

CHURCH-RATE AT MARSDEN.—The good men and true of Marsden, in the parish of Almondbury, have again nobly done their duty. A meeting was held on Thursday last, for the churchwarden to pass his accounts and to lay a rate for the ensuing year, when after a stormy debate the rate was carried by a majority of 61—the numbers being for the rate, 112; against the rate, 51.—Leeds Intelligencer.

CHRIST CHURCH, ADLINGTON.—The treasurer, on looking over and auditing the accounts of this beautiful new chapel lately consecrated, ascertained that there was a deficiency of £295.—This was no sooner notified to Sir Robert Clayton, of Adlington Hall, who had previously very largely contributed, along with Lady Clayton, to building and finishing the church, with proper appendages, and had also endowed it with £500, than he magnificently, through his spirited and talented agent, Mr. Darlington, gave an additional £300 towards paying off the incumbrances.—Wigan Gazette.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Dr. Nichol, M.P. for Cardiff, has given notice that, early next session, he will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the statute 32 George III, c. 63, and to enable bishops and priests, canonically ordained, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, with the written permission of the ordinary and the consent of the incumbent, to perform Divine Service and offices, to preach and administer the Sacraments in churches or chapels, in England or Ireland, belonging to the Established Church.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO THE IRISH CLERGY.—The Million Loan Commissioners have already completed the payment of their first instalment in lieu of the arrears of tithes due to the clergy and lay proprietors. They will very soon announce a second dividend of 1s. 3d. in the pound. The commissioners will ultimately be enabled to pay a third instalment of 2s. 6d. as soon as the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the payment of the £100,000 advanced out of the million to the Board of Works, shall have been complied with.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, held a confirmation on Tuesday the 25th June, in Bandon, at Ballygoodan church, for that parish, and the parishes in the immediate vicinity; on which occasion the very large number of seven hundred and nine young persons were admitted to the ordinance of Confirmation.—An appropriate and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Molesworth, Curate of Kibrogan, from Jeremiah c. iii, verse 4. After Divine Service the Lord Bishop held a Visitation of the Clergy from whose parishes candidates were presented for confirmation, and minutely inquired into the state of churches, glebe-houses, &c. His Lordship expressed himself much gratified at the large number of young persons assembled, and at the prosperous state of the parochial schools. The Lord Bishop was accompanied by the Rev. John T. Kyle, and the Rev. John A. Bolster, Chaplains to his Lordship.

The Lord Bishop of Clogher held a Confirmation in the parish church of Enniskillen on the 25th June, when 1041 young persons took upon themselves the sacred obligations of the Christian religion.—Fermanagh Reporter.

Civil Intelligence.

From late English Papers.

The Premier's rude reply to the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings' letter three or four months since, must be in the reader's memory; and it may be proper here to add, that a communication on the subject took place, which ended in an explanation of an apologetical nature from Lord Melbourne.—Spectator.

Within the last three months the following ships have been added to the navy list (being ordered to be built):—at Plymouth, Albion and Aboukir, of 90 guns each; at Chatham, Majestic and Mars, of 80 guns each, Alecto and Polyphemus, steamers; at Pembroke, Centurion and Colossus, of 80 guns each, Helena, 16, Mariner and Martin, 10, Medina, steamer; at Woolwich, Heroine and Hound, 10 each, Siren, 16, Lizard and Locust, steamers; at Sheerness, Prometheus, steamer; at Liverpool, Dover, steamer.

The proposed agricultural college, in Kent, is likely to be productive of much practical good. Besides the usual branches of education (arithmetic, geography, &c.), the pupils are to be taught the mode of cultivating arable, pasture, hop land, &c.—the nature of soils, their chemical properties, and the manures proper for each—the different courses of husbandry, the best rotation of crops in different soils, and the knowledge of botany, grain, seeds, and natural history in general—the irrigation and improvement of grass land, &c.—gardening, planting, draining, and the management of farms and woods—the knowledge of stock and other animals; how to breed, feed, and treat them; their points, conditions, and diseases—agricultural book-keeping and accounts—agricultural mechanics; the power required to draw given weights, and how to combine speed, power, and economy, in draught—the construction of farm buildings, cottages, &c. The sub-committee of the college have been offered a farm of 200 acres between Maidstone and Ashford, for the purposes of the institution. The cost of the farm, and of the necessary buildings, is estimated at £18,900.—Agricultural colleges are not uncommon on the Continent, but the present is the first attempt to establish a similar institution in England. The Earl of Brecon is chairman of the sub-committee of the Kent college.

