opportunity of doing so; in consequence of this refusal, proper precautious had been taken to prevent his escape. A letter from Posen states that since the departure of the Archbishop the bells and organs of the churches are still in sign of mourning, but that musical service is performed in the cathedral, which had brought upon a distinguished ecclesiastic the anger of the partisans of the Archbishop, who broke the windows of his house, and addressed threatening letters to him. An administrator of the diocese was to be immediately appointed, and it was said the sister of the Archbishop had already received orders to quit the Archiepiscopal Palace.

Letters from Berlin give the following details respecting the mutiny in the corps of the Russian General Geismer, which was recently mentioned in several foreign journals. This corps, it is said, has been for a long time under orders to march out of the interior of Russia into Poland. In expectation of this change, a conspi racy was formed in the corps, which was composed almost exclusively of Russians, and which was to break out on the first favorable opportunity that should present itself after the arrival of the ble opportunity that should present itself after the arrival of the corps at Warsaw. The conspirators aimed at nothing less than making themselves masters of the citadel at Warsaw, and of the Fortress of Messlin. The supplies of arms and ammunition accumulated in these arsenals were to be divided amongst the people: Holland was to be called upon to rise en masse, and the leaders were determined to march on to St. Petersburg with all possible speed. The order to march actually arrived, and the corps began to move in the direction of Wilna, but was suddenly and unexctedly ordered to halt, the reason assigned for which was, that the Emperor intended to pass it in review. During the march an officer of artillery, named Storvezynski, had been admitted to join the conspirators, and having learned their plans, contrived seems, to send timely information of these proceedings to St. Peersburg. All the necessary counter-arrangements were immed ately adopted, and after the corps of General Geismar had spent out a fortnight in the neighborhood of Wilna, that General and 280 officers were arrested the same night, and several shot withou ormal trial. None of the motives which occasioned the conspi racy have as yet transpired; and it seems that the Poles, so far from being participaters in it, were not aware of its existence.

Nearly the whole of the French journals of the 28th ult. declaim against the suggestion of the Journal des Debats, that the French Government ought to grant passports to Don Carlos, with is it manifests the earnestness with which the majority of the Pa ris papers desire to witness the tranquilization of the Peniusula.

Attack by a Maniac on Louis Phillippe .- (from the Messenger) This day at half past 5 P. M., a woman named Stephanie Giraudet, a servant out of place, who, it is said, is insane, threw into the carriage of their Majesties a stone, which broke the windows, the pieces of glass wounding the queen on the head. voman was immediately arrested, and conducted before M. Marut de Lomhre, commissary of police of the Tuileries district, where she was interrogated by the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police. The following are the facts as transmitted to us by an ey itness: -At half past five the King's carriages had just passed the gate of the Carrousel, on the banks of the river, in order to go to St. Cloud. The first carriage, occupied by the King, the Queen, and Madame Adelaide, his sister, had arrived about the ron gate to the Tuileries gardens, when a woman rapidly approached the door. The soldiers of the escort were preparing to ush her back, when, raising her arm, she threw with force a pr ctile, which broke the glass, the fragments of which struck the Queen's head above the left ear. The carriage stopped an instant, but the wound not being serious, the King ordered them to go on to St. Cloud. The author of this incredible assault appears to be

about thirty years old.

M. Eusebe Salverte, a distinguished member of the French op-

osition, died at Paris on the 27th Oct.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Milah from Constantine on the 17th inst. and at Ma-Allah on the 18th. The inhabitants saluted him on his passage with the same eagerness as those of Constantine

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid received by the mail of Monday is im ortant. The fueros law has passed the Chamber, with a modifi cation, which renders the concession a complete nullity; and so great is the authority of the Exaltados that the ministry is virtually solved by the resignation of the Ministers of Marine and the All accounts concur in representing the front presented by Cabrera as much more formidable than could have been expected. His Lancers are said to have laid aside the ensign hitherto to their lances, and substituted in its stood as an indication of their determination neither to ask nor receive quarter. The French papers appear to consider the subjugation of Cabrera as a far less easy task than it was supposed to be. It appears that for more than a week (from the 12th to the 20th) Espartero did not advance a single step. The hopes of seducin the Carlist chief from his allegiance being at an end, nothing re mains for it but fighting. Cabrera has established garrisons in eight strong mountain fortresses, and is prepared with three columns of attack, commanded by himself, to fall upon the enemy wherever a weak point presents itself. He has even afforded to detach Bosque with 3000 men to ravage the country to the gates of Madrid. The Quotidienne says, that Cabrera and the Supreme Junta have declared that they will consider any act of Don Carlos renouncing his rights as null and void so long as he shall be detained in captivity.—Standard, Oct. 31.