The fourth anniversary of the Preston Conservative Association was celebrated on Monday evening at the Theatre Royal. About 400 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, amongst whom we recognised the most influential and staunch Conservatives of Lancashire.

TOTNESS ELECTION.

After a day of the most intense excitement, the result of the polling is, that both candidates have obtained an equal number of votes—a very rare occurrence, but one which clearly shows that parties are equally divided in the borough; although at the election of 1837, only two years since, Lord Seymour was 70 ahead of the Conservative candidate (Sir George Adams), and Mr. Parrott, the late Liberal representative, 39 ahead of him. The following is the final close of the poll at four o'clock:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Baldwin, 142; Blount, 142.

The Mayor, having declared the state of the poll, pronounced it to be a double return. Mr. Baldwin then came forward, and with much spirit and humor congratulated his friends on the victory they had achieved.—He said they had made a noble struggle for their independence, and though they had not fully succeeded, still their exertions, and the numbers they had polled, must convince the Duke of Somerset that he could not easily make a pocket borough of Totness.—It is any further attempts they might think it right to make to accomplish the independence of their borough. He was loudly cheered.

Mr. Blount also addressed his friends, but gave no intimation of his future intentions with regard to the position he held on the poll. The Conservatives are resolved to fight the battle again, if necessary, but the belief is that the Duke of Somerset will prudently withdraw his nominee.

The election for Ipswich, the issue of which had been looked to with much interest, as it was considered a trial of strength between the Conservatives and the Ministerial party, ended in the return of Mr. Thomas Cochrane, who turned out Mr. Gibson the Radical. This last named gentleman was returned at the general election on the Tory interest; but has recently ratted and gone over to Ministers. His constituents consequently called upon him to resign, and he in the full confidence of his strength accepted the stewardship of the "Children Hundreds" and vacated his seat; his resignation, however, was erroneous, and at the close of the poll he found himself rejected, the numbers being for Captain Sir Thomas Cochrane 621, for Mr. Gibson 612, majority for the Conservative candidate 9. The Radical party, it is said, consi-

der this defeat as a fearful presage of their fate when an appeal is again made to the sense of the people.—Quebec Mercury.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE.—Accounts from all parts of the division agree in stating that the return of Mr. Turner, the Conservative candidate, at the next election, is already placed beyond a doubt. Persons who have heretofore been remarkable for their activity as leaders of the Liberal party in their respective localities, are now strenuously exerting themselves in favour of Mr. Turner, and the re-action which has taken place within the last two or three years is truly astonishing. In one populous village in the southern division of this county, the whole of the voters, amounting to about 40, have pledged themselves to give plumpers to Mr. Turner.—Boston Herald.

A NEW COUNTY.—A deputation, consisting of Lord George Bentinck, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Childers, M.P.; Sir John Rennie, Mr. Frederick Lane, and the Registrar to the Bedford Level Corporation, had an interview on Saturday with Lord Duncannon, at the Office of the Woods and Forests, relative to improving the outfalls to sea below the harbours of Lynn, Wisbeach, and Boston, and reclaiming from the sea 170,000 acres of fertile land, as well as greatly improving the drainage and navigation by the rivers Ouse, Nene, Welland, and Witham, in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk. It is said this great work will add another county, and it is intended to obtain permission to have the reclaimed land called "Victoria County."

CONSERVATIVE DINNER AT CHELTENHAM.—A grand meeting of the Conservatives of Cheltenham took place on Thursday. No fewer than between 400 and 500 gentlemen sat down to dinner on the occasion. The health of Mr. Richard Roy, a gentleman who has declared it to be his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the borough at the next election, was drunk with much enthusiasm. Mr. Roy, in acknowledging the compliment, said, that in coming forward he had merely been actuated by a desire to assist in the rescue of his country from the dangers with which it was threatened.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Conemara, dated July 15.—"I regret to inform you that famine still prevails, and is increasing to a frightful extent in this district, even amongst those who were considered above want. The poor people are coming in hundreds here, to see if any thing will be done for them." "I was present this day when application was made to me, stating that they were existing by bleeding the cattle and boiling the blood till it became thick, when they ate it, and also eating sea-weed and small shell-fish. I know cases myself where the children resorted to veils in the fields to allay their hunger, being so for 24 hours, and another large family of children having no food for two days; one of them a boy not 13 years, dreading a return of hunger, took away the two sheep that were set aside to pay the public money or cess, which, to add to the misfortune, is now collecting, and sold them for half price. I also know many to come here, particularly last week, who have said they were without food for 24 hours, and, indeed, their faces corroborated the statement. And while I now write (six o'clock, p.m.) there are many here who have not tasted food since yesterday morning. Others are known to have, by night, taken away the carrion of a cow drowned by chance, and unskinned for two days, and picked the bones that the dogs had feasted on. The description given by the priest of the sufferings of the people, whom he has to be in constant attendance on, is frightful. Many families are lingering through fever, and will feel want a long time, as their manure remains at their cabins, not being able to sow; and what is worse, the misery is not likely to end with many when the harvest returns, which will be late in this country, as they are now compelled to root out the potatoes before they arrive to one-eighth of their growth. So that in a week there will be as much destroyed as would serve for two months if allowed to be full grown. I need not name one village, for every one round about shares this awful visitation. There are many actively endeavouring to relieve this distress; but, alas! it is only like a drop of water to the ocean."

The most distressing accounts of the state of the poor still continue to be received from Mayo, Galway, Limerick, Clare and Kerry.

Apprehensions were entertained at Sydney on the 12th of March, that the drought which had existed for so long would be productive of the most serious consequences. CHEAP TRAVELLING.—A person can actually travel from Dundee to London, per steam, for 3s. 9d., via Leith, Newcastle, and Hull. The steamers upon the Leith and Perth passages do all but carry tourists for nothing. A visit to the metropolis can be accomplished at the small expense of 1s. in the best cabin of the Bonnie Dundee and modern Athens, or in that of the Benlohi. The steamer prices, 6d. and 3d. respectively, are still more astonishing. The fares to Perth, again, are 1s. for the cabin and 4d. for the steerage passage.—Aberdeen Constitutional.

The greatest number of letters that were ever known to pass through the General Post Office in one day was received at St. Martin's-le-Grand on Monday last. Their number exceeded 90,000, and their amount of postage no less than £4,050, an amount greater by £530 than any that has hitherto been collected in one day. Mr. Labouchere has finally determined to retire from the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies.—Morning Post.

OPINION OF THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, The Colonial Secretary, on Responsible Government, delivered in the House of Lords, 26th July, 1839.

He must state his opinion with respect to a point which had produced general excitement, and on which he had the misfortune to differ from the noble Lord (Lord Durham)—he alluded to the noble Lord's application of his theory of Responsible Government. (Hear, hear.) He so far agreed with his noble friend as to think that nothing could be more advantageous than that harmony should exist between the executive and the legislative body, wherever established; BUT HE CONCURRED WITH HIS COLLEAGUES IN THINKING THAT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO HIT UPON ANY DEVICE BY WHICH THAT PRINCIPLE COULD BE APPLIED IN THE WAY RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT.—He had some experience as a governor, and he must say, he should have felt himself placed in an awkward situation, if, on the one hand, he had been responsible to the Government at home, while, on the other, he should have been able to act only by the advice of persons who were themselves responsible to another and conflicting authority. (Hear, hear.) Under such a plan, too, the position of the Secretary of State would be very embarrassing, supposing he was called upon to send out instructions to the colonies in conformity with the opinions of parliament, and at the same time, to give orders to the governors to attend to the opinions of another body, who probably took a different view of the same questions.

COLONIAL.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 26th August, 1839.

The Lieutenant Governor announces that the undetermined State Prisoners, viz: Ira Anderson, James Brown, Randall Wilson, William Aites, Robert Walker, Leonard Watson, John Goldsbury Parker, Finlay Malcolm, and Paul Belford, who were sent to England, for the purpose of being transported to a Penal Colony, have been released.