Death of Solomon Southwick .- The melancholy task is ours to record the sudden death of Solomon Southwick, Esq., an old and respected inhabitant of this city, and editor of Southwick's Family Newspaper. He was on his return from a social visit to the family of a friend, on Monday evening last about 9 o'clock, accompanied by his wife, when he was suddenly arrested by an affection of the heart, and died before reaching his residence .-Mr. S. was in the 66th year of his age .- Albany Daily Advertiser

COLONIAL.

From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary. TORONTO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1839.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance: the Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to address the two Houses with the follow-

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In discharge of the duties of Governor-General of British North

America, confided to me by our Gracious Sovereign, I have deemed it advisable to take the earliest opportunity of visiting this Proit advisable vince, and of assembling Parliament.

I am commanded by the Queen to assure you of Her Majesty's

fixed determination to maintain the connection now subsisting between her North American Possessions and the United Kingdon and to exercise the high authority with which She has been invested, by the favour of Divine Providence, for the promotion of their happiness, and the security of Her dominions.

with great satisfaction I can inform you, that I have no grounds for apprehending a recurrence of those aggressions upon our frontier which we had lately to deplore, and which affixed an indelible disgrace on their authors. If, however, unforeseen circumstances should again call for ex-

ertion, I know from the past, that in the zeal and loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, and in the protection of the Parent State, we possess ample means of defence, and to those I should confi-

I earnestly hope, that this state of tranquillity will prove faourable to the consideration of the important matters, to which your attention must be called during the present Session.

It will be my duty to bring under your consideration, at the earliest possible moment, the subject of the Legislative Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada—recommended by Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliament. I shall do so in the full confiwelfare of Her Subjects in Upper Canada; and that it will receive from you that calm and deliberate consideration, which its impor-

The condition of the Public Departments in the Province, willrequire your best attention. In compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of last Session, the Lieutenant Governor appointed a Commission, to investigate and report upon the manor in which the duties of those Departments are performed. Commissioners have already conducted their inquiries to an advanced stage; and the result of them will be communicated to

you, as soon as they shall be completed.

I am happy to inform you, that Her Majesty's Government have concluded an arrangement for opening a communication by Steam, between Great Britain and the British Possessions in North America. In the completion of this a rangement, Her Majesty's Government have allowed no consideration to interfere with the paramount object, of conducing to the public advantage and con-I feel confident, that the liberality with which the Pa rent State has assumed the whole expense of the undertaking, will be duly appreciated by you.

The answers of Her Majesty to the various Addresses, adopted

y you during your last Session, and Her Majesty's decisions on the Bills passed by you, but reserved for the signification of Her Royal pleasure, will be made known to you without loss of time. Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Financial condition of the Province will claim your early and most attentive consideration. To preserve public credit, is at all times a sacred obligation; but in a country so essentially deter no less of policy than of duty. It is indispensable, then, that measures should be at once adopted, for enabling the Provincial Revenue to fulfil its obligations, and to defray the necessary ex penses of the Government. It will be my anxious desire to coperate with you in effecting this object; and I feel confident that, by the adoption of measures calculated to promote the full development of the resources of this fine country, the difficulty may be overcome. The Officer by whom, under your authority, these obigations have been contracted, will be able to afford you every information; and I shall direct a statement of your Financial condition to be immediately submitted to you.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with every regard to economy, compatible with the due execution of the ser

It is with great satisfaction I find, that notwithstanding Commercial difficulties which prevail in the neighbouring States, the Banks of this Province have resumed Specie Payments; and I congratulate you upon the guarantee thus afforded of the greater security and stability of our pecuniary transactions—a circum-stance which cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial

I am commanded again to submit to you the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a Civil List; and I shall take an early opportunity of explaining the grounds on which Her Majesty's Government felt precluded m assenting to the settlement which you lately proposed. are of a nature which lead me to anticipate your ready assent to their removal, and to the final settlement of the question. Honourable Gentlemen : and Gentlemen :