Her Majesty's loyal subjects will be gratified to find, from the perusal of the following extract from a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Marquess of Normanby, Her Majesty's Ministers have been fully sensible of the inconvenience that might result from the discharge of those "self-convinced" Prisoners, and have only yielded to their liberation from inevitable necessity.

R. A. TUCKER, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Extract of a Despatch dated the 23rd July, 1839. "The decisions of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer ascertained, that the Prisoners were held in lawful custody in this Kingdom. But those Courts did not determine either of the two ulterior questions, namely, whether their compulsory removal

from this Kingdom, or their compulsory detention as Convicts in Van Dieman's Land would be lawful. The Judges studiously declined the expression of any opinion on either of those points of Law, because they had not then actually arisen, and they strictly confined their judgment to the precise and single question in controversy before them. It was however inferred by those who attended the discussions and heard the judgment, that the Judges entertained a very grave doubt whether the Government could lawfully proceed further against the Prisoners, unless they could bring them to trial in this Country; for their reasons:—

"Under these circumstances, I consulted the Attorney and Solicitor General, on the question whether, if the Prisoners should be sent to Van Dieman's Land, they could be lawfully held in custody there, as Convicts or Prisoners of the Crown. The Law Officers reported, that they could not be so detained or dealt with in that Colony, unless either an Act of Parliament, or a Colonial Ordinance were made, to justify the course of proceeding. Here then arose a conclusive and insuperable difficulty.—Her Majesty's Government could not propose such an enactment either to the Imperial or to the Local Legislature, with any prospect of success.

"Amongst other objections to such a law, it was not the least weighty that the Government are not in possession of the evidence by which the offences of the Prisoners, or of any of them, are established. We have, indeed, their petitions for pardon, in which their guilt is acknowledged in general terms; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was impossible that such an acknowledgment could be admitted as a sufficient basis for legislation against them: we have also the Reports of the Commissioners by whom the cases were investigated—but on what proofs the Commissioners proceeded, it is not in our power to explain. An Act of Parliament, or an Ordinance of a nature so totally new and unprecedented, could scarcely have been obtained, even on the most complete evidence of the facts. In the absence of such evidence, it was manifestly untenable. To have sent the Prisoners to Van Dieman's Land, on the mere chance that a law might be passed there for their detention, was a proceeding which it would have been impossible to hazard or to justify.

"It thus became necessary, either to bring these men to trial in this country, for High Treason, or to discharge them from further imprisonment. A trial, I need hardly say, must have resulted in their acquittal; because we have no producible witnesses of their guilt; and because, after all that had occurred, such a prosecution would have been justly regarded with the utmost disavour by the Court and Jury.

"The result is, that they have been released on the conditions mentioned in the letter from the Home Office. Her Majesty's Government have used every exertion in their power to avoid a result which they lament: as it may prove embarrassing to your Administration, and perhaps to the tranquillity of Upper Canada. I trust, however, that when the real state of the case is known in the Province, any excitement which may have been raised by this decision will subside—and that it will be in your power to disabuse the public mind of the opinion, that Her Majesty's Government regard with indifference, or are disposed to treat with a misplaced lenity, such criminals as those of which the Prisoners in question are self-convinced."

REPLY OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, to an Address from the Committee appointed to communicate to His Excellency the Resolutions adopted at the late Meeting in Hamilton: GEORGE S. TIFFANY, Esq., and the Gentlemen composing the Committee appointed by the general Meeting, held at Hamilton, on the 27th July, 1839.

The Address you have transmitted to me, and the accompanying Resolutions, of a public meeting, held at Hamilton, are such as to render, in reference to so respectable a meeting, a reply on my part necessary.

I am requested to dissolve the present Provincial Assembly, for the purpose of referring to the constituency of this Colony, the expediency of establishing a system of Government, the effect of which would be to make certain Public Functionaries in the Province, alone answerable for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in the administration of public Colonial affairs.

Although it was competent to Her Majesty's High Commissioner, to offer any recommendation to Her Majesty, which seemed to him justly and properly to result from his investigations in this Province; and although it belongs to Her Majesty, and the Imperial Parliament, to make any alterations in the Constitution of this portion of the Empire, which may appear wise and prudent, I do not conceive that the Governor of this Province is empowered to submit, for the consideration of the British Government, a question involving most essential alterations in the fundamental principles of the Constitution, under the authority of which the powers of Government, and Legislation, are exercised in the Colony.

I have given to the system, called "Responsible Government," the most deliberate consideration: and I readily avail myself of this opportunity to lay before the community, with frankness and candour, some of the leading consequences which, I apprehend, must inevitably follow its adoption.

Judging from the reported expressions of opinion from Her Majesty's Constitutional Advisers, I am led to believe, that I am not mistaken in their views, when I state to you, as the result of my own deliberations, that the proposed plan would lead to a state of things inconsistent with the relations of this Colony, as a dependency of the British Crown.

I consider, that the general influence of public opinion, on the exercise of the functions of the Sovereign, which the Constitution of England practically allows, ought carefully to be distinguished from the influence, which the people of a particular portion of the Empire may safely possess; and I cannot resist the conclusion, that the complete ascendancy of popular will in a Colony, which must necessarily accompany the introduction of "Responsible Government," renders such a Colony practically independent, and its relations with the Mother Country therefore but a name.

Although, by means of the powers of legislation, wisely granted to this Province, the people have an immediate share in the management of their own public and local concerns, and although they elect, without control, the popular branch of the Legislature,—yet, I deem it most essential, that the influence of this part of our Constitution, should not be extended to such a length as would enable it virtually to supersede that legitimate action of the Royal Prerogative, guided by national will upon which the connection between the Crown and the British Colonies, must mainly depend.

I think it apparent, that under the proposed system, if ere would be in existence any Constitutional power, which could preserve uniformity of principle, in the policy of Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, with that to be pursued in the Colony; and I cannot imagine any thing so incompatible with respect for the Throne,—with all sound notions of Government upon Monarchical principles, and with the connection between the Colony and the Parent State, as the establishment of a distinct, independent, and inconsistent policy.

I think that, so long as a Colony enjoys the protection and support, which are the consequences of a connection with a mighty Empire, it is essential that the Colony, its Government, and its Legislature, should be modelled in such a manner as would enable it to insure strict harmony with the supreme powers of Government vested in the Parent State.

The powers required to be ceded to the popular branch, of the Legislature, would extend, not merely to the control and removal of the Officers of the local Government, even when acting in obedience to instructions from the Ministers of the Crown, but would enable the body to dictate to those Ministers a course of proceeding, in relation to the Colony, inconsistent with the general policy of the Empire, to which a Minister, responsible directly to the Imperial Parliament, as well for his conduct in reference to the Colonies as to the Mother Country, could not accede—and thus, instead of the maintenance of harmony, an impending, an almost inevitable, danger of collision, would be produced.

The necessity for the people of Upper Canada, preserving the sympathies and good will of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Country, has been powerfully recommended by the Report, which formed the subject of consideration at the Public Meeting at Hamilton. Need I urge upon the Subjects of the British Crown in Upper Canada, the still more obvious duty and necessity of cultivating the affections of the Sovereign and people, by whose power they are sustained, and to whose protection alone, they can look with confidence?

I feel assured, that whilst the Crown has shown its determination, on the one hand, to maintain inviolate, this valuable portion of the British Empire, the inhabitants of this Province must have perceived an extreme anxiety on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to act as much as possible in accordance with the views of the Provincial Legislature in all local questions, and to accede in every practicable manner to its wishes—even when the measures contemplated could not fail to affect more general national concerns.

I have endeavoured to make myself intimately acquainted with the true interests of the people of Upper Canada—I know that much requires to be done, and that many difficulties have to be overcome, before the extensive tracts of uncultivated land can be made available, to advance the Provincial resources.

I am convinced of the necessity of diffusing over the whole Province, the inestimable blessings of sound religious instruction, and a good system of general education. I am of opinion, that restrictions on trade which work injuriously here, may be removed without real prejudice to the interests they were intended to protect.—I am, in a better state of things, may be effectually promoted; and I am prepared to assist in investigating and improving all the public departments of the Government, and to make the real and deep responsibility of all its officers fully apparent.

I am likewise deeply sensible of the necessity of developing the resources of the Province, by means of public improvements.