In assuming the Administration of the Government of these Provinces, at the present time, I have not disguised from myself the arduous task which I have undertaken. The affairs of the Canadas have, for some years back, occupied much of the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Government; and their settlement upon a firm and comprehensive basis, admits of no fur

To effect that settlement, upon terms satisfactory to the people of these Provinces, and affording security for their continued connection with the British Empire, will be my endeavour; and I confidently appeal to your wisdom, and to the loyalty and good sense of the people of this Province, to co-operate with me for the preparation and adoption of such measures as may, under Divine Providence, restore to this country peace, concord and prosperity

The following is the Address of the Honourable the Legislative Council in Reply to His Excellency's gracious Speech from the Throne:-

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor General of British North America, and Captain Ge-neral and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative ouncil of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, repectfully thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech to both ouses of the Provincial Legislature, and to offer to your Excellency our warm congratulations upon your Excellency's assuming the administration of the Government of this Province. We humbly thank your Excellency for the zealous anxiety for

the public service which has induced your Excellency, in discharge of the duties of Governor General of British North America, confided in your Excellency by our gracious Sovereign, to take the ear-liest opportunity of visiting this Province, and of assembling Par-

We receive with the deepest feelings of gratitude the assurance which your Excellency is commanded to convey to the Provincial Legislature, of the fixed determination of our gracious and beloved overeign to maintain the connection between Her Majesty's North American Provinces and the United Kingdom, and to exercise the igh authority with which, by the favour of Divine Provide has been invested, for the promotion of the happiness of Her-Majesty's Subjects, and the security of Her domi

e learn with the most lively sat upon our frontier, which to the indelible disgrace of their authors, itely disturbed the peace of these Provinces.

We feel proud of the confidence which your Excellency's knowdge of the past enables you to express in the zeal and loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, in which and the powerful protection of the Parent State, we see ample means of defence, should unforceen circumstances again call for exertion.

We cordially unite with your Excellency in the hope that the resent state of tranquillity will prove favorable to the consideraion of the important matters to which the attention of the Legisature will be called during the present Session.

We shall give our best consideration to the subject of the Legis-lative Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada recom-mended by Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliament, and we assure your Excellency that any measure relating to that great question which shall come before this House, shall receive from us the calm and deliberate attention which its importance demands.

We shall receive and consider with the greatest attention the re-

sults of the investigation which your Excellency informs us has been instituted into the manner in which the duties of the public Departments in this Province are performed. We learn with great pleasure that Her Majesty's Government

have concluded an arrangement for opening a communication by steam between Great Britain and Her Majesty's North American dominions. In the completion of this arrangement we recognise the praiseworthy spirit which has allowed no consideration to interfere with the paramount object of conducing to the public advantage and convenience; and the liberality with which the Parent State has assumed the whole expense of the undertaking, we can assure Your Excellency, is by us duly and gratefully apprecia-

We await with the greatest anxiety the answers to the various addresses adopted by this House during the last Session, and Her Majesty's decision on the Bills passed by the two Houses of the Legislature, but reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's

We are gratefully sensible of the arduous task undertaken by your Excellency in assuming the administration of the Govern-ment of these Provinces at the present time. The affairs of the Canadas, which have for some years back occupied much of the attention of the Imperial Parliament and of the Government are most urgent, and we fully concur with your Excellency in thinking that their settlement upon a firm and comprehensive basis ad-

mits of no further delay.

We feel in duty bound to assist to the utmost of our power Your Excellency's endeavour to effect that settlement upon terms satisfactory to the people of these Provinces, and affording security for their continued connexion with the British Empire; and we seel assured that your Excellency does not appeal in vain to the oyalty and good sense of the people of the Province to co-operate with your Excellency in the preparation and adoption of such measures, as may under Divine Providence restore to this country peace, concord and prosperity.

There has been a most destructive fire in Rochester. The large mills owned and occupied by Messrs. E. and E. Avery were totally destroyed ;-loss estimated at \$20,000; insurance about \$8000. 400 barrels of flour were also con-

MARRIED.

December 2d, 1839, at Grafton by the Rev. T. Fidler, James Foley, Esq., of Asphodel, to Miss Almira Grover, eldest daugheter of John Grover, Esq. of Grafton.

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 6th:-

F. Mc Annany Esq; W. P. Street Esq. with papers; J. Break-enridge Esq; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, (2) add. subs.; Rev. T. B. Fuller, adds. sub.; Rev. A. Palmer, add.