I have lamented, and endeavoured to counteract the causes, which, for a time, have paralysed the energies of the enterprising inhabitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in earnestly soliciting that aid, which alone can place the financial affairs of the country permanently on a satisfactory basis.

I cannot permit an allegation, that any persons are known to exercise an undue influence in this Government, to go abroad without contradiction. I should ill perform my duty to my Sovereign, were I to permit any influence to prevail with me, inconsistent with the welfare of the people whom I have been sent to govern—and whose happiness I am enjoined to advance, by every means at my disposal.

If, unhappily, I have failed in this object, I am not beyond the complaints of the people of Upper Canada; but, in common with the highest and the lowest servants of the Crown, I am answerable for my measures and conduct. From this high responsibility I do not seek to be relieved; nor can I be easily convinced, that it is the wish of the people of this Province to see it transferred, with all the powers of Government, to a few Officers in the Colony, who, acting independently of the wishes of the Sovereign, and of the policy of the general Government and Legislature of the Empire, would sway, for a time, the destinies of this Country, and expose it to the continual struggles of party and faction—so utterly at variance with the prosperity and happiness of a young and rising community.

GEO. ARTHUR.

Government House, Toronto, 24th August, 1839.

It has been evident from the commencement of the first outbreak in 1837, that the United States Government did all but openly and officially encourage the invasion of the Canadas. Our readers will perhaps recollect that we have frequently charged the civil officers of the American Government on this frontier with being active sympathizers. The Oswego Commercial (an administration paper) is the first American journal that we have seen fairly and candidly admit the fact. Our cotemporary of the Herald will permit us to dissent from his opinion of those who enrolled themselves in the Hunters' Lodges not being in earnest. We have no doubt, had the least success attended any of their piratical incursions, but that more than three times forty thousand patriots would have been found present to share the spoils. We know it to be a fact, that the pirates liberated from Fort Henry considered themselves still bound by the Hunter's Oath. So far from Col. Worth's exertions being successful in putting an end to the border troubles, there is information of the most undoubted kind from various persons along the frontier, stating that more extensive preparations are now going on than have ever yet taken place, for another invasion this Fall. About ten days ago several hundred kegs of gunpowder were shipped from the Port of Oswego, for the use of the patriots, on the St. Lawrence.—Kingston Chronicle.

We regret to learn from the Sandwich Herald of the 28th ult. that the Billous Fever is very prevalent in the Western country. The Editor of the Herald has been attacked, but is now convalescent. The Royal Navy on Lake Erie has suffered severely, both officers and men.

The Napanee Fair commenced yesterday. There was a fair show of new grain; which brought 5s, 7s, 2s, and 1s. 6.; cattle brought excellent prices; there were more buyers than sellers.—Id.

The Commissariat Contract at this post, for 2,360 bbls of fine Flour, was taken Monday last at somewhere about 32s. currency per bbl.—Id.

A few Durham meetings, as they are called, have taken place in the Upper Province, and have uniformly had their chief support from known traitors, some of whom have been under sentence of death for High Treason, and pardoned when they ought to have been hanged. The government richly deserves to be punished for its gross injustice, inhumanity and impolicy in pardoning a single traitor, but it is the loyalists who unfortunately suffer for the folly and madness of their incapable rulers—so true it is that, "who forgives a traitor but pardons one to make a hundred more."

Gratitude is a stranger to the hearts of such men, and the mistaken clemency of the government excites in them only emotions of increased hatred to it, and a more settled determination to work its downfall. From the flinty Horeb of their souls there gush no streams of sorrow for past offences, of thankfulness for present pardon, or of determination to lead the lives of good citizens for the future. Rebels they have been, rebels they are, and rebels they are determined to remain during their lives. The Devil was the first rebel, and those who follow his footsteps in his first crime are not generally very scrupulous about following them in any other. In the Spirit of '76, dated 24th ult., a paper published by Theller in Detroit, there is a letter from the London District, dated 14th ult. in which, after launching out every species of abuse against Colonel Prince, Sir George Arthur and the loyalists in general, is the following passage, remarkable for its truth and for the unguarded manner in which that truth is divulged:—

"The people are ripe here for a strong movement, and all our folks very wisely join the Durhamsites. In this way we can prepare the public mind not only to reform existing public abuses, but shake off for ever the tyranny which has so long made our condition worse than that of the serfs of feudal days."

So "our folks," that is the rebels in the Province, "very wisely join the Durhamsites."—We knew so from the beginning—we stated so most distinctly, and our statement was denied in the columns of the Examiner, but we know too much of the spirit of intinguishable hatred to every thing British which pervades the columns of that paper to place the slightest reliance on any statement it might contain on such a subject. How long will the really loyal individuals who have joined the Durham standard allow themselves to be humbugged and led by a parcel of the vilest traitors that ever adorned a scaffold! The very circumstance that their opinions find favor in the eyes of such a person as the editor of the Examiner ought, we think, to be enough to make them pause in their rash and headlong career, and return to the fold of loyalists, where they will be received with open arms.—Montreal Herald.

Mr. Austen, of this city, has in his possession an extraordinary car of Indian corn. It presents the appearance of seven distinct ears grown together, but in such a manner as not to be perceived, until after it was plucked from the stalk, and stripped of the outer leaves that usually cover the ear. It grew upon a stalk of a "Tree Corn," from some of the celebrated seed discovered by Grant Thornborn, of New York, in a tea box, direct from China. Mr. Austen has in his garden a quantity of this tree corn, and a more luxuriant crop we have never seen. The stalk is exceedingly stout and strong, and each seed, when carefully cultivated, produces several stalks, each yielding corn. We have counted as many as seven stout stalks from one seed. As they grow up, they are assisted by an extraordinary dispensation of nature,—a second set of roots spring out a little above the surface of the ground, and these penetrating into the earth, and taking root, afford additional support and nourishment to the tree. It occurs to us, that this description of corn might be advantageously introduced to those parts of this province where corn is usually cultivated.—Toronto Post.

AN INCIDENT.—We understand that as the President was passing through Lansingburgh on Saturday last, he was requested to alight to speak to an aged gentleman, and staunch Van Buren man, who was sitting at the door of his domicile, deliberately smoking his pipe. He affectionately seized the hand of his Excellency, and addressed to him the following exhortation in low Dutch:—"Mr. Van Buren, I have supported you through thick and thin, and now I have got you by the hand, and I will not let you go until you grant me the only petition I ever made to you—Keep the Irish from coming into this country. They are turning us out of house and home." Mr. Van Buren, we understand, made a gracious reply in Dutch, and then resumed his seat in his carriage.—Troy Mail. Upon this the Montreal Transcript remarks:—"This old Dutchman was not aware how much truth there was in a remark on his part so ungenerous. He should not have forgotten, in his old age, that most of the flourishing Districts of the United States would have had no existence but for the Irish; whose courageous labour subdued the forest, and made those "houses and homes" which the Americans live in. Nay more, the Irish cut their Canals and formed their Railroads, and thus established their flourishing inland trade. We look upon this old man as a pro-

phet—we may not ourselves live to see it, as scarcely can expect it—but the Irish, who have been treated in the States with the most outrageous insult, and the basest ingratitude, will one day muster strong enough to take possession of many a "house and home" at present in American hands. Upon the broad principle that "he who sows the harvest has the best right to reap it," there will not be so much to regret in the change."

FIRES.—Destructive fires have lately been of frequent occurrence. At Toronto they have occurred weekly, and it is supposed are the acts of incendiaries. At Kingston 8 houses in Store street, have been burned down. The city of St. Johns, in New Brunswick, has sustained a loss of £200,000 by a recent conflagration—in 1837, it had 115 buildings consumed by the same devouring element. Steam-boat collisions are constantly happening on the Lakes—and the Great Western American Steamer on Lake Erie has very lately been burnt while lying at the wharf in Buffalo.

The motion made on behalf of Jalbert, one of the murderers of Lieut. Weir, for the withdrawal of his plea of not guilty, and the substitution in its place of an application for pardon, has been rejected by the Court of King's Bench; and he is now upon his trial for the atrocious deed.—Montreal Gazette.

Martial Law has ceased in Lower Canada since the 24th ult. The Mackenzie Petition circulated in Utica, is about nine feet long, double columns; and has about one thousand signatures, among which are the names of very many of our first merchants, lawyers, and other citizens; also, the greater part of the artisans of both parties.

Several Baptist missionaries, Messrs. Oughter, Phillips, Palmer, Castello and others, in actions of slander brought by various persons have been mulcted in damages to the tune of, in some cases, £2000—in some £1000—and in some £2500. The slanders it is believed were in some way connected with the slavery question.—Jamaica Paper.

The "RESPONSIBLE" gentry of Flamboro' have made a second attack on the Turnpike Gate, which they have again demolished, and injured the dwelling-house of the receiver of tolls, by tearing down the chimney, and committing other outrages.—Hamilton Gazette.

We received the following on Thursday, by mail, from a Correspondent at Moore, Western District, under date of the 24th August.

"Sir,—On the night of the 19th instant, a party of American Brigands crossed this river and commenced their work of plunder, within a few miles of this station (Sutherland). The Commander on this frontier immediately on hearing of the invasion, got equipped, and proceeded as far as Nugent's, with what men he could collect; but the cowardly rascals had decamped, taking considerable property with them. They threatened the lives of several of the inhabitants.—Id.

From all the accounts we can gather, with the exception of the Fall Wheat, every other description of crop is most abundant, and likely fully to reward the most sanguine expectations of the agriculturist. A great want of hands to secure the bounties of Providence is felt throughout the District.—Id.

Messrs. Charles Stuart, J. R. Gowan, D. S. McQueen, G. B. Lyon, J. Ross, and S. B. Harrison Esq. (the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary) an English Barrister, have lately been called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in this Province; and Messrs. T. Grant, (Senior Class) and S. M. Jarvis, and R. A. K. Nichol have been admitted as Students of the Laws.

DURHAM RESPONSIBILITY.—The Responsibility recommended in Lord Durham's Report is, in essence and principle, the same contended for by the iniquitous and pilfering majority of the Parliament against the miscreant Mackenzie. It is steeped to the lips in treason against the crown and dignity of the lawful Sovereign of these realms—it is dyed with the blood of rebellion and rapine—it is stained with the plague spot of anarchy and republicanism, from which "no art can wash its guilt away"—and we do not hesitate to say, that he who cannot or will not discern these marks on the forehead of the beast, and the hand-writing on the wall of its den, must be either devoid of common sense or common honesty—a fool or a knave.—Hamilton Gazette.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRATION, Quebec, 31st August, 1839.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec during the week ending the 31st instant:—

Table with 2 columns: From, Number. From England, 81; Ireland, 152; Scotland, 63; Lower Ports, 19.

Table with 2 columns: Previously reported, 6421; To corresponding period last year, 6736; Increase in 1839, 2511.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Junr, Chief Agent.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

For the Week ending Friday, August 30, 1839.

ASHES.—We have to note a reduction of 6d. per cwt. on Pots, and 6d. @ 1s. per cwt. on Pearls, since our last report; this week sales have transpired, but not to any extent, at 20s. 6d. for small bills, 25s. for shipping parcels of the former, and 24s. 6d. @ 30s. for the latter; and they are even dull at these quotations.

FRUITS.—This market continues brisk, one lot of 1200 barrels Fine changed hands a few days ago, but the price has not yet transpired that we are aware of. It is supposed, however, to have been effected at 36s. 3d. Fine now commands 37s. 6d. readily, for small parcels; 36s. 3d. for Fine Middlings, and 35s. for coarse.—No other transactions have taken place this week.

No alteration to note in Grain, except that Oats are rather higher than last quoted, say 2s. 4d. @ 2s. 6d. per minot.

Provisions continue nominal at our last quotations, with the exception of Butter, which has rather an upward tendency. In the early part of the week a small lot of Prime Upper Canada changed hands @ 8 1/2d. per lb., discount off for each; since which we have heard of several sales at 9d. Fresh, on the Market, has advanced to 1s. @ 1s. 2d. per lb., at which rate it cannot continue for any length of time.—Montreal Transcript.

EXCHANGE.—Government are not drawing at present. The Bank of British North America continues to draw on London at 10 per cent. Drafts on New York are not obtainable to any amount under 1 1/2 per cent.—indeed, some parties are asking 2 per cent.—Drafts on Toronto and Halifax, at par—on St. Johns, N. B. 1 per cent.—Montreal Courier.